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Friday, May 8, 1981
Vaisakha 8, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 51 to 60)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 8, 1981/Vaisakha
18, 1903 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तशरीफ रखिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आखरी दिन है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेशन का ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सेशन का आखरी दिन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : येस, सर ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज (मूजफ्फरपुर) : कल भी बैठना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, लगता ऐसा है कि शायद आप की भविष्यवाणी सत्य हो ।

प्रो. मधु बंडवते (राजापुर) : नो-क्वॉं-डॉस मोशन पास हो जाए, तो सरकार का भी आखरी दिन होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सुधीर गिरि ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gold Exploration

*1113. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn a five-year-plan for gold exploration in the country; and

(b) what will be the extent of improvement in so far as gold production in the next five years is concerned in comparison with the world production of gold?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has been finalised only in December, 1980 for implementation. It is premature at this stage to evaluate the results of the programme. The results in terms of increase in production will be known only after the exploration in all its aspects is completed and techno-economic studies have been carried out vis-a-vis promising prospects.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister, I want to know from the hon. Minister (a) what is the present total stock position of gold in the country and the places where gold exploration activities will take place during the Sixth Plan. (b) what is the present position of gold production per annum in our country in comparison with the world production of gold; and (c) what are the reasons for not taking up so long the gold exploration exercise in view of the high price of gold prevailing both in the national and international market and the economic importance of gold in relation to the price hike of petroleum products?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In answer to the first part of the question, the Finance Minister is the custodian of gold. My job is to produce gold and then hand it over to the

Finance Minister. So, he can indicate what is the present stock position. I am not venturing into his area.

The average production per year is 2,405 kg. As the hon. Member knows, our production is going down, mainly because of poor quality. Normally, the ore is treated as of good quality if the gold ratio of ore averages 9 to 10 grams per tonne of ore. But most of the Indian ores are having 3.5 to 4, 5, or 6 grams per tonne. Even in 1978-79 the total production was 2703 kgs. The two big producers are Hatti Gold Mines and Kolar Gold Mines. We get some gold as a by product from Hindustan Copper. All these three taken together last year produced 2405 kgs. We want to maintain that level of production for the next five years.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of workers and technocrats employed at present in the gold exploration activities in the country and their wage structure. I would like to know this because these workers and technocrats are producing economically very important mineral.

(b) What steps does the Government propose to take to ameliorate the living conditions of these workers and technocrats during Five Year Plan period in so far as gold exploration is concerned?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As the hon. Member is aware, work will be undertaken by the Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation and for this we are not going to have any specified number of persons. As and when the work expands, we may have to employ the persons necessary to do the job. It will be premature to say what will be the number of persons to be employed. It would depend on the progress and development of the work.

SHRI N. E. HORO: Gold has been found in Singbhum in Bihar. What quantity of gold is the Minister expecting during the Five Year Plan? Does the scheme include Singbhum district?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Singbhum is an area which is to be covered by this scheme.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: What are the new areas which have been earmarked for the exploration of gold in recent years?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have got an exhaustive list.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give him the list.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I can mention the States. Those are Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: There are two gold mines—Kolar Gold fields and Hatti Gold Mines. These are the two mines from which major quantity of gold comes out. Hatti Gold Mines happens to be in my constituency. It is a very good piece of news for the Finance Minister that very recently very heavy metal bearing reef has been found in Hatti Gold Mines. What steps is Government going to take to explore the possibility of exploiting that reef immediately?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not quite sure. Rather, I am not as optimistic as the hon. Member is. So far as Hatti Gold Mine is concerned, it is almost uneconomic because the quality of the ore is very poor. So far as Hatti Gold Mine is concerned, we have found certain new areas. But the outcome is yet to be found out. The present scheme will cover that.

Tax Arrears from Film Sector

*1114. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the tax (Income and Wealth taxes) arrears from the Cinema-film sector are mounting year by year;

(b) what are the tax collections by the film circle-film sector for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(c) the figures and names of 20 highest tax arrear cases from among the category of (i) film producers (ii) distributors (iii) film artists and (iv) film financiers as on 31st January, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A statement it laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-2567/81]

Statement

(a) and (b). No separate circles having exclusive jurisdiction over assesses belonging to film sectors have been constituted in respect of such cases all over the country. There is, however, a cinema circle in Calcutta and a film circle in Bombay having a concentration of cases connected with the film in-

dustry. The relevant figures in respect of these circles are given in Annexure I to this Statement. Since statistics are not separately maintained on an all-India basis about the tax collections or tax arrears from cinema-film sector, it is not possible to give tax collections in respect of all film cases, or to say whether arrears in respect of such cases are mounting year by year or not. However, from the statistics has furnished in the Annexure it will be seen that the arrears of tax in the two circles at Bombay and Calcutta have come down.

(c) Information is periodically received about arrears outstanding against film artists/film producers by the directorate of recovery. On the basis of the presently available data a statement giving the requisite information in respect of top 20 film artists/film producers on the basis of arrears outstanding as on 31st December, 1980 is given in Annexure II. Such data is not collected separately in respect of film distributors and film financiers and its collection from the field officers all over the country will involve considerable time and labour. However, if any information is required about any specific case or cases the same would be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(a) Arrears of Income and Wealth Taxes for the last 5 years in respect of film circle in Bombay and Cinema Circle Calcutta.

(Amounts in crores of Rs.)

Gross outstanding tax demands in

As on	Film Circle, Bombay		Cinema Circle, Calcutta		Total of Film Circle, Bombay and Cinema Circle, Calcutta	
	Income tax	Wealth tax	Income tax	Wealth tax	Income tax	Wealth tax
31-3-77	7.56	0.28	6.17	0.09	13.73	0.37
31-3-78	5.37	0.09	5.47	0.11	10.84	0.20
31-3-79	4.68	1.27	4.28	0.19	8.96	1.46
31-3-80	5.90	0.90	3.50	1.17	9.40	2.07
31-3-81	5.39	1.16	2.60	0.49	7.99	1.65

(b) Collection made during the financial years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(Amounts in crores of Rs.)

Financial year	Film	Circle,	Collections made in		Calcutta
	Income-tax	Bombay	Wealth-tax	Income-tax	Wealth-tax
1979-80	4.40	0.21	0.51		0.05
1980-81	4.70	0.26	0.28*		0.03*

*Excludes collection made in March 1981 in respect of which challans have not been received.

Note : This statement does not include data relating to cases belonging to film industry assessed in other circles.

ANNEXURE II

LIST OF TOP 20 FILM ARTISTS/PRODUCERS BASED ON REPORTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31-12-80 RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF RECOVERY

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the assessee	Income-tax		Wealth-tax	
		In arrear	Not fallen due for collection	Gross demand out-standing	Gross demand out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kumari Hema Malini	26.58	..	26.58	5.2
2.	Akkineni Nageswara Rao	..	10.42	10.42	..
3.	Smt. Vijayanthimala	10.02	..	10.02	..
4.	Miss Rekha Ganesan	9.89	..	9.89	..
5.	Miss Lata Mangeshkar	3.81	5.41	9.22	0.11
6.	Shri M.R. Radha	8.58	..	8.58	..
7.	Shri Vijay G. Sippy	8.19	..	8.19	..
8.	Shri Randhir Raj Kapoor	6.69	1.32	8.01	..
9.	Shri M.G. Ramachandran	3.22	4.59	7.81	..
10.	Shri Rajesh Khanna	7.00	..	7.00	2.93
11.	Smt. G. Savithri	6.94	..	6.94	..
12.	Shri Prem Nazir	5.90	..	5.90	..
13.	Smt. J. Jamuna	5.42	..	5.42	..
14.	Shri Kamaluddin J. Kazi Alias Tony Walkar	5.32	..	5.32	..
15.	Smt. Padma K. Patel	4.32	..	4.32	..
16.	Shri Dev Anand	4.24	..	4.24	4.16
17.	Shri Joginder Singh Arora	3.40	..	3.40	..
18.	Shri P. Amrithan	..	2.93	2.93	..
19.	Miss Yogita Bali	2.84	..	2.84	..
20.	Smt. N. Sheela Devi	2.78	..	2.78	..

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Unless the Finance Ministry or the Income Tax Department have full statistics of all the parameters concerning the film sector, it is not possible for us to come to a judgement whether cross entries and benami transactions which are very very common in the film industry are co-related or not. Say, for example, a film artiste staying in Bombay, he or she, has got two theatres, one in Ahmedabad and one in Bhopal, and has also got a distributing centre in Amravati in CPI circle. I want to know whether all these factors are taken together while making assessment of the film artistes and, secondly, whether the hon. Finance Minister will consider the feasibility of starting a film circle in Madras or Bangalore which has now turned out to be a major centre of film industry in the film sector.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Every effort is being made to coordinate the activities of the film producer, the film artiste, the film distributor, etc. in order to arrive at the correct assessable income of each one of these persons. The Department cross-checks in respect of the income of film artistes with the film producer as well as the film distributor and in each one of these cases the reverse process is also being done.

As far as the human ingenuity of the Department goes, every effort has been made and we feel that, to a large extent, the Department has been successful in unearthing the kind of money which these people get.

The other suggestion that a film circle may be opened in Madras or Bangalore, is a good suggestion. I will have it examined.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Since the ITO and the WTO is the same person and since we see them quite often at the time of Muhurat of films or gala opening of the film—they are more in presence at such occasions and at parties of the film artistes may I know from the hon. Minister whether the figures given are exclusive of advance tax payments or they are only gross recoveries to be made and why

is it that the recovery is hardly 50 per cent for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the presence of Income-tax Department officers in the various gala openings of films is concerned, I suppose, they are also human and they want to see the premiere show. But if the House has any objection, I will ask them not to go to these films. . . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You take the House also there.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: You take the House into confidence.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You keep the House in visual confidence.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not want to corrupt the House.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You want to corrupt your officers;

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The next point which the hon. Member has asked is, whether advance tax payments are taken. These are all arrears. This has nothing to do with advance payment. After a certain assessment has been made, the amounts which I have shown in Annexure I are outstanding. Some of them have fallen due and some of them have not fallen due. This is the position.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Why is it slow as in the case of Hema Malini. . .

MR. SPEAKER: No more question.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Only a clarification.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. member seems to be interested in Hema Malini.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: She can marry twice as her husband has married twice.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I also interested in Vaijanthimala and

Rekha. Why recovery is so slow when their assets are very well known to the assessing authorities in the film sector?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This particular artiste had first filed an appeal before the Income-tax Commissioner and the appeal has been dismissed. The recovery proceedings are now being pursued.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: First of all, I would like to ask the Minister to correct the answer in Annexure-II No. 1 wherein the name is written as 'Kumari Hema Malini'. I do not think Hema Malini is a Miss. It appeared in the newspapers that she is married. So it should be corrected first.

AN HON. MEMBER: It should be Shrimati?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In Annexure-I, arrears of income and wealth taxes for the last five years in respect of film circle of Bombay and cinema circle, Calcutta, are given but there is no mention of Madras. Madras is one of the main film and cinema centres of our country. I would like to know why there is no mention of Madras among the film and cinema centres. What is the latest position?

MR. SPEAKER: Too long an entry.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know whether in Annexure-II, the List has been prepared in a politically motivated way because the names of some of the film stars who owe allegiance to the ruling party, that is, Congress-I and also the names of some of the later political personalities have been omitted. I am afraid this has been done with a political motive. Shri Amitabh Bachchan and others have earned crores of rupees.

(Interruptions)

I would like to have answers from the Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the name, Kumari Hema Malini is concerned, the Schedule-II gives the name as it stands in the List of Assesseees.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Finance Minister, I had been to the Lussaka Conference and there I happened to meet certain ladies and I was introduced to them. They began to call themselves as Miss, Miss and Miss. Later I came to know that they had 5 or 6 children!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I must give the correct explanation. These names are given as they appear in the assesseees' list. As income-tax assesseees, they had declared themselves. Kumari Hema Malini is the declared name in the assesseees' list. We will declare it as it appears in the list. Whatever their marital status may be, we do not care. It is the name as declared in the assesseees' list.

So far as the second question is concerned why Madras is not mentioned as a cinema circle, I have already told Mr. Pandit that it is a good suggestion and I will examine it.

So far as the third question whether it is politically motivated, is concerned, I think the Hon. Member has not understood the question and the answer. The question is what is the number of persons in order of the arrears. In the first 20, it appears, if his surmise is correct, that no person connected with this Party is there. The first 20 in the serial order of persons in arrears, are the 20 persons in Schedule-II. If the names are not disclosed, it only shows that they are not within the first 20 and it must go to the credit of the Party.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you seem to be very indifferent to this subject and I cannot help if you get stuck up. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, sir, 1978-79 can be regarded as a heyday for certain film actors, actresses, producers and directors. Not only that. They actually lent all their support to the then Government and openly. All those people who have concealed a lot of black money and all those top actors who supported the then Government were completely shielded by the previous Government.

I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister whether such persons who have not paid arrears so long and who have their arrears pending to the Government, are also included in the list and, if so, the names, if possible. Otherwise, will the Hon. Minister assure us that immediate action would be taken to see that the arrears as far as possible would be recovered?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Unfortunately, the income-tax assesseees do not declare their political affiliation along with their returns. So, we do not know that. We only know those people are in arrears. I cannot answer the other question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री स्वामी—स्वामी का इसमें क्या काम है ?

What has Swamy to do with this?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Dhirendra Bramachary is doing very well.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharya is rather impatient to ask a question.

आचार्य भगवान देव : “स्वामी” पिक्चर में हेमा मालिनी भी है, जिसके बारे में श्री स्वामी इतनी रुचि ले रहे हैं ।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : जितना छोटा स्वामी मैं हूँ, उतने ही छोटे आचार्य वह हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी का असली रूप बता रहे हैं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Unlike Mr. Lakkappa, I am not interested in the physical assets of the actresses; I am interested in the financial assets.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Under the garb of saffron robes, they are also interested.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी के मन की बात हम नहीं जान सकते हैं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In view of the fact that I represent the city of Bombay and most of these actresses—a good part of them—live not only in Bombay but in my constituency I would like to ask this. Unlike Mr. Jethmalani, I do not use them in my campaign; I do not need them. Not that Mr. Jethmalani needs them either; anyway, he gets moral support..

MR. SPEAKER: If you had not withdrawn that, I would have expunged it.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Minister whether he recognises this fact that the film actresses, after all, are providing service to society..

AN HON. MEMBER: Actors also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Actors also. He knows better what actors are than I do.

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to divulge certain facts!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If he writes a book, it will be the best seller; and can make the best movie; it will get the ‘A’ rating immediately.

I would like to know whether the Minister will consider this. Machinery are given depreciation allowance. In the same way, film actresses depreciate very fast, and it is unfair to put such high rates of taxation on

them. I would like to know whether he would consider allowing depreciation allowance for their, not physical assets but acting ability, and allow generous tax exemptions so that you do not have this kind of ridiculous situation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी सिफारिश तो मान ही ले ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I should not exhaust every good thing in the world. I must also leave something for my successor. If my hon. friend ever becomes a Finance Minister, he will certainly enforce what he is now advocating.

आचार्य भगवान दत्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि तामिलनाडू के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री रामाचन्द्रन, एक फिल्म कलाकार हैं, क्या उनकी तरफ भी आयकर की कोई राशि बकाया है; यदि हाँ, तो कितनी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें लिखा हुआ है ।

आचार्य भगवान दत्त : उसको वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can give the information. The tax arrears which have fallen due are Rs. 3.22 lakhs and the tax arrears which have not yet fallen due, not collectable, are Rs. 4.59 lakhs; the total is Rs. 7.81 lakhs.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
Rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot refuse you. मैं आपको इन्कार नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In the list, I find, ten are women and ten are men. But in the House everybody—those who are questioning and the Minister who was replying—were referring only to actresses. May I know the reason for this special stress on actresses leaving aside the actors?

MR. SPEAKER: The simple question is attraction.... (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I wish to place on record my complete endorsement of the Speaker's answer.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The then hon Finance Minister was pleased to state before this hon House that the total arrears due from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 15 to 18 lakhs one or two years back. This is a fact known to the hon Finance Minister also....

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to answer on behalf of the Finance Minister?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I want to elicit certain facts and figures which are known to the public at least in Tamil Nadu. Rs. 15 to 18 lakhs were due from 1978 onwards. He was able to discharge Rs. 8 lakhs within 2 to 3 years. How was it possible to pay Rs. 8 lakhs in two years when he was not acting in the films? That is No.1.

No. 2—according to the hon Minister's facts and figures given to the House, even now the amount due and the arrear payable to the Government towards income tax is Rs. 7.8 lakhs. The hon. Minister was telling the House and we are shocked to hear from the lips of the hon Minister who is wielding power, enormous power given by the people of India to take legal action against any defaulter, that he is unable to collect the dues to the tune of Rs. 7.8 lakhs. Why is it not possible to collect when so many crores are available? I know personally. (Interruptions) Why is it not possible to collect it?

MR. SPEAKER: No aspersion.... I cannot allow.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I did not say that it is not possible for me

to collect from the actor, Shri M. G. Ramacharadran. The reason given here is that the assessee promised to come up with a concrete scheme of payment of tax arrears which is awaited. I understand that he wants to sell a property and clear off the arrears.

Losses in Kudremukh Iron ore Company Limited

+
*1115. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited has suffered huge losses and whether Government have so far been able to ascertain exact amount of loss so suffered and causes thereof;

(b) if so, full facts thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) composition of Board of Directors of the Company who were functioning in the relevant period of losses and also the present composition of the Board of Directors?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Kudremukh Iron Ore Company has not yet gone into commercial production and as such the question of any losses suffered by it does not arise. The present composition of the Board of Directors of the Company is as follows:—

(1) Shri K. C. Khanna, Chairman-cum-Managing Director.

(2) Shri H. V. Mirchandani, Director (Technical Services).

(3) Shri K. P. Sen Gupta, Director (Finance).

(4) Shri N. Narasimha Rau, Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka.

(5) Shri S. D. Prasad, Special Secretary, Deptt. of Steel.

(6) Shri R. Ganapati, Addl. Secretary, Deptt. of Mines.

(7) Shri Ramaswamy R. Iyer, Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Steel and Mines.

(8) Shri P. Johri, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

(9) Shri A. K. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

(10) Shri D. K. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुद्रमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लिमिटेड इंडो ईरान एग्रीमेंट के अनुसार प्रारम्भ हुई थी। ईरान में 78 सें आन्तरिक स्थिति गड़बड़ा रही है। जो एग्रीमेंट की शर्तों थीं उन शर्तों के अनुसार उस कम्पनी को फंक्शन करना चाहिए था मगर जो कुद्रमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी के चेंबरमैन हैं वही सेल के भी चेंबरमैन हैं, एक ही चेंबरमैन 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये का जो प्रोजेक्ट है उसको भी देख रहे हैं और पूरे सेल को भी देखते हैं जब कि एग्रीमेंट के अनुसार और उसकी शर्तों के अनुसार अभी जो कंट्रैक्टर्स और सप्लायर्स बहाल किए हैं वे उस रूल के विरोध में हैं, इसके साथ साथ चेंबरमैन खुद कुछ स तरह के कार्य कर रहे हैं जिस से इस भूँ करोड़ों रुपये की बहुत भारी गड़बड़ी हो रही है। आप कहते हैं कि इस तरह का प्रश्न ही जहाँ उठता लेकिन यह प्रश्न इतना विकराल और इतना गंभीर है कि इस देश के लिए बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है क्योंकि आम जनता के पैसे का एक चेंबरमैन दोनों के अंदर हिटलर की तरह काम कर के... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रावाल करें।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ। मैं सवाल ही करने जा रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा था कि इसमें प्रचण्ड बड़ी गड़बड़ी है। मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं कि लासेज का सवाल ही नहीं है इसलिए मैं लासेज बता देना चाहता था। यह बहुत

गम्भीर प्रश्न है लेकिन आप कहेंगे तो प्रश्न ही पूछ लूंगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूछना चाहिए, कहना नहीं चाहिए।

श्री रतीलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी कि "बजनेस" स्टण्डर्ड के दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 1981 के अंक में एक न्यूज निकली थी कि वे फूल आटोनामी चाह रहे हैं, उसके लिए फाइट कर रहे हैं? उसका एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। जो सर्कुलर निकला है वह बताता है :

"Sources say the power tiff was triggered off by a recent circular from the SAIL Chairman to Steel Plant Managing Directors and top executives that none of them should visit the Ministry at Udyog Bhawan without prior knowledge of the Chairman."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : You put a question. Otherwise, I shall disallow this.

आप सवाल तो पूछ नहीं रहे हैं। मैं डिसएलाउ कर दूंगा।

श्री रतीलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : यह सर्कुलर जो निकला है उसके अनुसार मिनिस्ट्री में कोई भी अफसर डायरेक्ट नहीं जा सकते हैं या अगर सीधे जाकर बात करें तो फिर चैयरमैन को रिपोर्ट देनी होगी। इससे लगता है कि इसमें ऑमिशन एंड कमिशन इतने हैं कि जिनको वे छिपाना चाहते हैं। तो क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इसपर उन्होंने क्या एक्शन लिया है?

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much. You cannot even put a question. You have taken five to seven minutes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I was actually confused whether the hon. Member is in a position to make a distinction between SAIL and Kudremukh Project. The circular which he is mentioning is about the

Steel Authority of India Ltd. The question is in regard to Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. The only thing common to these two organisations is that the same person is presiding as Chairman of these two separate organisations.

Sir, in regard to the insinuations against the Chairman, I would like to point out that he is one of the most competent officers. This is one of the very few projects which has been completed on time. There is no question of loss or bungling. The major problem is that Iran is not in a position to take the iron-ore concentrates which are being manufactured in the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project.

Therefore, the problem is entirely different. I do not understand what conclusions the hon. Member wants to draw or what he is driving at. The problem is absolutely different. We have no buyers and Iran is not in a position to take that. But, the project has been completed on time and we are not deliberately producing the material because there is no market for that. So, where is the question of all these things coming in?

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any question to put, please do it within a minute and in a proper way. Please come out with your questions.

श्री रतीलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ हालांकि उन्होंने पहले प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक जवाब दिया है उन्होंने।

श्री रतीलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : सरकुलर कब क्या एक्शन लिया, इसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिलकूल ठीक जवाब दिया है।

श्री रतीलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जनता के पैसे का दुरुपयोग कराना है तो कराइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका दूसरा प्रश्न करना है तो करिये ।

श्री रतीलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जो मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है वह भी न्यूज में आया है कि चैयरमैन साहब अपने डायरेक्टरों के साथ बहरीन गए हुए थे और बहरीन जा करके . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें यह सवाल कहाँ उठता है ?

श्री रतीलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मुझे कहने दीजिए मंत्री जी को जवाब देना होगा तो देंगे ।

चैयरमैन साहब अफसरों के साथ एयर इंडिया की फर्स्ट क्लास फ्लाइट से बहरीन गए हुए थे लेकिन उनके जो डायरेक्टर्स थे वे एकोनामी क्लास में थे । तो वहाँ उनकी क्या बातचीत हुई और कितना कंट्रैक्ट हुआ ? वे आयरन-ओर कंसन्ट्रेट का विदेश में अपना व्यापार देखने के लिए गए थे, शायद उनको बुलाया गया था । अगर किसी तरह का कोई समझौता हुआ है तो मंत्री जी बतायेंगे । और जब वे लाट कर आए तो दुबई में उतर गए, जबकि एयर इंडिया में उनकी बुकिंग थी, वे एयर फ्रांस से आए, वहाँ पर बदद लां थे जो कि पहले स्टील संक्रेंटरी थे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सवाल क्या है ?

श्री रतीलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : इसमें करोड़ों का घाटा हुआ है । मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want you to waste the time of the House. The time is up.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the officers have their travel schedule. It is a fact that the Chairman went to Bahrain in order to explore the possibility of selling the iron-ore concentrates as they are going to establish a Steel Plant through the Direct Reduction Scheme. In regard

to the circular which the hon. Member is repeating I would like to say that there is no circular and it is absurd that any public sector organisation will instruct its officers that they cannot meet the Minister and that if they want to meet the Minister they require prior permission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, Kudremukh project is the pride of Karnataka and also an important organisation of the country. The hon. Minister has stated that the losses cannot be assessed because it has not started commercial production. Sir, even though the work was completed on time the production of the company cannot be marketed. due to the back out of Iran. Unfortunately, this has been pending for a long time and the entire production has not been sold out. I would like to know whether Government has got any programme organise marketing elsewhere I would also like to know whether the pelletisation plant which has been envisaged for the utilisation of the production is under consideration? If so, when is it coming up?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, as I have already mentioned the plant was commissioned in September, 1980 as per schedule and deliberately we did not take to commercial manufacture because there is no market. We are exploring the possibilities. The decision to set-up a pelletisation plant at Mangalore has already been taken and we are now trying to tie it up with certain parties if they can take some concentrates also because actual production of pellets will take about thirty-six to thirty-eight months.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In the Socialistic Society we endeavouring to set up, the public sector has a crucial role to play. Unfortunately, the public sector undertakings often called India's topless wonders have more often than not swum in bottomless deficits. I do not mean

to cast aspersion on Mr. Khanna in particular. But it is also true that in a majority of the cases bureaucrats have been appointed to head these concerns. We must realise that they have been trained to run an administration and not to run a concern in a commercial way. Therefore, I would like to know whether Government is actively considering the restriction of bureaucrats to such appointments and trying to attract executives with brilliant records from the private sector to run these concerns and make them more meaningful and fulfil the social cause they are supposed to serve.

Secondly, Sir, in the face of Iran's reluctance the Minister has just mentioned that a delegation had gone abroad to explore new markets for the concentrates and pellets. Have you achieved any success or received any orders in this respect?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the second part of the hon. Member's question is concerned my answer is 'not yet'. We have not yet been able to find a steady market but we are exploring the possibility.

As regards the first part of the question so far as this particular project is concerned it is headed by a technocrat and by and large the policy of the Government is to induct persons of competence from various walks of life.

Sale of Special Bearer Bonds

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*1117. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value of special Bearer Bonds sold upto the end of April, 1981 (State-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme has failed to attract black-money as expected by Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt strong measures for unearthing black-money as stated by the Minister in Madras on 12th April, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a)

The total sale of Special Bearer Bonds amounted to Rs. 373.05 crores upto 30th April, 1981, when the sale was suspended. This figure is provisional as information about sale at some of the outlying centres is still awaited. The details of sale of the Bonds State-wise are not available.

(b) The proceeds reported so far cannot be considered to be insignificant especially in view of the pendency of the writ petitions in the Supreme Court which may have re-tarted the sale of Bonds.

(c) Yes Sir.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that the fate of the much-anticipated and much tom-tommed bearer scheme has fallen flat. The hon. Minister also was very much banking on this scheme. Now, Sir, even if you stretch it beyond Rs. 373 crores, at the most, it may come to Rs. 400 crores. That is all. But the hon. Minister has been banking very much on this scheme and he was thinking that he would be able to mobilise Rs. 1,000 crores of resources by this scheme. Unfortunately he could not mop up even Rs. 400 crores. I hope that by this time the hon. Finance Minister himself might have lost his illusions about these black money holders. I have got two questions to ask for reply from the hon. Finance Minister. They are the following:—

1. (a) What further steps you envisage to curb black money?

(b) Which are the 'other measures' which you are going to take to mop-up resources?

(c) How are you going to bridge the gap in the deficit, which is to the extent of Rs. 627 crores?

Now my second question is this:—

2. (a) How much Bearer Bonds could you sell in the foreign countries and which are the foreign countries?

(b) What is the amount purchased by the single largest purchaser?

Sir, these are my questions and I request the hon. Minister to reply to them.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the Finance Minister of a country does not wear his heart in his sleeves. He cannot disclose the things that he proposes to do, in pursuance of certain policies. All that I can say now is that a subscription of about Rs. 400 crores in the present context is really a creditable performance. (*Interruption*) You can have a different opinion. This is my assessment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You are number Two in the Cabinet.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In other circumstances, with such adverse comments made by certain high persons in the country, it would not have even started. But the very fact that bonds to the tune of Rs. 400 crores have been subscribed itself is a testimony to the efficacy as well as the propriety of the issue of these Bearer Bonds.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You are already replying to the No-Confidence Motion.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the Deficit is concerned Government have got several options in the matter. Government have various ways and methods of raising resources. I will

not disclose what options I will exercise. I will merely express what options are open to me. The Options are: One, I can go in for savage taxation....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Brutal.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: . . . following the footsteps of my predecessor Finance Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The honest tax-payer will be further taxed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Number two is this. To resort to further loans by way of borrowings.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: World Bank.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Number three: We can resort to certain punitive measures. Therefore, all these options are open to me. I will come back to this House at the time of the next Budget showing what the deficit is or what the deficit will be. Now the issue before the country is not as serious as the hon. Members opposite are trying to make it out. The control of the liquidity in the economy has been the primary objective of the issue of these bearer bonds. That objective in my opinion has succeeded to a large extent because we have as I said, withdrawn Rs. 400 crores of money from circulation in the country. Then, the other point which I would like to mention is this: In the normal circumstances, the Bond Issue would have succeeded even beyond the expectation which I had. . . So far as the other questions about subscriptions abroad and all that are concerned, a notice is required.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: You are in a tight corner regarding the financial position. According to your expectations, you were to fill up the gap in the deficit. I would like to know whether they will strike at the right place where the concentration of money is there.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If the hon. Member has any information, he may pass it on to me confidentially.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: It is estimated that about Rs. 20,000 crores of black money are operating as a parallel economy in the country. But by raising only about Rs. 400 crores through Special Bearer Bonds, our Finance Minister is saying that he has done a very creditable job. Really it is a very creditable job! Sir, in terms of the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission, 85 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income except the proceeds attributable to Union territories, is to be distributed among the States. The decision to float the special bearer bond implies a reduction of the potential aggregate revenue from taxes on income. It is, therefore, only fair that the receipts from the special bearer bonds are shared by the Union Government with the States in terms of the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will pay 85 per cent of the amount received through the Special bearer bonds to the different State Governments; if not, why not?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the estimate of black money in the country just varies as they used to say, with the foot of the Chancellor. We have no estimate at all and we have always said that it is just according to each one's own bile that he estimates the amount of black money in the country. Therefore, I am unable to accept the statement that Rs. 20,000 crores of black money are there in the country and any hon. Member, if he thinks that it is Rs. 20,000 crores, he has to satisfy himself with that. Then, so far as the second part of the question is concerned, I am sorry for his total misunderstanding of the legal aspect of the bonds. This is borrowing under Article 292 of the Constitution. This is not taxation. This is not a levy of income-tax. This is an issue of bonds for the purpose of borrowing. Under Article 292 of the Constitution, the executive power of the State extends to borrowing of such terms as the Govern-

ment thinks fit, subject only to the limitations that may be fixed by Parliament by law. Parliament has not fixed any limit on the borrowing and, on borrowings the States are not entitled to any share.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: We have started on a very genial mood after the Finance Minister's repartee on actors and actresses and so on*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:*

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK*

(Interruptions)

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: The Special Bearer Bonds were issued to control the excessive liquidity in the system. The second object was to reduce the rate of inflation. The hon. Minister has said that 400 crores have been withdrawn from circulation. Does it mean that this amount of currency will be neutralised or destroyed?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member has not understood the significance. Today, if there are 2000 crores or 'X' crores in circulation, for a period of ten years this will be withdrawn subject only to giving of credit as collateral security on this which is only for productive purposes and not for speculative purposes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to ask the hon. Minister a question in the light of his answer to parts (a) and (b) of the question. In answer to part (a) of the question, the hon. Minister said that through the sale of bonds, the amount collected is Rs. 373.05 crores and in part (b) he has said that looking to the circumstances, the collections are not insignificant. According to ordinary mathematics, I think, if the collections were 373.05 crores and the expected amount was 1000 crores, the collections have been only 37 per cent of your expectations. Will you consider 37 per cent fulfilment of your expectation as significant fulfilment. Secondly, you said that you are not able to have any estimate of the black money in the

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

country. Have you not got the assessable income, the assessed income and on the basis of that, if not the estimate, can't you make a guesstimate of black money? And is it not of the order of twenty-five thousand crores?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My esteemed friend, Shri Madhu Dandavate is always well informed, but sometimes in order to secure a debating point, he only reads a part of the sentence... (*Interruptions*).

I am sorry, if I hurt you Mr. Patnaik.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He is the most ill-informed person in the country; that is our Finance Minister. 30 per cent! What are you laughing at? Is it a joke? The Finance Minister expects thousand crores, but gets only 300 crores and he laughs at it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am sorry for the kind of answer I gave to Patnaik. Biju is an old friend of mine.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Our problem is thousand crores to 300 crores. How do you balance this in the Budget?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You mentioned it in joke and I gave it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have not taken cognizance of that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you want to withdraw, you can take it away from the record, Sir.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK*

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I must answer this question, because Shri Dandavate read only part of the sentence. I said it is not insignificant specially in view of the pendency of the writ petition. I did not say it is significant in relation to the objective or the target or anything of the kind. All that I said is that it is significant particularly in view of the pendency

of the writ petition. Therefore, I think it is significant.

Secondly, about the estimate, nobody has been able to estimate the amount of black money in the country. Black Money consists of two parts i.e. the flow and the fund. And how much is the fund and how much is the flow, is very difficult to say. And each person goes on making a guesstimate as it suits his argument for the time being.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is in good taste.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that because of this poor response the Finance Minister issued the directive to the officers in all the cities to go to the houses and ask, persuade and compel people to buy these bearer bonds. Is it a fact?

MR. SPEAKER: All these things should be taken off the record and whatever passed between the Finance Minister and Mr. Patnaik also should be off the record.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I want to make it clear that the response is not poor. You may continue to say it is poor, I will continue to say it is not poor.

My second point is that I received several telegrams asking me to extend the time limit of 30th April and we did not extend the time. Therefore, the statement that we went about asking people to subscribe to bearer bonds is totally incorrect.

श्री रामदिलाल पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यदि सप्रीम-कोर्ट का फैसला इसके विपरीत में हुआ तो यह रूपया लौटा दिया जाएगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ।

कि यदि ऐसा किया जाएगा तो आप ब्लैक-मनी को कैसे लीगलाइज करेंगे ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We will cross the bridge when we come to it. Sir.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं समझा नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has said: We will face the thing when it comes up. It is just a hypothetical question.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: The process of unearthing black money has been started and it has been a very successful attempt in Kashmir. Why not take a uniform policy for India?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, it is part of the uniform policy throughout the country to raid, search and seize unaccounted money, wherever it may exist and Kashmir will be no exception.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whatever the people say, he is certainly the best of the lot that we have faced. In view of the fact that you come from South and in view of the fact that there is now terrible activity going on to exchange hundred rupee currency notes, and in view of the fact that they are expecting demonetisation, will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us even if the Government does not have demonetisation in mind, how this fear has entered into the minds of the people who are converting hundred rupees currency notes into ten rupee or other notes of lower denomination?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I wonder whether the hon. Member expects me to answer this question. The Government cannot answer such questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do they come to know that you are going to demonetize?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Economic and Technical Cooperation with Saudi Arabia

*1116. **SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the Finance Minister and Vice Chairman and Managing Director of Saudi Fund for Development on various economic and technical cooperation between India and Saudi Arabia during the recent visit of some dignitaries of Saudi Arabia to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a series of talks and discussions were held between officers and Ministers of Finance Department of both the countries during these visits;

(d) if so, the outcome of the talks and discussions;

(e) the benefit to be derived by India out of the said talks and agreement; and

(f) how much it will affect the economy of India on various items for boosting production so that the prices of those items can go down?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (f). An agreement was signed by the Finance Minister with the Vice Chairman and Managing Director for a loan of SR 106 million (US\$ 32 million) for the Koel Karo Hydro Electric Project in Bihar. The loan carries an interest of 4 per cent per annum and is repayable in 20 years including an initial grace period of 5 years.

2. Assistance from the Saudi Fund for Development for the Rajasthan Canal Phase II and connected command area development was also discussed. This project would go a long way in developing the region. Other possible areas of cooperation between the two countries by way of joint ventures and

investments figured in the discussions. The talks were of an exploratory nature and resulted in better appreciation by the Saudi Arabian delegation of the overall parameters of our development effort.

3. The Foreign Ministers of India and Saudi Arabia separately signed an agreement for Economic and Technical Cooperation providing for the broad outline within which efforts would be made to promote and consolidate the economic and technical cooperation in various fields like agriculture, industry, scientific research etc. The Agreement envisages the setting up of an Indo-Saudi Joint Commission for consultation in the measures to be adopted for consolidation and promotion of economic and technical cooperation.

Credit Given to Sick Industries by Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions

*1118. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the total number and list of sick industries in the country and the total amounts of credit lent to

them by the nationalised banks and other public financial institutions;

(b) whether it is proposed to take over all the 'sick' industries and run them;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a): As per the latest information available with the Reserve Bank of India, as on 31-12-1979 the outstanding advances of Nationalised banks to 16296 industrial units including units in the small scale sector, identified and reported by them as being sick amounted to Rs. 1022.05 crores.

The outstanding loans of financial institutions namely, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to units identified by them as sick are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Financial Institution	No. of sick units	Amount outstanding (Rs in crores)
1.	Industrial Development Bank of India (as on 31-12-80)	124	140.06
2.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India (as on 31-12-80)	159	121.71
3.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (as on 31-3-81)	75	58.36

In order to safeguard the credit worthiness of the assisted sick units, their ability to recover and maintain confidence among suppliers and attract good managerial personnel, it will not be in the larger public interest to disclose the names of sick units. Even otherwise in accordance with the practices and usages customary among the

bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statute governing the nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged and as such the names of the sick units are not disclosed.

(b): No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the statement on Industrial Policy made by the Minister of State for Industry in Parliament in July, 1980, it has been clearly stated that recourse to take over of the management under the I(D&R) Act will be taken only in exceptional cases on grounds of public interest where other means for the revival of sick undertakings are not considered feasible.

Hire-purchase Scheme of Tea Board Export of Groundnut Seeds

*1119. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of applications under hire-purchase scheme of Tea Board, Calcutta received by the Board during the period January to April 1981 from the tea estates in the State of Tripura and the names of such tea estates;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been abnormal delay in finalising the demands of various tea gardens in the State of Tripura; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the action being proposed to finalise the applications under hire-purchase scheme of tea estates in the State of Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Five applications were received during the period. The tea estates are (1) Harishnagar (2) Manuvalley (3) Peara-cherra (4) Kalyanpur and (5) Dharmanagar.

(b) There has been no abnormal delay in finalising application from estates located in Tripura. In fact they are given special consideration

along with application from other non-traditional areas.

(c) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT SEEDS

*1120. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of groundnut seeds exported during the last three years, (year-wise);

(b) the names of the States from which the export was made and the quantity thereof;

(c) the name of the agency through which export was made;

(d) whether Government are considering to increase the export of groundnut seeds to earn more foreign exchange for the purchase of edible oil from foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) quantity of HPS Groundnuts exported in the last three years were as follows:-

Financial Year	Quantity in metric tonnes
1978-79	4,400
1979-80	22,422
1980-81	58,899

(b) and (c). NAFED through which the export of HPS Groundnuts is canalised, purchased bulk of the requirements from Gujarat. Small quantities were purchased from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu also.

(d) and (e). Export quota for HPS Groundnuts has to be determined keeping in view factors like domestic production, availability, internal and international prices, the likely effect of exports on the domestic market etc. For 1980-81, a quota of 50,000 tonnes was released for export. The question of release of an additional quota was considered and the decision was not to allow any additional quota.

The quota for 1981-82 has yet to be determined.

छत्तीसगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) में ढल्ली राभेरा लोह अयस्क खानों के श्रमिकों की छंटनी

* 1121. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री ए. के. राय :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ आदिवासी क्षेत्र में ढल्ली राभेरा लोह अयस्क खानों में काम कर रहे लगभग आठ हजार श्रमिकों की अवैध रूप से छंटनी की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) ढल्ली राभेरा की लोह-अयस्क की खानों तथा डोनीटोला क्वार्ट-जाइट की खानों में औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों तथा निजी ठेकेदारों के लगभग 7900 श्रमिकों ने 12 फरवरी, 1981 को अचानक काम बन्द कर दिया था। ये कामगार भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारी नहीं हैं अतः भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने

के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा उनकी छंटनी करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Accident in Bokaro Steel Plant

*1122. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no trade union or people's representative has been kept in the Committee appointed to probe into the accident in the Bokaro Steel Plant in March, 1981 killing nine people;

(b) whether it is a fact that no time limit has been fixed for completing the enquiry and no action has been taken against any officer;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the Trade Unions have questioned the credibility and effectiveness of such Departmental probe considering the seriousness of the incident; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The committee was required to submit its report as early as possible but not later than the 30th April, 1981. However, in a request received from the committee, they have been permitted to submit the report by the 11th May, 1981. The question of taking action against any officer will arise only after Government has considered the report.

(c) Bokaro Steel Plant has not received any representation from Trade Unions questioning the credibility and effectiveness of the committee constituted.

(d) Does not arise.

Examination Fees for Clerical/Officers posts in State Bank of India other Nationalised Banks

*1123. SHRI CHATURBHUI:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India, other nationalised banks, Staff Selection Commission of Central Government and Railway Service Commission conduct various examinations for recruitment in their respective organisations;

(b) whether it is a fact that whereas State Bank and other nationalised banks take Rs. 20/- and Rs. 40/- as examination fee from the candidates for clerical/officers posts respectively, the Central Government Staff Selection Commission charges Rs. 12/- and Railway Service Commission only Rs. 2/-;

(c) whether he has received on or around 16th December, 1980 a representation from several educated unemployed youth of Dombivli District Thane (Maharashtra) demanding either complete elimination of the examination fee, or at least to bring it down to Rs. 2/-;

(d) what decision Government have taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof and when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) while the recruitment boards set up by the banks hold examinations for selection of both officers and clerks, the Railway Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission respectively hold such examinations for non-gazetted posts on the Railways and for Grade 'C' non-technical officers.

(b) The position is generally so in respect of general category candidates.

(c) Some representations to this effect have been received.

(d) and (e). The Government have taken no decision in the matter.

Slum Colony on Air India Land at Bombay

*1124. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a vast slum colony on the Air India land towards the Eastern Side of Bombay Airport at Kurla-Jerj Mari;

(b) whether it is true that the Government have not provided these slums the basic civic amenities as done by the State Government and Municipalities to the other slums of Bombay; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve this slum and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air India does not have any land towards the Eastern side of Bombay Airport. The slum colony is on the land belonging to the International Airports Authority of India.

(b) and (c). Slums which are within the airport boundary and on IAAI land require to be cleared in the interest of air Safety and security. Further, most of the area is in the approach funnel and the clearance Zone of runway 09/27. So, in the interest of safety of aircraft operations it is proposed to clear all structures and obstacles in this area. The question, therefore, of providing any civic amenities to these slum dwellers does not arise.

Compulsory Insurance on Vessels

*1125. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose considering to impose compulsory insurance on vessels which are being used for fisheries and cargo also for the benefit of the owners of the vessels and crews; and

(b) if so, what are the outlines of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). No proposals for imposing compulsory insurance on vessels, which are being used for fisheries and cargo, are under consideration of the Government.

Advance to weaker sections by Nationalised Banks in U.P.

*1126. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the nationalised banks to make available advances to weaker sections of the people for their economic rehabilitation in the backward area of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, will Government lay on the Table a copy each of such instructions issued during the last two financial years;

(c) the total amount given by the nationalised banks during the last three years in U.P. (District-wise); and

(d) the amount of interest charged for such advances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2568/81].

राज्य सरकारों को इस्पात और संरचनात्मक इस्पात के आवंटन के लिए मानदण्ड

*1127. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकारों को इस्पात और संरचनात्मक इस्पात के आवंटन के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार राज्यों के पिछड़े और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इस्पात और संरचनात्मक इस्पात का विशेष कोटा आवंटित किये जाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार के अनुमान के अनुसार यह किस सीमा तक इन क्षेत्रों के विकास की गति को तेज करेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रगब मुखर्जी) : (क) लोहे और इस्पात के वितरण पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है । इस्पात सामग्री का वितरण संयुक्त संघीय समिति द्वारा लोहे और इस्पात सामग्री के वितरण के लिए बनाए गए मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार किया जाता है । इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में राज्यवार आवंटन करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). संयुक्त संघीय समिति द्वारा बनाये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में विभिन्न राज्यों के पिछड़े हुए जिलों में स्थित सूसहल उद्योगों की इकाइयों को प्राप्ति निश्चित करने के मामले में अधिप्राप्ति-निधित्व देने की व्यवस्था पहले से ही है ।

**Dismissal of workers of Iron Ore
Mines of Dalli-Rajhara, M.P.**

*1128. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:**
Will the Minister of **STEEL AND
MINES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 8000 workers of iron ore mines of Dalli-Rajhara in Madhya Pradesh have been dismissed by the management;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to reinstate the dismissed workers; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that management have so far not paid dues of wages to the workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) About 7,900 workers working under industrial cooperative societies and private contractors in Dalli-Rajhara iron ore mines and Danitola Quartzite mines suddenly stopped their work on the 12th February, 1981. These workmen are not the employees of the Bhilai Steel Plant. So it is not a case of dismissal by the Bhilai Steel Plant Management.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As the workmen belong to the cooperative societies and private contractors, the question of payment of due wages by the Bhilai Steel Plant Management does not arise.

**Marketing facilities for the Handloom
Sector**

*1129. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem faced by the hand-

loom sector due to the lack of effective marketing facilities;

(b) if so, what is the extent and nature of the problem and what action has been taken by Government to solve the problem;

(c) whether Government are providing any assistance to the Kerala State Handloom Apex Society and the Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation for marketing the handloom cloths; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to persuade the Commercial Banks to reduce the rate of interest to the level of that charged for marketing finance provided to the Kerala State Handloom Apex Society?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):**
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent of problem manifests itself in the accumulation of stocks with primary cooperative societies, apex federations and the State Handloom Development Corporation. In order to help solve this problem Government of India have been sanctioning a special rebate of 20 per cent, shared equally between the State and the Central Government, for 30 days in a year. Such rebate has also been given during National Handloom "expos" organised in important metropolitan towns.

(c) Yes, Sir. The amount of Central assistance released to the Kerala State Apex Society and Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation amounts to Rs. 57 lakhs and Rs. 37 lakhs, respectively till 31st March, 1981.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Task Force on Project Exports

*1130. SHRI CHINTAMAN JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently taken a decision to appoint a task force on project exports;

(b) if so, the details regarding its composition and functions; and

(c) the time by which its report is likely to be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Commerce have decided to set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Commerce to review India's performance in the field of project exports. The Task Force will include senior representatives of various concerned Ministries and Organisations. Orders setting up the Task Force are expected to be issued shortly. The functions of the above Task Force will include review of the performance of project exports, consideration of the strategy for expanding project exports and recommending suitable measures towards this objective.

(c) The Task Force is expected to submit its report within a period of three to four months from the date it is set up.

News-item captioned 'Jewels vanish from Excise Custody'

*1131. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in 'Blitz' dated 11th April, 1981

at page 5 under the heading 'Jewels vanish from excise custody'; and

(b) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Departmental enquiry has been got conducted in the matter. The Government have also ordered CBI inquiry and the officer concerned has been placed under suspension.

Cardamom Prices

*1132. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that Cardamom prices have not improved for the last ten years;

(b) whether Government are thinking of setting up of a Cardamom Corporation of India to deal with marketing of cardamom;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) whether it is going to handle 1981-82 crop which will start arriving from June, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Since 1970-71 the price of cardamom has been generally improving except during the last two years when a decline in price has been noticed as compared to the peak level reached in 1978-79.

(b) to (d). A proposal for setting up an Agency for marketing Karnataka cardamom is under consideration. Efforts are being made to set up this Agency as early as possible. The handling of the 1981-82 crop by this Agency will depend upon when it actually starts functioning.

Opening of Branches of Bank of India in Orissa

*1133. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the Bank of India proposed to be opened in Orissa during the current financial year;

(b) the places where they will be set up;

(c) whether such banks are going to be opened in the rural and semi-urban areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). As at the end of March, 1981, Bank of India had a network of 58 branches in Orissa comprising 45 Rural, 11 Semi-Urban and 2 Urban branches.

2. The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India covering a 3-year period is operative upto the end of December 1981. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that Bank of India is holding 11 authorisations/licences for opening branches in Orissa. District-wise, Centre-wise and Category-wise details are set out below:

District	Centre	Classification
Cuttack	1. Derik	Rural
	2. Ranihat	Urban
Ganjam	3. Sumandal	Rural
	4. Biplingi	Rural
Kalahandi	5. Borda	Rural
	6. Narlaroad	Rural
	7. Lakna	Rural
Kconjhar	8. Dabuna	Rural
	9. Barpada	Rural
	10. Ramachandrapur	Rural
Sindargarh.	11. Jarikela	Rural

National and Domestic Tourist Spots in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa

10280. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the total number of domestic and National Tourist Spots in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa;

(b) whether tourist bungalows have been constructed near each and every tourist spot of this district;

(c) the number of tourist centres in this district;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to open a tourist Centre at Khiching of this district; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). India Tourism Development Corporation had conducted a general survey of the tourist potential in the State of Orissa

in 1979-80 for preparing a General Perspective Plan for the development of tourism in the State. According to this survey, Khiching in the district of Mayurbhanj has been considered important for development as important tourist centre from domestic tourist point of view. In addition to Khiching, the Government of Orissa have listed the following other places as being important from the point of view of domestic tourism in the Mayurbhanj District:

(i) Kuchai, an excavated site of Neolithic age;

(ii) Kuliana, a place of paleolithic artifices;

(iii) Similipal National Park;

(iv) Joshipur rearing centre of Mugger; and

(v) Haripur, known for brick temple of Rashikaray.

It is understood from the Government of Orissa that they have constructed a Tourist Bungalow at Bangriposi and that accommodation is available within Similipal Forest under the control of the Director, Tiger Project and Forest Department. The Central Department of Tourism is proposing to construct a Forest Lodge at Similipal National Park.

(d) Government of Orissa have a Tourist Office at Baripada. There is no proposal at this stage to open a Tourist Office at Khiching during the Plan period 1980-85.

(e) Does not arise

News Item captioned "Government hindering Tourism"

10281. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Government hindering tourism, says

Rabhu Raj" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated the 2nd February, 1981; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The caption of this news item is misleading and is out of context with the contents of the news item or the speech of Shri Raghu Raj, Chairman, Air India to which the news item refers. Shri Raghu Raj in his vote of thanks at the inaugural session of the Seminar on Tourism and Environment held in Bombay on 31-1-1981 mentioned about the difficulties faced by tourists coming to India due to delays in flights, clearance through immigration, customs, etc. The Government have already looked into these problems and streamlined the procedures. Arrangements have now been made for expeditious clearance of large groups through immigration and customs. A walkthrough channel for all passengers who have no dutiable goods to declare have also been introduced. The statement of Shri Raghu Raj was by way of constructive suggestions which are always welcomed by Government.

"Hush Money" spent by Officers of AI abroad

10282. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of "Hush money" spent by Air-India's Officers abroad annually;

(b) whether any account is rendered by these Officers;

(c) which of the categories of Officers are paid this money; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to either stop this spending by the

Officers, which is mostly to cater to their own interests rather than the Airline and prevent its misuse?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No hush money is spent by Air-India Officers abroad.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

जे. के. भवन, गामदेवी, बम्बई के मालिकों को और बकाया आयकर

10283. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : कक्षा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जे. के. भवन, गामदेवी बम्बई, में एक विशाल इमारत है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस समय उसमें 4-5 हजार किराएदार रह रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस इमारत के 4-5 हिस्से हर महीने खाली होते हैं और खाली हिस्सों को "पगड़ी" पर दिया जाता है, और इस प्रकार मालिकों को 20 से 30 करोड़ रुपये की राशि "पगड़ी" के रूप में प्राप्त होती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जे. के. भवन के मालिकों ने पिछले 3 वर्षों में इस आय पर कितना आयकर अदा किया और कितना आयकर अभी वसूल किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) जे. के. भवन गामदेवी के कितने और कौन कौन मालिक हैं और तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय के उप सचिव (श्री मंगन-भाई बारोट): (क) गामदेवी के 'जे. के. भवनों' को गामदेवी सम्पत्तियों के रूप में जाना जाता है। इस सम्पत्ति से होने वाली आय को, आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 23(1) के अन्तर्गत कर लगने योग्य वार्षिक मूल्य के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। इसमें रहने वाले किरायेदारों की संख्या 675 बताई गई है।

(ख) क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों से की गई पूछताछ से पता चलता है कि वर्तमान में,

प्रश्न के इस भाग में कथित कोई भी सूचना उनके पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) उक्त व्यक्तियों की संस्था से लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों से संबंधित सूचना निम्नानुसार है :—

1. श्री शान्तिशुमार मथुरादास का व्यक्तियों की संस्था से होने वाली शेयर-राश्वन्दी आय के अलावा, प्रतिभूतियों पर व्याज, लाभांश और व्याज से भी आय प्राप्त होती है।

2. श्री बल्लभदास जेटाभाई का व्यक्तियों की संस्था से आय प्राप्त होती है तथा निम्नलिखित फर्मों से शेयर संबंधी आय प्राप्त होती है :—

1. मेसर्स वालजी शामजी एंड कंपनी।
2. मेसर्स जशदा कामधेन्य कंपनी।
3. मेसर्स वी. जे. ट्रेडिंग कंपनी।
4. मेसर्स पी. एच. वी. ट्रेडिंग कंपनी।

3. श्रीमती दयावन्ती देवीदास का व्यक्तियों की संस्था से प्राप्त होने वाली शेयर-आय के अलावा, लाभांशों और व्याज से आय प्राप्त होती है।

4. श्री द्वारकादास खटाऊ का व्यक्तियों की संस्था से प्राप्त होने वाली शेयर-आय के अलावा और कोई आय नहीं है।

5. श्री देवीदास कल्याण जी का व्यक्तियों की संस्था से प्राप्त होने वाली शेयर-आय के अलावा, व्याज से भी आय होती है।

6. श्रीमती भानुभाई जेटाभाई का व्यक्तियों की संस्था से प्राप्त होने वाली शेयर-आय के अलावा, लाभांशों से व्याज से और मेसर्स एम. बी. ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन से शेयर-आय प्राप्त होती है।

7. श्रीमती भाबेरबाई जेटाभाई का व्यक्तियों की संस्था से शेयर-आय के

अलावा, लाभों और व्याज से आय होती है।

Promotion as Director without interview in STC

10284. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the direct and indirect expenditure that has been incurred by the State Trading Corporation and its subsidiaries by calling a number of its officials posted in India and abroad for interviews for the post of Marketing Managers;

(b) whether it is also true that two candidates were promoted without any interview at the instance of a Director; and

(c) if so, what steps were taken by Government to ensure that undue favouritism has not been shown in the case of these candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 45,000/- approximately was incurred in calling eligible candidates from Indian branches of the Corporation for attending the interview for selection of candidates for the post of Marketing Manager. No officer was called from foreign branches.

(b) and (c). Two managers posted abroad have been promoted along with others. They were selected on the basis of their performance (as reflected in their Confidential Dossiers) by the Selection Committee which reviewed the cases of all the managers posted abroad.

IAAI to construct Airport in South Yemen

10285. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Airport Authority of India has secured an airport construction contract in South Yemen, if so, what are the terms of the contract; whether only a Senior Civil Engineer can be deputed as a Project Director under the terms of the contract;

(b) is it not true that this term of the contract has not been fulfilled and instead of a Senior Civil Engineer, an Electrical Engineer has been appointed;

(c) how long this Project Director has remained in South Yemen from the time of his appointment and for how much time he has been out and where and why; and

(d) is it a fact that two Senior Civil Engineers were called back from Project just to accommodate this Electrical Engineer as Project Director?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

विक्रम काटन मिल्स, लखनऊ

10286. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या नागेश्वर भंडारी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) श्री विक्रम काटन मिल्स, लखनऊ द्वारा प्रति माह, किम्बदंति कितने सूती धागे का उत्पादन किया जाता है;

(ख) उन फर्में तथा एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन से सरकार सूती धागा बनाने के लिए कच्चा माल लेती है और पिछले एक वर्ष में कितने मूल्य का कच्चा माल खरीदा गया; और

(ग) इस मिल में कितने हिस्सेदार हैं तथा प्रत्येक हिस्सेदार ने कितनी पूंजी लगाई है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) मिल द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1980 से फरवरी 1981 के दौरान उत्पादित सूती यार्न के महीने वार और किस्म वार ब्यारे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

किस्म	दिसम्बर 1980	जनवरी 1981	फरवरी 1981
(काउन्ट)	(कि ग्रा)	(कि ग्रा)	(कि ग्रा)
2	17643	17498	17227
6	37707	48861	7712
10	29674	20427	26168
20	18311	—	37414
24	7805	27090	378
30	5200	1337	—
34	18395	20342	10025

(ख) 1980-81 के दौरान, मिल ने भारतीय रूई निगम और पंजाब राजा सहकारी मण्डल तथा विपणन संघ ने 114.28 लाख रु. की रूई खरीदी।

(ग) मिल का कोई अलग से निगमिता अस्तित्व नहीं है क्योंकि यह केवल राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (उ. प्र.) लि. का एक अपना उपक्रम है। बाद वाले में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (धारक क.) और उ. प्र. सरकार अंशपूजी में भागीदार है, 31-3-80 को उ. प्र. सरकार का भाग 169.28 लाख रु. और राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (धारक क.) का भाग 667.19 लाख रु. था।

वैशाली और आसपास के क्षेत्रों का सौंदर्य-करण

10287. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वैशाली अभिषेक पुष्करणी विकास योजना कब तक शुरू की जाएगी?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : इस समय केन्द्रीय सेक्टर

में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, बिहार में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों में वैशाली को भी एक यात्रा परिपथ के रूप में शामिल कर लिया गया है। वैशाली में पर्यटन विकास का स्वरूप और सीमा तथा उनके कार्यान्वयन का समय धनराशी की उपलब्धता और बिहार में अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों के साथ विभिन्न पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास में उनकी परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

Tea Machinery Export

10288. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether China is fast emerging as a competitor to India in tea machinery export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): No information is available about competition from China in the export of tea machinery.

Scarcity of Sugar due to smuggling

10289. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is artificial scarcity of sugar due to smuggling of sugar to the neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to check this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling of sugar out of India.

However, the Customs authorities and the Border Security Force along the borders with neighbouring countries have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling sugar out of the country.

Misappropriation/Fraud of amount in different branches of Union Bank of India

10290. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that misappropriation and fraud upto the value of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 crores in the different branches of the Union Bank of India in Delhi and New Delhi and other Branches under the jurisdiction of the Zonal Office of the Union Bank in New Delhi involving about 40 parties have been reported;

(b) whether the Technical Officer, Grade I, who has been continuing in the Zonal Office of the Union Bank of India, Connaught Place, New Delhi for the past 10 years, charged with the duty of varifying the stocks etc. of these parties, has been in collusion with these parties;

(c) whether public representatives have demanded a CBI probe against this particular Officer;

(d) if so,, the action taken against him; and

(e) names of parties, along with the quantum of loans sanctioned on his recommendation and the amounts out-standing from them as on date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) According to the Union Bank of India, there have been some cases of fraud and misappropriation in some of the branches under the control of the New Delhi Zonal Office. It is, however, not correct to say that the extent of the amount involved is between Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 20 crores.

(b) Union Bank of India has reported that there is no officer in the Zonal Office, New Delhi, who is working as Technical Officer, Grade I for the past ten years.

(c) to (e). Government have received a few complaints against an Assistant Superintendent Grade I Senior posted at the New Delhi Zonal Office of the Union Bank of India. These complaints have been sent to the bank for inquiry. The question of further action, if any, in the matter can be considered only after the complaints have been enquired into.

Wood carrying Industry in Saharan pur

10291. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the wood carrying industry in Saharanpur, providing jobs to nearly 25,000 people and earning foreign exchange worth about Rs. 9 crores per year is withering out due to inadequate supply of superior quality of Shisham wood;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that the Wood Carrying Industry of Saharanpur is withering out due to inadequate supply of superior quality of Shisham Wood.

(c) In order to ensure supply of good seasoned wood, the Government of U.P. propose to set up additional wood seasoning capacity at Saharanpur and Dehradun.

Collection of Central Excise Duty from Tamil Nadu

10292. SHRI A. G. SUBBURAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of Central Excise duty collected from the various districts of Tamil Nadu prior to 1950 and during 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Central Excise revenue collection is not accounted district-wise. Part of the information required pertains to a period 3 decades ago. It is not possible to furnish the information asked for. However, it may be stated that the net excise duty realisations from the then Madras Central Excise Collectorate was Rs. 13.05 crores in 1949-50. The net excise duty realisations from the present Madras Central Excise Collectorate in the year 1979-80 was Rs. 421.98 crores and from the Madurai Collectorate (which, together with Madras Collectorate, covers Tamil Nadu) was Rs. 101.19 crores.

Investment in Public Sector Industries in West Bengal

10293. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the amounts spent by Government for investment in Public Sector Industries during the last five years and how much of that amount spent in West Bengal during that period; and

(b) what are the amounts to be spent during the Sixth Five Year Plan in those sectors, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The total investment (in terms of Gross Block) in Public Sector Industries during the last five years was Rs. 10737 crores. Of this, an amount of Rs. 755 crores was invested in fixed assets in the units of Public Sector Undertakings located in West Bengal.

(b). Firm figures of likely investment (Sector-wise and State wise) during the Sixth Five Year Plan are not available at this stage. However, according to present indications the likely investment in the Central Sector industrial projects in West Bengal will be more than Rs. 550 crores.

Complaint of Tobacco Merchants Association Against Central Excise Officers of Kanpur Collectorate

10294. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the complaint dated 1st May, 1978 of the Tobacco Merchants Association (Regd.) Kaimganj, against some Central Excise Officers of Kanpur Collectorate, submitted to the Chief Vigilance Commissioner, New Delhi, and state:

(a) whether any enquiry was conducted in the matter under reference by the Central Vigilance Commission or by any other body or authority;

(b) what is the outcome of the enquiry in the matter;

(c) what effective action was taken in the matter to check repetition of such matters;

(d) what relief Government are going to grant to the affected parties or persons against whom false cases were booked and who were harassed and victimised; and

(e) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House full facts and circumstances of the matter in issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). One copy of the complaint dated 1-5-1978 referred to in the Question, was addressed by the Tobacco Merchants Association (Regd.) of Kaimganj, to the Central Vigilance Commission. The Commission forwarded this complaint to the Department for inquiry and report. The allegations contained therein were looked into; and a report was sent to the Commission. After considering the matter, Commission advised closure of the allegations.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The allegations contained in the aforesaid complaint on inquiry were found to be unsubstantiated; and the

matter was closed following the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission. It would not therefore be appropriate to lay them on the Table of the House.

Export of Brassware from Moradabad (U.P.)

10295. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMED KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of brassware is being exported from Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh to various countries in the world; and

(b) the details of the steps Government propose to take to simplify the procedure and provide more facilities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exporters of brassware get benefits like exports replenishment and cash compensatory support. Exporters of this item can also obtain advance licences for import of brass under the Duty Exemption Scheme.

In the Export Policy for 1981-82, two specific provisions have been made to further simplify the policy for import of brass as replenishment. These are:

(i) In respect of certain export products including export of brass artware and fittings, the items of import have been specific alongwith the input-output norms. Based on these, applications for Advance Licences can be made without production of Chartered Engineer's Certificate of DGTD and without the case being placed before the Advance Licences Committee where the exporter has a definite export order to execute

(ii) Brass scrap is also allowed to be imported duty free against REP licences issued on the export of brass artware. Such licences are given for import of 1.01 kgs. of brass scrap

against 1 kg. of the export product, within 40 per cent replenishment rate. This scheme was introduced in 1980-81 and was subject to Actual-User Condition. This year, the Actual-User condition has been removed and the REP licences will be freely transferable, without payment of Customs Duty.

Outlay in Sixth Plan for Wild Life Tourism

10296. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay approved in the Sixth Plan for Wild Life Tourism in the Central Sector;

(b) whether the Wild Life Tourism envisage any new schemes during this period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Out of a total allocation of Rs. 30 crores in the Central Sector for Tourism, a sum of Rs. 170 lakhs has been earmarked for development of Wild Life Tourism. This amount will be utilised for provision of facilities of accommodation and transport at selected National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries in the country. New schemes to be taken up during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 are the development of facilities at Simlipal, Manas, Palamau, Corbett/Dudhwa, Bandhavgarh and Hangala.

Modification in Internal Structure of Aircraft to economise Consumption of Fuel

10297. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leading airlines of the world are modifying

seats, internal structure, aircraft galley for reduction in the weight of the aircraft and economy in consumption of fuel;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to reduce the weight as also the cost of fuel in our aircraft; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Permission to Foreign Companies Operating in India to Raise Additional Share Capital

10298 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign companies operating in India have sought Government's permission to raise additional share capital by expanding into non-core sectors; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). No foreign company operating in India was granted permission by the Controller of Capital Issues during the year 1980-81 to raise additional share capital for expansion into non-core sector.

नागालैंड में पाये गये तांबे के निक्षेप

10299. श्री रामदत्तार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागालैंड में तांबे के निक्षेपों का पता लगा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा यहाँ खनन कार्य कब तक शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है?

बाजिजय तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). नागालैंड की ओपिओलाइट पट्टी में अनेक स्थानों पर बेसिक तथा अल्ट्रा बेसिक चट्टानों में तांबा सल्फाइड (कुछ स्थानों पर निकिल लाह) पाया गया है। अभी तक आर्थिक महत्व के कोई भंडार नहीं पाये गये हैं। नागालैंड के भूतत्व और खनन निदेशालय ने जिन क्षेत्रों में खोज शुरू कर दी है जहाँ भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने सल्फाइड होने की सूचना दी है। व्यापक अध्ययन के बाद ही इस खनिजीकरण के विस्तार और खनन बत्ता के बारे में पता चल सकेगा।

Cases of Violation of FERA by Multinational Drug Firms

10300. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of the Government of the multinational drug firms which have violated the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act during last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Permission for Manufacture of Black Plate from Tin Bars by Tin Plate India Limited.

10301. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tin Plate India Limited has closed down their unit for the production of tin plate by not tipped method and has

sought permission of Government to allow the manufacture of black plate from Tin bars in their existing Rolling Mill and sell black plate in the market from their new undertaking for manufacture of Tin plate by electroplating method; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir, M/s. Tin Plate Co. of India Ltd. have applied for permission for inclusion of hot rolled black sheets in their industrial licence which was issued for the manufacture of hot dipped tin plates. Since the tin plates produced by the hot dip method are costlier than those produced by the electrolytic method, they have requested to include the hot rolled black sheet as the end product in the licence to enable them to phase out the tinning process by the hot dip method.

(b) The proposal is under detailed examination of the Government.

Night Bank Services in Asansol of West Bengal

10302. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to open night bank service in Asansol of West Bengal;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). According to information available, no such proposal is presently under consideration of any public sector bank operating in Asansol.

Deposits in Banks Functioning in West Bengal

10303. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total deposit in each of the banks functioning in West Bengal and the credit advanced by them respectively during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) what is the ratio of credits advanced separately for agriculture, cottage industry, small industry, medium and big industry, wholesale and retail trade, weaker sections of the society in West Bengal particularly in Burdwan, Hooghly, Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Available data on bankgroup-wise distribution of aggregate deposits and gross bank credit (as per sanction) of Scheduled Commercial Banks functioning in the

State of West Bengal is set out below:

(Rs. crores)

Period as on the Last Friday of	SBI and its Associates		14-Nationalised Banks		Other Scheduled Commercial Banks		All Scheduled Commercial Banks	
	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
June 1976	521.33	342.71	1033.20	715.08	383.40	227.44	1938.43	1285.23
June 1977	626.93	430.35	1254.83	825.07	424.39	268.61	2306.15	1524.03
June 1978	751.49	483.67	1529.89	949.23	465.33	331.30	2746.71	1764.20
June 1979	967.47	548.90	1842.34	1122.04	538.06	358.82	3347.87	2029.76
Dec. 1979	985.48	639.97	2039.24	1244.57	554.52	417.56	3579.24	2302.10

(b) Data in the manner asked for is not yielded by the reporting system. Available district-wise data regarding Sectoral deployment of outstanding credit of Scheduled Com-

mercial Banks in West Bengal and districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore as on the last Friday of June 1979 are set out in the attached statement.

Statement

District-wise and Occupation-wise Classification of Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State of West Bengal.

(As on the last Friday of June, 1979)

(In thousands of rupees)

Sector	West Bengal	Burdwan	Hooghly	Bankura	Purulia	Midnapore
1. Total Credit of which	17536032*	1514102	1276638	59340	56952	203342
S. S. I.	1724488	82231	72615	9082	16657	21079
2. Agriculture	1617079	80423	121866	22418	12410	48890
3. Industry	11609426	1273945	1032447	7061	25247	51910
4. Total Trade of which	1971262	30658	9710	7993	6039	27797
Retail Trade	386969	19197	8351	6744	4641	21483
5. Personal Loans	525639	20311	30601	6726	3295	16696
6. All Others	1812626	108765	78169	15142	9961	58047

*Sectoral classification of additional credit of Rs. 9334 lakhs utilised in West Bengal is not available. Total credit utilised in West Bengal was Rs. 184624 lakhs.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी उपक्रमों में
महिलाओं की संख्या

10304. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में
केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में महि-
लाओं के पद पुरुषों की तुलना में बहुत
कम है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस स्थिति में सुधार
लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मनन
भाई बागटे) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश
में केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में
पुरुषों की तुलना में महिला कर्मचारियों की
संख्या अपेक्षाकृत कम है। किन्तु यह स्थिति
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों तक ही सीमित नहीं
है, बल्कि अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी देखी जाती है,
चाहे वे सरकारी हों अथवा अन्यत्र।
महिला कर्मचारियों की कम संख्या मुख्यतः
अपर्याप्त शैक्षिक अर्हताओं और औद्योगिक
दक्षताओं के कारण है, जो कि महिलाओं के
सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन की वजह से है।

(ग) हालाँकि केन्द्रीय सरकारी उपक्रमों में
महिलाओं की नियुक्ति के मामले में कोई
भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाता है, फिर भी वर्त-
मान स्थिति को प्रशिक्षण एवं शिक्षण के
अधिकाधिक अवसर सुलभ कराकर सुधारा
जा सकता है। महिलाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय
कार्ययोजना भी तैयार की गई है जिसमें यह
व्यवस्था की गई है कि जहाँ महिलाएँ
अधिक उत्पादनशील सिद्ध हो सकें, उन
व्यवसायों में इनकी संख्या बढ़ाई जाए।

I.A. to bring out 'Inflight' Magazine

10305. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHAS-
TRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has
entered into a contract to bring out

an 'Inflight' magazine to be put on
board of most of the aircraft;

(b) with whom has this contract
been entered into and the details
thereof;

(c) is it true that according to the
contract the first issue was to be sup-
plied in the month of April, 1981;

(d) has the date of publication been
extended for the issue, to be brought
out at a later date, and till when;
and

(e) reasons for allowing this exten-
sion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P.
SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the approval of a presenta-
tion from an overseas publisher, M/s.
Media Transasia (Thailand) Ltd.,
Bangkok, Indian Airlines has entered
into an agreement with it. As per
the contract, the Publisher would sup-
ply 50,000 copies of Inflight magazine
of international standard to the Cor-
poration every three months and the
cost of production would be borne
by the publisher and met through the
revenue of advertisements collected
by him. The cost of the Corpora-
tion is negligible in so far as the
airline would only release one
advertisement in every issue and
provide, any assistance, it can, in the
collection of material for the maga-
zine. The payment for the advertise-
ment is to be made in Indian Rupees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Publisher wanted
a clear lead time of six months after
the agreement was signed in Novem-
ber, 1980. For the publication of the
first issue, a lot of information on
various aspects had to be supplied to
the publisher which took time. The
first issue of the magazine is now to
be handed over to Indian Airlines
by the middle of June, 1981.

Memorandum from Income-Tax Officers Association

10306. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Officers Association has submitted a Memorandum to Government listing some pressing demands;

(b) if so, the main demands made in the Memorandum;

(c) the decision taken by Government on these demands; and

(d) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Federation of Income-Tax Gazetted Services Associations had submitted a Memorandum listing some demand.

(b) The main demands made in the Memorandum are as follows:—

(i) Abolition of class distinction among the Income-tax Officers functioning on inter-changeable posts;

(ii) Immediate promotion of all Group 'B' Income-tax Officers with five years or more service to the Group 'A' Senior Scale;

(iii) Grant of pay scale of Rs. 840-1200 to the Income-tax Officers, Group 'B';

(iv) Scrapping of Seniority Rules of 1973.

(c) and (d). these demands have been carefully considered by the Government from time to time but it has not been found possible to accept them. The question, however, of improving the career prospects of the officers of the Income-tax Department is kept under constant review and appropriate action taken as and when considered necessary.

Representations from Retired Government Pensioners

10307. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) have Government received representations from retired Government pensioners regarding enhanced pension to meet the rising prices of essential commodities; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Pension of a retiring Government servant is determined with reference to rules in force on the date of retirement. As a matter of general policy, liberalisations in pensionary benefits are made effective prospectively. However, Government have been granted relief to pensioners at the rate of 5 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 5/- and a maximum of Rs. 25/- per month, for every 16-point rise in the 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960-100), to compensate for the increase in the cost of living. Eleven instalments of relief, amounting to 55 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 55/- and a maximum of Rs. 275/- per month, have been sanctioned to Central Government pensioners. Further, as announced by the Finance Minister in Parliament on 28th February, 1981, relief to pensioners is now being granted at the rate of 2.5 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 2.50 and a maximum of Rs. 12.50, for every 8-point rise in the consumer price index instead of 16-point. An instalment on this basis has been sanctioned to the Central Government pensioners w.e.f. 1-12-1980 bringing the amount of relief to 57.5 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 57.50 and a maximum of Rs. 287.50. In addition, the pre-1.1.73 pensioners have also been granted and ad hoc relief ranging

from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- per month. The procedure for payment of dearness relief to pensioners is also being streamlined. The enhanced rate of standard deduction in income-tax has also been made applicable to the pensioners. These changes will further mitigate the hardships faced by the pensioners.

Project for Recycling of Chrome Leather Waste in Collaboration with West Germany.

10308. **SHRI A. A. RAHIM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project for the recycling of chrome leather waste envisaged in collaboration with West Germany; and

(b) if so, where the project is expected to be located and what are the production targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) consultancy organisation has been selected to prepare the techno-economic feasibility report for the project. The location of the project will be determined after the completion of the techno-economic feasibility study. The project is being planned for a production capacity of 10 MTs a day of leather board based on recycling of chrome leather wastes.

Creation of separate Cell to deal with Foreign Firms

10309. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a separate Cell to deal with foreign firms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The Public Accounts Committee has made a recommendation to this effect in its twenty-eighth Report presented in Lok Sabha on 3rd April, 1981. Government has not yet taken a view on the recommendation.

Iron Ore Deposit in Gandhomardan Iron Ore Mines of Keonjhar, Orissa

10310. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of Iron Ore deposits in the Gandhomardan Iron Ore Mines of Keonjhar in Orissa;

(b) the total quantity of high grade Iron ore from the above mines likely to be supplied to the sponge iron plant of Keonjhar in that State;

(c) which other mines of that State will supply high grade Iron Ore to the sponge Iron Plant of Keonjhar in Orissa; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The estimated reserves of high grade Iron Ore (Fe-63—66 per cent) in Gandhomardan area are about 123 million tonnes;

(b) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grant-in-aid to States

10311. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the general policy and principles adopted by the Seventh Finance Commission to provide grant-in-Aid to the States for upgradation of standard of administration under Article 275 of the Constitution of India;

(b) the policy and principles adopted exclusively for raising the level of administration of the Fifth Scheduled Areas in the States to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that States under the first proviso of the Article 275;

(c) the sectors and services recognised by the Commission as more important in the basic administrative structure and tribal and Scheduled area Administrative structure in these States;

(d) the important and basic elements recognised by the Commission for the State of Orissa and Scheduled Areas of that State and grant-in-aid provided so far; and

(e) how far the standard of administration improved in Tribal areas of that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Commission considered certain sectors of general administration, detailed in the statement appended as more important elements in the basic infrastructure of the Government.

They had then examined the relative position of the States in regard to these sectors to physical terms as far as possible, and recommended assistance to enable the backward States to come to the levels obtaining in the more advanced States, keeping in view the feasibility of the implementation of the improvement schemes within the five year period covered by their recommendation.

(b) The main features of personnel policy recommended to State Governments for administration of tribal areas are single line of command, delegation of administrative and financial powers, selection of suitable, personnel and grant of monetary and non-monetary incentives to personnel working in tribal areas etc.

(c) and (d). The information is given to the attached Statement.

(e) The assistance recommended by the Commission is for the 5 year period 1979—84. Any meaningful assessment of the actual improvements in the standards of administration would be possible only after some time.

Statement

Sectors and services recognised by the Commission as more important in the basic Administrative Structure	Assistance recommended by the Commission to Orissa for five years	Assistance released so far to Orissa (1979-80) and 1980-81)
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(Rs. Lakhs)	
(i) District, Revenue & Tribal Administration	1237.00	224.32
Under Tribal Administration for		
(a) Compensatory Allowance to employees in Tribal Areas.	603.00	115.00
(b) for residential quarters in Tribal Areas	184.00	79.32
(ii) Fiscal, Treasury and Accounts Administration	..	..
(iii) Judicial Administration	103.89	3.03
(iv) Police Administration	1443.00	148.10
(v) Jail Administration	442.00	154.14

Foreign Money Received by Indian Institute of Social Studies of Calcutta

10312. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Indian Institute for Social Studies of Calcutta has received large sums of money from foreign donors;

(b) how much money was received by the Institute and what activities are being undertaken by it; and

(c) is this Institute exempt from Income-tax and if so, since when and what is their income?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

New Wear Resistant Alloy Cast Iron Developed by Roorkee University

10313. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Roorkee University has developed a new wear resistant alloy cast iron eliminating the use of imported nickel; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken to commercialise this?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Division of Delhi Collectorate

10314. SHRI SAMINUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether while administratively dividing U.P. into three parts i.e. Kanpur, Allahabad and Meerut, a common seniority was kept for the three Collectorates;

(b) if so, the reasons why the same principle has not been applied in the case of trifurcation of the erstwhile Delhi Collectorate; and

(c) whether it will also be ensured that the seniority of an officer who is on the verge of promotion is not adversely affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir, it is a fact that common seniority has been kept in respect of Group C and Group B posts in the three Collectorates namely, Kanpur, Allahabad and Meerut in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Collectorates are set up taking into consideration the work load, revenue etc. Normally cadres are Collectorate-wise. However, if in one State, there is more than one Collectorate, normally all the Collectorates have a common cadre. It is according to this principle that all the three Collectorates in U.P. have a common cadre. This principle is not applicable to the Collectorates of Central Excise, Delhi/Chandigarh/Jaipur because their jurisdiction extends to different States and Union Territories, namely Delhi/Haryana/Chandigarh/Punjab/Jammu and Kashmir/Himachal Pradesh/Rajasthan. Moreover, trifurcation of the erstwhile common cadre of Delhi/Chandigarh/Jaipur Collectorates was demanded by the employees' associations of these Collectorates.

(c) At the time of separation of cadres of Delhi/Chandigarh/Jaipur Collectorates, all the officers upto Group

'B' level were given option to join the cadre of one Collectorate of their choice. That being the position, the question of seniority of officer getting affected at the time of promotion does not arise. Officers were free to take into consideration all factors including the promotion prospects etc. before exercising their option.

Demand for Cane Basket from Assam

10315. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for cane baskets from Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed for increasing cane baskets production, maintenance of quality, making available cane and other raw material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As no State-wise statistics are compiled separately, the details of demand for cane baskets from Assam are not available.

(c) In addition to 3 existing Advance Training Centres in cane and bamboo crafts at Nalbari, Narsinghpur and Hailakandi in Assam, the All India Handicrafts Board has a proposal to set up some more training centres during the 6th Plan in Assam with a view to increasing the production capacity. The cane basket not being a standardised item the scope for quality control is limited. The State of Assam is very rich in good quality cane and there has been no difficulty about availability of raw material.

Villages Adopted by Nationalised Banks in Rajasthan

10316. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages adopted by the nationalised banks in Rajasthan with their names district-wise;

(b) the nature of development works undertaken by the banks in these villages; and

(c) the number and names of villages to be taken up by the banks during the Sixth Plan Period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The number of villages adopted by the public sector banks under the village Adoption Scheme in Rajasthan State is reportedly 9987 as at the end of June 1980. The names of these villages and their district-wise distribution is not readily available.

(b) The Scheme is primarily intended for encouraging 'area approach' in lending funds for the economic uplift of the adopted village.

(c) The Scheme is operated by the banks themselves and is not part of any plan scheme. The adoption of new villages is a continuing process and is decided upon by the banks themselves.

Villages Adopted by Nationalised Banks in Bihar

10317. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of villages in Bihar which have been adopted by nationalised banks and are acting as a catalyst for the over-all development of the adopted villages;

(b) whether Government propose to instruct the nationalised banks for

adoption of more villages for development purposes and whether any pattern had been evolved for the guidance of the banks in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The number of villages adopted by public sector banks under the Village Adoption Scheme in Bihar State is reportedly 7728 as at the end of June, 1980. The names of the villages adopted by various banks are not readily available.

(b) and (c). The scheme is operated by the banks and is primarily intended for encouraging 'area approach' in lending funds for the economic uplift of the adopted village. The adoption of new villages is a continuing process and is decided up by the banks themselves.

Joint Ventures offer by Poland for Energy Generating Equipment

10318. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland has offered joint ventures with India in third countries in setting up energy generating equipment; and

(b) if so, reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) During the meetings of Indo-Polish Joint Commission, Polish agencies had indicated interest in setting up power generating projects in Third countries in co-operation with BHEL.

(b) BHEL has responded favourably to the idea of co-operating with Polish agencies in setting up power projects in Third Countries. However, the scope and the details of such co-operation have yet to be worked out.

Loan taken by Director of Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited

10319. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) it is a fact that the Director (Shri Charanjit Singh) has borrowed Rs. 35.44 lacs from Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited, as on October, 1978 and later borrowed from Southern Bottlers Private Limited, Rs. 25.02 lacs as on 31st August, 1979;

(b) is it necessary for a person borrowing substantial sums of money, and is a Wealth Tax payer, to show his borrowings in the wealth tax returns, if so, under what heading and why; and

(c) has the Director reported his borrowing in his Wealth return for the year 1978 and 1979, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The borrowings of Shri Charanjit Singh from M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited stood at Rs. 18,77,091/- on 31-10-1978. The amount was transferred to M/s. Southern Bottlers (P) Ltd. on the same date leaving a nil balance 31-10-1978, the date on which the accounting year of M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. ended. Shri Charanjit Singh owned a sum of Rs. 25,01,685/- to M/s. Southern Bottlers (P) Ltd. as on 31-8-1979. This loan was not a fresh borrowing but represented loans taken by Shri Charanjit Singh earlier from other companies which were taken over by M/s. Southern Bottlers (P) Ltd.

(b) Value of debts owned by an assessee assessed to Wealth Tax has to be declared in Annexure VII & VIII of the wealth-tax returns. These debts are also to be declared in section 'C' of the return in order to claim deduction against the value of assets for declaring/determining the net wealth chargeable to wealth-tax;

(c) Yes, Sir.

Rate Fixed for Commutations of Pension for Retired Central Government Employees

10320. **SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANIDHI**: Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) when the present rate of Commutation of Pension was fixed last in the case of retired Central Government Employees; and

(b) in view of the value of Rupee having gone down, whether Government propose to review this and increase the rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Presumably the Honourable Member has in mind the Commutation Table from which the value of the commuted portion of pension is determined. The commutation table presently in use came into effect from the 1st March, 1971.

The commutation table is revised from time to time whenever there is any substantial change in the life expectancy of pensioners and interest rates. Changes in the value of rupee are not relevant for this purpose.

Setting up of Public Sector Industries in Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)

10321. **SHRI K. OBUL REDDY**: Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state when Government are setting up so many public sector industries in various parts of the country, the reasons why a few of them are not started at Cuddapah, which is centrally situated in Rayalseema, Andhra Pradesh and is also a famine-prone area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Investments in Public Sector Industries are done in accordance with Plan priorities which take into account the need for exploi-

tation of resources, regional development, building up self reliance, export promotion, employment generation etc. Individual proposals are examined on this basis from their techno-economic viability. In the Sixth Five Year Plan the likely outlay on industrial and mineral projects in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 1730 crores.

The Cuddapah district has been declared as one of the industrially backward districts and as such selected to qualify for concessional financial assistance and investment subsidy. The Cement Corporation of India has a project at Yerraguntla in Cuddapah district to produce four lakh tonnes of cement per annum. The project cost is estimated at Rs. 33 crores and an outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Branches of State Bank of India in Goa

10322. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE**: Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the State Bank of India in Goa;

(b) the types of industries getting finance from the SBI;

(c) the number of borrowers;

(d) whether any priority has been given to farmers and for other allied agricultural activities;

(e) whether it is also proposed to provide special financial assistance to weaker sections of the society under the 20-Point programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) As at the end of January, 1981, the State Bank of India had set up 41 branches in Goa.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) to (f). As per the recommendations of the Working Group on 20-Point Economic Programme banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India that their agricultural advances should form at least 40 per cent of their total priority sector advances. They have also been advised that the Banks advances to weaker sections in agricultural sector should constitute at least 50 per cent of the total target lendings to agriculture and other allied activities, and that in respect of small scale industries, the percentage should be at least 12.5 per cent of the total advances to this sector. The weaker sections comprised *inter alia*, small and marginal farmers with land holdings of five acres and less and landless labourers as also persons engaged in allied activities with borrowing limit not exceeding Rs. 10 thousand; and all small-scale industry units with credit limits not exceeding Rs. 25,000. The banks have also been asked to give one per cent of their total advances under the differential rate of interest.

Backlog of SC/ST in Central Bank of India

10323. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of SC/ST in Central Bank of India in Clerical, subordinate and Officer Cadre since 1973 to date, year-wise and region-wise;

(b) whether the bank held any special All India Service Test to reduce the backlog in Officers Cadre;

(c) whether the Bank proposes to hold shortly an exclusive All India Service Test only for SC/ST candidates to complete the huge backlog; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the bank made any efforts to complete the backlog in all the Cadres; if so, what; and if not, the reasons;

(e) the number of vacancies reserved for SC/ST in all Cadres got de-reserved since 1973, year-wise category-wise and region-wise with reasons; and

(f) the backlog in clerical cadre on the basis of promotion from subordinate staff to clerical cadre under the Promotion Policy dated 20th December, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

I.T.D.C. and Karnataka State Government for Construction of Hotels

10324. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Tourism Development Corporation is negotiating with the Karnataka State Government for constructing hotels in Karnataka for tourist promotion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) India Tourism Development Corporation and the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation/Karnataka State Government are negotiating to set up hotels at some centres in the State of Karnataka in the joint Sector on equity participation basis. The terms of collaboration are yet to be finalised.

Prosecution against Biseri (India) Private Ltd. for Violations of Fera

10325. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CBI has launched a prosecution against

Bisleri (India) Private Limited in the Bombay Court for violations of provisions of FERA;

(b) whether there is a provision in the FERA that no prosecution can be launched where the cases were adjudicated departmentally;

(c) what are the new facts which prompted to launching prosecution in court when the cases against Bisleri (India) Private Limited were adjudicated departmentally and fines imposed as is clear from the reply given to Starred Question No. 78 on the 14th March, 1980; and

(d) what further steps are proposed to be taken in view of (c) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint has been filed in the Court of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay, on 16-4-1981, against M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited and its two directors, namely S/Shri Ramesh Chauhan and H. M. Golwala, for offences under section 120 B IPC read with section 420 IPC and section 23(1-A) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (corresponding to section 56 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973) and section 23(1-A) of foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (corresponding to section 56 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973) read with section 22 and 23-C of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(b) Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, which came into force on 1-1-1974, there is no such provision. However, the contraventions in the impugned case related to Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. Under the said Act of 1947 the contraventions are classified into two categories for the purpose of penal action, vide sub-section (1) and (1-A) of section 23 of the Act. One category of contraventions, including that of section 4(3) *ibid*, can be adjudicated departmentally. For the other category,

including the contravention of section 22 *ibid*, only prosecution in a court of law is provided. In the case of contraventions falling under the former category, it is also provided, vide proviso to sub-section (1) of section 23D of the Act, that if at any stage of the inquiry the Director of Enforcement is of opinion that having regard to the circumstances of the case, the penalty which he is empowered to impose would not be adequate, he shall, instead of imposing any penalty himself, make a complaint in writing to the court. It follows, therefore, that if any contravention is adjudged departmentally, prosecution cannot be launched in the court for the same contravention.

(c) The case against M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited and its two directors, namely, S/Shri Ramesh Chauhan and H. M. Golwala which has been adjudicated on 25-9-1978, is for contravention of the provisions of section 4(3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. An appeal has been filed by the parties against this adjudication order before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, which is pending.

On a complaint by the Enforcement Directorate, the CBI registered a case on 5-4-1980 against M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited and its two directors, namely, S/Shri Ramesh Chauhan and H. M. Golwala. Investigations carried out by the CBI disclosed that M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited had made a false statement to the Reserve Bank of India which is an offence under section 22 *ibid* as also under the IPC. Since offence under section 22 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 can be proceeded against only by prosecution in the court and since offences under IPC were also involved, a complaint has been filed in the court as aforesaid.

(d) Appropriate action will be taken as and when the matters are decided by the court and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board.

बम्बई और अहमदाबाद के बीच तीसरी बोईंग उड़ान की मांग

10326. श्री मोतीभाई आर.

चांधरो : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल ने बम्बई और अहमदाबाद के बीच तीसरी बोईंग उड़ान की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या मण्डल ने बम्बई-अहमदाबाद-इंदौर - भोपाल-वाराणसी-कलकत्ता-बम्बई सरकुलर रूट की मांग की है ; और

(ग) वाणिज्य मण्डल की इन मांगों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या इन्हें लागू किया जाएगा, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ ।

(ग) इंडियन एयरलाइंस फ्लिहाल बम्बई-अहमदाबाद-बम्बई मार्ग पर प्रति-दिन मंदरा तथा शाम को एक बी-737 सेवा परिचालित कर रही है । इस मार्ग पर तीसरी बोईंग उड़ान की व्यवस्था पर उस समय विचार किया जाएगा जब 1982 में किसी समय अतिरिक्त विमान उपलब्ध हो जाएंगे ।

विमानों की तंगी के कारण इंडियन एयरलाइंस फ्लिहाल बम्बई-अहमदाबाद-इंदौर-भोपाल-वाराणसी-कलकत्ता-बम्बई सरकुलर मार्ग पर एक नई विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करने की स्थिति में नहीं है । इसके अलावा, इंदौर विमान फ्लिहाल बोईंग परिचालनों के उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

Supply of Raw Material to Tube Industry by SAIL

10327. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to failure to supply raw material to tube industry by the Steel Authority of

India Ltd. the industry in general has suffered a great set-back in maintaining its production which ultimately caused hardships to general consumers of tubes;

(b) whether Government had evolved a policy to issue no objection certificate to bonafide tube industries to import materials in order to supplement the provision of raw materials to the industry long back;

(c) if so, the reasons why the policy of import referred to in (b) above, could not be implemented; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken against all those having been found guilty of flouting Government orders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MNES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) It is true that the production of HR Coils/Skelp from SAIL in 1980-81 was very much below the target, and might have resulted in some hardship to tube makers and consumers. However, this category was allowed for import in 1980-81 as a canalised item, and 45000 tonnes was included in the plan for buffer imports.

(b) Yes, in an inter-ministerial meeting on the 15th January, 1981 it was agreed that the canalising agency might issue no objection certificates up to a maximum of 150,000 tonnes for back to back imports to those who had registered with them for imports of HR coils/skelp.

(c) and (d). It is understood that SAIL started issuing 'No objection certificates' from April, 1981, after further instructions were issued to it.

Import of Goods from U.S.A. North America and South American Countries

10328. SHRI B. K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the nomenclature and value of goods imported from USA.

North American and South American Countries through the various Government agencies during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): The nomenclature and value of goods imported through Government agencies during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 have not been compiled by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, under the Ministry of Commerce. However, according to statistics available, India's overall imports from USA, North American and South American countries during 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 1205.3 crores.

Amenities to Tourists Visiting Bodhgaya and Barabharra Hill in Bihar

10329. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of complaints of tourists visiting Bodhgaya and Barabharra Hill in Bihar about lack of accommodation and other facilities; and

(b) steps being taken to improve the amenities to tourists visiting those places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism in the Centre, has not received any specific complaint about the lack of accommodation and other facilities at Bodhgaya and Barabharra Hills in Bihar. However, India Tourism Development Corporation has plans to add 25 rooms to their existing Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya at present having 12 rooms. The Department of Tourism has prepared the Master Plan of Bodhgaya and has also acquired 21.56 acres of land there. Subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to develop a tourist complex at Bodhgaya comprising *inter-alia* accommodation facilities.

Customs, Excise, Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal

10330. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Customs, Excise, Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal under revised Section 129 of Customs Act, 1962 has been constituted;

(b) if so, where is it located; and

(c) who are its members?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal will be set up soon. The administrative arrangements relating to its constitution, are being finalised. It is proposed to have some Central benches of the Tribunal at New Delhi and regional benches at some other important cities.

40 प्रतिशत से अधिक विदेशी इक्विटी शेयरधारी कंपनियां

10331. श्री राम शिलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक विदेशी इक्विटी शेयरधारी उन कंपनियों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिनके बारे में सरकार के पास ए. एस. आई. रिज्यूमे के अधीन जानकारी उपलब्ध है और उक्त जानकारी किन-किन वर्गों से संबंधित है;

(ख) क्या उक्त जानकारी को कंप्यूटर टैप पर रखा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त जानकारी को कंप्यूटर से छापने और सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) :

(क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें ऐसी कंपनियों के नाम हैं जिनमें इस समय 40

प्रतिशत से ज्यादा अनिवासी सामान्य श्रम-धारिता (इक्विटी) है। यह जानकारी विदेशी मूद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के उपबंधों के संदर्भ में इकट्ठी की गई है, ए. एस. आई. प्रयोजनों के लिए नहीं। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। बोलिया संख्या एल. टी.— 2569/81]

(ख) तथा (ग) : यह जानकारी इतनी ज्यादा भारी नहीं है कि इसे कंप्यूटरबद्ध किया जाए।

गुजरात में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक तथा अन्य बैंकों की शाखाओं में काम कर रहे
वांच मैनजर

10332. श्री होरालाल आर. दरमार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, सौराष्ट्र के स्टेट बैंक, बैंक आफ बड़ौदा तथा दोना बैंक की शाखाओं में काम करने वाले वांच मैनजरों के क्या नाम हैं, और उनमें से प्रत्येक किस स्थान का रहने वाला है तथा वे इन वांचों में कब से काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन वांच मैनजरों का पता लगाने के लिए वांच की है जो अपनी पत्नियाँ/परिवार के सदस्यों के नाम से नमक उद्योग चला रहे हैं और पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उन्हें नमक उद्योग-वार कितना नमक किस आधार पर दिया गया है तथा उन नमक उद्योगों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें उक्त बैंकों के इन वांच मैनजरों ने प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ऋण दिए हैं और इस का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मगन-भाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

अखिल भारतीय श्रद्धानन्द न्यास, नई दिल्ली

10333. आचार्य भगवान बेव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय श्रद्धानन्द न्यास, जोर बाग, नई दिल्ली के चयरमैन

ने पटौदी हाउस, दरियागंज, नई दिल्ली स्थित न्यास की सम्पत्ति को अपने नाम में स्थानान्तरित करा लिया है और इसे अन्य व्यक्ति को बेच दिया है;

(ख) क्या इस न्यास का कोषाध्यक्ष, और बाग में न्यास की विशाल सम्पत्ति को पास के एक व्यक्ति को, जो इसमें किराए पर रह रहा है, बहुत कम कीमत में बेचने का प्रयास कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सार्वजनिक न्यास को बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख). आयकर के रिकार्डों के अनुसार अखिल भारतीय श्रद्धानन्द ट्रस्ट, नई दिल्ली के नाम से ऐसा कोई संगठन नहीं है, जिसका न्यास सिकरल, नई दिल्ली में कर निर्धारण किया गया हो। हालाँकि, श्रद्धानन्द सेवा संघ, जोर बाग, नई दिल्ली के नाम से एक संगठन है। इस न्यास के कर निर्धारण रिकार्डों में भाग (क) और (ख) से संबंधित कोई सूचना नहीं है, क्योंकि 31-3-1978 की उस तारीख के बाद की अवधि के संबंध में आय की कोई विवरणियाँ दाखिल नहीं की गई हैं, जिस तारीख को संघ के तुलन-पत्र में दोनों सम्पत्तियाँ प्रकट की गई हैं।

(ग) उत्तर भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तरों को देखते हुए, यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Representation Regarding Misappropriation of Public Money by Manager of Ration Shop, IISCO

10334. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding misappropriation of public money and misuse of authority by the Manager, Ration Shop, IISCO;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to order for an indepth enquiry into the matter; and

(c) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Vigilance Department of IISCO have carried out preliminary enquiries. The Steel Authority of India Limited have advised that they propose to entrust this case to the C.B.I. for investigation.

Amount kept with Syndicate Bank by Sanchyota

10335. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sanchyota had kept more than 10 Crores of Rupees in a bogus name (Abuthune) with Syndicate Bank and whether it is also a fact that this account was introduced with Syndicate Bank by one of the accused in Sanchyota case Shri Shambu Mukherjee;

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount was withdrawn in November, 1980;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said Shri Shambu Mukherjee has kept enormous money with the South only branch of Bombay of Syndicate Bank;

(d) whether the banks maintain any communication with the revenue intelligence people to exercise a check over release of bogus and black money; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The Question relates to a matter which

is pending consideration in the Supreme Court, and is, therefore, *sub-judice*.

(d) and (e). Whenever so required, the public sector banks do make available to the concerned agencies all relevant information as may be needed keeping in view the law, practices and usages customary amongst bankers.

Posting of a Probation Officer to Hong Kong

10336. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Indian Overseas Bank posted any Probationary Officer to Hong Kong in 1979;

(b) if so, what are the reasons to post a probationary officer to Hong Kong overruling the claim of many other officers;

(c) whether the selection of this probationary officer was being done without test and interview; and

(d) if so, the reasons to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Indian Overseas Bank has reported that it had posted a probationary officer for duty at Honk Kong in December, 1978. This officer was on probation for a period of two years and was working at Honk Kong in 1979 also as probationary officer.

(b) to (d). The bank has stated that in view of the scarce availability of qualified officers at their Hong Kong branch, it had recruited an officer in India on usual probation specially for the purpose of being posted therefor conducting the foreign exchange operation. In view of the special requirements, the recruitment of the officer was made after an interview and with the approval of the Board of Directors of the bank.

Export of Sugar

10337. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity of sugar was supposed to be exported before imposition of ban on export of sugar;

(b) how much foreign exchange was to be realised; and

(c) whether export of sugar will start in the current year or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):
(a) A total of 2.30 lakh tonnes of sugar was supposed to be exported before the imposition of ban on export of sugar.

(b) The foreign exchange realisation would have been about Rs. 125 crores.

(c) The export of sugar is at present banned.

‘लीडर एण्ड भारत’ समाचार पत्र निकालने वाले संगठन द्वारा चाल और अचल सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण

10338. श्री आर. एन. राकोर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक संगठन ने, जो इलाहाबाद से ‘लीडर एण्ड भारत’ दैनिक समाचार पत्र, निकाल रहा था, जिसका प्रकाशन अब बन्द हो गया है, इन दैनिक पत्रों से हुई आय से बड़ी चाल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) क्या बिड़ला बन्धु इस सम्पत्ति को हड़पना चाहते हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): (क) और (ख). 31 मार्च, 1979 तथा 31 मार्च 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार मैसर्स न्यूजपेपर्स लिमिटेड के तुलन-पत्र से यह पता नहीं चलता कि उसकी चाल तथा अचल सम्पत्तियों में कोई भारी वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) बिड़ला बन्धुओं द्वारा सम्पत्ति हड़प लिये जाने के बारे में मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Composition of Board of Directors of ITDC

10339. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Board of Directors to India Tourism Development Corporation (I.T.D.C.) will be constituted; and

(b) what are the reasons for not constituting Board of Directors of I.T.D.C. so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Board of Directors of India Tourism Development Corporation has since been reconstituted with effect from 28-3-1981.

मैसर्स लक्ष्मी ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, अमराहो (उत्तर प्रदेश)

10340. श्री भीलाभाई :

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स लक्ष्मी ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, अमराहो (उत्तर प्रदेश) किस तारीख को स्थापित हुई थी और उसके क्या कृत्य हैं;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी ने कोई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क लाइसेंस प्राप्त किया है;

(ग) इस कम्पनी ने उत्पादन कब शुरू किया; और

(घ) इस कम्पनी द्वारा अब तक उत्पाद शुल्क के रूप में वर्षवार कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई चारोटे): (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के प्रयोजनार्थ, मैसर्स लक्ष्मी ट्रेडिंग

कम्पनी, अमरोहा (उत्तर प्रदेश) 14-12-1972 को अस्तित्व में आई तब उसने अमरोहा तथा नवगवान में स्थित तम्बाकू के गोदामों के लिए केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क लाइसेंस प्राप्त किए। उसने इन दोनों स्थानों पर बीड़ी के निर्माण के निमित्त भी 14-4-1975 को लाइसेंस प्राप्त किए हैं।

(घ) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

मैसर्स लक्ष्मी ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी द्वारा अमरोहा तथा नवगवान स्थानों पर स्थित दोनों एककों के बारे में तम्बाकू एवं हस्तनिर्मित ब्राण्डवाली बीड़ी पर अलग-अलग अदा किया गया केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क

वर्ष	तम्बाकू	हस्तनिर्मित ब्राण्डवाली बीड़ी	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4
	रुपये	रुपये	
1972-73	43,153.75	—	
1973-74	266,473.36	—	
1974-75	314,231.05	9,967.86	बीड़ी पर 1-3-1975 से शुल्क आयद किया गया था।
1975-76	256,873.90	273,642.95	
1976-77	264,211.40	265,803.55	
1977-78	271,987.33	418,982.61	
1978-79	247,847.03	515,793.72	
1979-80	—	894,160.20	तम्बाकू पर शुल्क 1-3-1979 से हटा दिया गया था।
1980-81	—	976,510.97	

कम्पनी, बीड़ी का निर्माण 1-3-1975 से पहले से करती आ रही थी और उसने बीड़ी पर शुल्क 1-3-1975 से अर्थात् हस्तनिर्मित बीड़ी पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क लगाने की तारीख से अदा करना शुरू किया।

News Item Captioned 'Hive of Soviet Books'

10341. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the 'National Herald' dated the 19th February, 1981 under the caption "Hive of Soviet Books";

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the sources from where the bookshop owner gets money for importing books from Soviet Union;

(c) whether the owner of the shop had been granted an import licence for books, if so, the details of adverse effects on Indian publishers and publishing and how Government are protecting other publishing houses; and

(d) the details of similar book stalls in other parts of the country indicating the details of their assets together with the details of foreign exchange involved in importing books and what is the share of USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d). Import of educational, scientific and technical books and journals, news-magazines and newspapers, is allowed under open General Licence to all persons subject to certain conditions laid down in the Import Policy, a copy of which is available in the Parliament's library.

The import policy also provides for issuing import licences to the dealers in books to enable them to import books which are not covered by Open General Licence. Particulars of import licences are published in the weekly bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

Import data is not maintained firm-wise.

While issuing import licences to dealers, their assets and the source from which the import will be financed by them are not looked into.

While formulating policy for import of books, its effect on Indian publishing industry and other relevant factors are duly kept in view. Government is not aware of any adverse effects of the present import policy on Indian publishers.

New Textile Policy

10342. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has stated that certain aspects of the new textile policy of the Government would adversely affect the growth of Khadi and allied products;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the textile policy; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (c). Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has generally welcomed the salient features of the textile policy and expressed his happiness at the policy harmoniously blending the interests of various sectors with that of the Khadi sector in the textile production programmes. Though he has his reservations about certain aspects of the textile policy, he has not expressed himself in favour of any amendment to the policy.

There is no proposal before Government to amend the Textile Policy. Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Commission's views will be given due consideration in the course of implementation of the textile policy.

Expenditure Incurred on Class I to class IV Central Government Employees

10343. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing the total annual expenditure incurred on Class I, II, III and IV

Central Government Employees, separately at present by Government by way of their salaries and other facilities, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The total annual expenditure incurred on Class I to Class IV Central Government civilian employees by way of their salaries and other facilities during 1976-77 to 1978-79 is as follows :—

Year	Total expenditure on Class I to Class IV employees in Rs. crores		
	Salaries (Pay + DA)	Other facilities (HRA + CCA + Other Allowances)	Total
1	2	3	4
1976-77	1713.46	213.12	1926.58
1977-78	1788.46	230.53	2018.99
1978-79	1885.90	268.32	2154.22

The above expenditure separately by class of employees is not available.

2. The number of Central Government Civilian regular employees by Group of Posts as on 31st March, 1977, however, are as follows:—

Group of Posts	Number
A	37,558
B	60,984
C	16,65,998
D	13,21,131
Unclassified/Details not available	15,709
TOTAL	31,01,380

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी

10344. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :

श्री तारिक अन्वर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने संबंधी प्रथा को लगभग समाप्त कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों का उपक्रम-वार ब्यौरा

क्या है और वे किन-किन पदों पर नियुक्त हैं ?

दत्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगन भाई बारोट): (क) और (ख). सरकारी उद्यमों में शीर्ष पदों को भरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मार्गनिर्देशों के अनुसार जब तक कि कोई बाहरी विशिष्ट उम्मीदवार सुलभ न हो तो रिक्तियां सरकारी उद्यमों के भीतर से ही प्रोन्नति द्वारा भरी जाती हैं। यदि आन्तरिक उम्मीदवार लब्ध न हो तो सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य उद्यमों में काम करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अधिमान्यता दी जाती है। इन सूतों से उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध न होने पर सरकार और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र आदि जैसे अन्य सूतों से नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं। तदनुसार इन पदों के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र, अन्य सरकारी संदाओं और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के व्यक्तियों के साथ भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों के विषय में विचार किया जाता है तथा किसी विशेष पद के लिए जिस प्रकार की उर्हता वाला व्यक्ति आवश्यक हो, उसके अनुसार शीर्ष पदों के लिए चयन किया जाता है।

उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों और कार्यनिर्देशकों के कुल लगभग 400 पदों में से, इस समय केवल 14 अधिकारी भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के हैं, जो इन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन अधिकारियों की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

29.4.81 को सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में शीर्षस्थ पदों पर नियुक्त भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों के नाम और पदनाम का विवरण :—

1. श्रीमती अन्ना आर. मल्होत्रा, अध्यक्ष, राज्य फार्मस निगम और राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम।
2. श्री टी. बलरामन, प्रबंध निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम।

3. श्री एन. लूथर, प्रबंध निदेशक, भारत लेदर कारपो. (अब सी. एम. डी.)।
4. श्री आर. एस. पाल, प्रबंध निदेशक, हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा निर्यात निगम (एच. एच. ई. सी.)।
5. श्री एस. रमानाथन, अध्यक्ष, भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण लि.।
6. श्री मुसा रजा, प्रबंध निदेशक, नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन लि.।
7. डा. टी. जी. के. चालू, प्रबंध निदेशक, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम।
8. श्री एस. के. मिश्र, अध्यक्ष, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम।
9. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह, प्रबंध निदेशक, व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण।
10. श्रीमती मलाती टाम्बे वैद्य, प्रबंध निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम।
11. श्री यू. एस. श्रीवास्तव, अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम।
12. श्री के. वी. शेषाद्री, प्रबंध निदेशक, भारतीय खाद्य निगम।
13. श्री के. राजन, प्रबंध निदेशक, राज्य फार्मस निगम।
14. श्री एन. के. भारद्वाज, कार्यकारी निदेशक, राज्य व्यापार निगम।

Import of Automobile Fan Belts

10345. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of automobile fan belts imported from 1977-78 onwards;

(b) names and addresses of parties who got import licences for fan belts and/or able to import fan belts under CGL or REP schemes;

(c) what is the present status of automotive fan belts in relation to the demand and supply of automobiles;

(d) whether it is a fact that automobile fan belts produced in the medium sector has been pegged and compulsory export obligation has been imposed against such units and at the same time imports is also taking place; and

(e) whether such imports of automobile fan belt which has been reserved for small scale sector, has adversely affected the production of fan belts in the Small Scale Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Separate import statistics for this item are not maintained.

(b) Particulars of import licences are published in the weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

Import data are not maintained firm-wise.

(c) The production capacity in the country is adequate to meet the demand.

(d) This is not the general policy adopted for this item. However, in one case, the annual production of fan

belts was pegged at a level based on their past peak production, but no additional export obligation was imposed on the production of fan belts.

(e) No such representation has been made.

Orders for Fabricating Trunnion Ring Placed on M/s. Utkal Machinery Ltd. by Rourkela Steel Plant

10346. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact a purchase order for one set of fabricated trunnion ring was placed on M/s. Utkal Machinery Ltd. by Rourkela Steel Plant in December, 1975 at a total cost of Rs. 19,68,750;

(b) is it also a fact that a total repeat order for another set was placed on the same firm in November, 1977 on grounds of extreme urgency without inviting competitive quotations;

(c) is it also a fact that the estimated cost of the above ring has been already worked out in great detail by Rourkela Steel Plant and it has been revealed that this item could be manufactured within the plant at less than Rs. 2 lakh;

(d) the actual quantity of plates demanded by the firm in respect of orders at (a) and (b) above and the actual supply made to them;

(e) whether CBI investigations have been kept in abeyance; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f). On the basis of certain allegation brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter has been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission for advice.

Clearance of Application for lease holding of Iron Ore Mines

10347. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Minister of State for Irrigation and Power Mr. Niranjan Patnaik is a lease-holder of iron ore mines;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government had given its clearance for the application in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Approval of the Central Government has been accorded for grant of the following three mining leases in favour of Shri Niranjan Patnaik:—

1. Mining lease for iron ore over an area of 41 acres in Champua subdivision, district Keonjhar on 16/17-6-1971.

2. Mining lease for iron ore over an area of 300 acres in Thakurani Reserved Forest, District Keonjhar on 3-5-1971.

3. Mining lease for iron and manganese ore over an area of 164 acres in village Jouri, District Keonjhar on 31-1-1978.

Expenditure on publicity and Advertisements by Public Sector Enterprises

10348. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred in Public Sector Enterprises in respect of publicity and advertisements for the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Available information in respect of the expenditure incurred by public enterprises on publicity and advertisement during the last two years is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Expenditure incurred on Advertisements and publicity by the Public Enterprises

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprises	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1979-80	1980-81
1	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Co.	0.65	0.81*
2	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	5.72	5.86*
3	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	1.53	4.55*
4	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	0.28	0.41*
5	Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.	1.72	1.75*
6	Central Cottage Industries Corp.	3.19	4.33*
7	Central Electronics Ltd.	5.49	6.00*
8	Central Warehousing Corp.	0.99	1.50*
9	Coal Inida Ltd.	15.67	13.62*
10	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	0.10	0.27*
11	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.008	**

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprises	1979-80	1980-81
12	Delhi Transport Corpn.	1.69	3.66*
13	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	3.63	2.50*
14	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	41.33	24.23*
15	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	11.28	8.70*
16	Fertilizer Corpn. of India	13.41@	9.03@
17	Fertilizer (Planning & Dev.) India Ltd.	13.55	8.00*
18	Food Corpn. of India	28.39	48.78
19	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	12.09	9.91*
20	General Insurance Corpn. of India	8.24	8.79
21	Heavy Engineering Corpn.	2.23	2.54
22	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	7.33	5.66*
23	HMT (International) Ltd.	8.90	9.40
24	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	20.02	21.19
25	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Nil	
26	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	0.19	0.16
27	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	1.05	0.97
28	Indian Airlines	38.79	45.00*
29	Indian Durgs & Pharmaceuticlas Ltd.	30.51	**
30	Indian Railway Constn. Co. Ltd.	1.83	1.90
31	Kudremukh Iron Co. Ltd.	2.69	2.60
32	Manganese Ore India Ltd.	3.41	1.43
33	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	9.99	11.10*
34	Metallurgical Engineering Cons. Co. Ltd.	7.84	6.25*
35	Mica Trading Corpn.	0.20	1.62
36	Mineral Exploration Corpn.	1.10	1.49
37	Minerals & Metals Trading Corp.	5.33	13.30
38	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	3.83	5.35
39	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	0.29	3.18*
40	Mogul Lines	0.94	1.16
41	National Hydroelectric Power Corpn.	5.65	7.42

Sl No.	Name of the Enterprises	1979-80	1980-81
42	National Industrial Dev. Corpn.	0.24	0.06*
43	National Instruments Ltd.	0.56	0.79
44	National Mineral Dev. Corpn.	3.53	5.03
45	National Projects Constn. Corpn.	2.52	**
46	National Research Dev. Corpn.	0.93	0.75
47	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	2.48	**
48	National Small Industries Corpn.	5.90	3.03*
49	National Textile Corpn. (UP)	0.69	**
50	National Textile Corpn. (WBABO)	0.93	2.05
51	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.	11.72	23.57
52	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	18.25	18.45
53	Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co.	6.91	2.67
54	Projects & Equipment Corpn.	0.78	0.99
55	Rail India Technicals & Economic Service Ltd.	1.30	1.53
56	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	61.97	52.71
57	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	0.005	0.006
58	Scooters India Ltd.	14.57	10.65*
59	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	7.46	8.20*
60	Water & Power Consultancy Services (I) Ltd.	1.11	0.79*

**Provisional figures.

**Accounts not yet finalised.

(a) Figures in respect of the Central office and their Ramagundam Unit only.

Complaints against new Import Policy

10349. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) when was the last Import Policy
announced and how far it has deviated
from the earlier policy; and

(b) what are the complaints against
this new import policy and the deci-
sion taken by Government in this
matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) and (b). Import Policy for
1981-82 was announced on 3rd April,
1981. A copy of the Import Policy
was placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

The salient features of the import
policy are given in the attached state-
ment.

A number of representations and
suggestions have been received. These
are examined on a continuing basis

and decisions taken as may be considered necessary.

Statement

SALIENT FEATURES OF IMPORT POLICY FOR 1981-82

In formulating Import Policy for 1981-82, Government have kept in view the twin objectives of reducing dependence on imports and enabling fuller utilisation of production capacity in the country. While protection to the indigenous industry has been a basic consideration, imports will be allowed to the extent the domestic availability cannot meet the demand. The policy is also designed to encourage a diversified and expanded production base, as also to provide a strong impetus to our export efforts.

2. As many as 165 items of raw materials, components and machinery have been taken out of the purview of Open General Licence. Similarly, 42 items have been included in the Banned List.

3. At the same time, 63 items of raw materials, machinery and components have been placed on OGL, to enable indigenous industry to secure essential requirements without difficulty.

4. For this small scale and cottage industry sector, the policy has been considerably liberalised. Such units can obtain import licences for raw materials and components, on repeat basis, for a value not exceeding Rs 1 lakh. This will benefit more than 4,000 units in the small scale sector.

5. Industrial units contributing to exports will enjoy a greater flexibility in the use of their import replenishment licences. They will be allowed to import against such licences not only the items relevant to the products exported, but any other items of raw materials and components used in their production process.

6. A new category of Trading Houses has been introduced. Export Houses which have achieved a higher export performance over a three-year period and have the necessary technical resources and arrangements for quality control, will be eligible for recognition as Trading House. A minimum average annual export performance of Rs. 10 crores in respect of select products has been laid down for eligibility. It has been further stipulated that at least 10 per cent of this should be of products manufactured in the small scale and cottage sector. These Trading Houses will be expected to show growth rate in exports of at least 50 per cent higher than other Export Houses. For the achievement of these targets, the Import Policy provides certain additional facilities for them.

7. The quantum of Additional licences issued to Export Houses has been reduced having regard to the need to curtail imports. However, this reduction will not apply to Small Scale units registered as Export Houses.

8. A new role has been assigned to Export Houses and State Small Industries Corporations. Certain raw materials have been identified which are required essentially by small scale and cottage industry units. These raw materials have been placed on a separate OGL for import by them for distribution to Actual Users.

9. The duty free scheme of REP licences has been modified. The Actual User condition has now been deleted and these licences will be transferable like other REP Licences. A new product, hand-knotted woollen carpets, has been added to the scheme. The inclusion of this item and the deletion of the Actual User condition are expected to generate higher exports from the decentralized Cottage-Industry Sector and thus benefit artisans and Small Scale Units.

10. The Advance Licensing system with benefit of customs duty exemption has been expanded by addition

of new items. A number of procedural improvements have also been made in the scheme so as to reduce the time taken in the grant of advance licences.

11. Import Policy for spares required for proper maintenance of capital assets already created, will continue to be liberal.

12. Import Policy for key Government Sector units has been further liberalised. The facility of OGL imports has been extended to Coal India, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and Door-darshan centres. Defence undertakings, Railways and other departmentally-run undertakings have been permitted to import under OGL the items of Capital Goods like other Actual Users.

13. Public sector agencies will continue to play a dominant role in foreign trade. They will no longer be required to obtain import licences for non-canalized items which other importers can import under OGL. The list of items canalised through them has also been reviewed and some changes made.

Launshing of Crash Programme to Overcome Power Shortage

10350. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Textile Corporation has launched a crash programme to overcome the chronic power shortage which had seriously affected its productivity during the last few years;

(b) if so, whether permission has been given to them for the same;

(c) the details of the crash programme;

(d) the number of such crash programmes to be launched in each State, State-wise; and

(e) how many of them will be set up in Karnataka alone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (e). The National Textile Corporation is operating a scheme for installation of diesel generating sets in some of its mills to overcome power shortages. Upto the end of April, 1981, installation of generating sets of 57,357 KVA involving an outlay of Rs. 1565.96 lakhs had been sanctioned, the State-wise distribution of which is as follows:—

State / Union Territory	KVA sanctioned in lakhs)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Assam . . .	900	27.00
2. Andhra Pradesh . . .	1,760	52.23
3. Bihar . . .	1,500	45.00
4. Gujarat . . .	5,564	124.63
5. Karanataka . . .	4,003	100.45
6. Madhya Pradesh . . .	3,000	82.00
7. Maharashtra . . .	8,510	171.55
8. Punjab . . .	1,250	40.85
9. Rajasthan . . .	1,125	38.06
10. Tamil Nadu . . .	5,100	161.80
11. Uttar Pradesh . . .	11,000	319.40
12. West Bengal . . .	11,950	358.50
13. Delhi . . .	575	9.13
14. Pondicherry . . .	1,120	35.36
TOTAL . . .	57,357	1565.96

Import of Machinery under Hungarian Trade Plan

10351. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Licence No. 2062392 was issued to Southern Bottlers Private Limited on

17th April, 1971 for Rs. 6,83,710 for Import of Machinery under Hungarian Trade plan (Rupee payment) whereas the machine was imported from Ortmann and Herbst (West Germany).

(b) if so, under what circumstances the machine was allotted to be imported from a non-rupee country when the Licence was for import from rupee country only;

(c) whether the machine is still working in Chandigarh or has been sold and if so, whether it violates Section 5 of Import Trade Control Act; and

(d) whether Government propose instituting high level inquiry into the matter to find out when this company did not comply with the provision of the Trade Control Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Import licence No. P/CG/2062/92 dated 17-4-1971 was issued to M/s. Southern Bottlers (P) Ltd., 8, Mohan Singh Bldg., Connaught Lane, New Delhi for import of bottling machine valued at Rs. 6,83,710/- from Hungary under Indo-Hungarian Trade Plan Provision, 1971.

According to the information available from Customs records, the machinery against this licence was imported from Hungary.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The existing machinery is adequate to find out whether there has been any violation of Import Control regulations and this is being looked into. The institution of a separate high level enquiry is not considered necessary.

Charter of Demands of Central Government employees

10352. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of Central Government employees have recently submitted a charter of demands including bonus, interim relief and others;

(b) if so, whether Government have since held any dialogue in any other manner than through the forum of the Joint Consultative Machinery;

(c) whether the discussions through the Joint Consultative Machinery have not yielded any result; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to hold dialogues with the Employees' organisation on all the pending demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) The Central Government employees' Organisations submitted a Memorandum containing certain demands to the Union Finance Minister on 20-1-1981.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is a demand of the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) that every Group C & D employee in the Central Government should be given an additional pay of Rs. 150 per month to compensate them for disparity in their pay vis-a-vis similar class of employees of Public Sector Undertakings. This is under consideration of the National Council (JCM). The demand made in the National Council by the Staff Side regarding merger of Dearness Allowance sanctioned upto the index average level of 344 with pay for all purposes is pending before the Committee of the National Council set up to consider the issue. The Committee's report is awaited.

(d) J.C.M. scheme already provides a forum for a dialogue between the Staff Side and the Official Side on the demands made by the Staff Side.

फर्मा के सुपुर्दगी परमिट गलत पते पर भेजना

10353. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री अशोक गहलोत :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस आशय की शिकायत सरकार के नोटिस में आई है कि इस्पात उत्पादक एककों जिनमें "सेल" "टिस्को" आदि शामिल हैं-के डिस्पेच क्लर्क सुपुर्दगी परमिट सम्बद्ध फर्मा के पतों पर नहीं भेजते हैं और उसके बजाए वे उन्हें गलत पतों पर दूसरी फर्मा को भेजते हैं जहाँ से ये व्यक्ति सम्बद्ध फर्मा की साठ-गांठ से परमिट के एवज में माल उठा लेते हैं और उसे काले बाजार/खुले बाजार में बेच देते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भविष्य में इस तरह की अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या ठोस उपाय किए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि इस तरह के उपाए नहीं किए गए हैं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणन मुहाजी) : (क) इस प्रकार की कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Export of detergents by manufacturer to USSR and USA

10354. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that largest manufacturer of detergents M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, was allowed

to export the goods worth crores of Rupees to USSR and USA; and

(b) if so, reasons why these were not exported through the S.T.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Exports of synthetic detergents are not under control and a number of manufacturers/exporters are exporting the product mainly to the USSR. During 1980 M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited have exported substantial quantities of the products to the USSR. There have been no exports by them to the USA during that period.

(b) As per the Export Policy export of synthetic detergents is not canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

Production of export varieties of cloth

10355. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to take up production of export varieties of cloth;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) in what way the production is proposed to be diversified and expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Textile units in the country generally produce fabrics both for domestic consumption as well as for export requirement. The Government vide Resolution No. 8 (15)/78-EP dated 31.12.80 formulated a 100 per cent Export Oriented Units scheme. The textile units set up under this scheme will be able to produce varieties entirely for exports excluding permitted level of rejects.

(b) The scheme broadly envisages duty free import of capital goods, components and raw materials. Finished products shall also be exempt from excise and other central levies. Foreign collaboration may be permitted on merits. Indigenously available capital goods, components and raw material will be allowed without payment of Central Excise-Duty. Minimum value added content of 20 per cent or more will be necessary for production of such units.

(c) Production for the purpose of export will be expanded and diversified taking into account the demand and consumer preferences in the foreign markets.

Export of fruits, vegetables etc. to Gulf Countries

10356. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government have made any proposals to Gulf Countries for exporting fruits, vegetables and food stuffs in return for petrodollars on a long-range exchange basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): We are already exporting these items to Gulf countries but no stipulation of petrodollars is made.

Cheap cloth selling at premium

10357. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports in 'Economic Times' dated 16th April, 1981 about cheap cloth selling at premium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are being taken to check such deals and ensure the supply to weaker sections at the controlled price itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific complaint has been received to the effect that controlled cloth is being bought by semi whole-salers and processors for sale at higher prices after reprocessing. The distribution of controlled cloth within a particular State is the responsibility of the State Governments.

Memorandum from Nilgiri bought leaf tea manufacturers association regarding classification of Zones for Excise duty

10358. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received a memorandum from Nilgiri Bought Leaf Tea Manufacturers Association regarding classification of zones for the purpose of excise duty;

(b) if so, what are the main representations made by the Association;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Re-classification of Bought Leaf Factories to Zone I.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Liberalisation of terms for foreign Investment in Hotel Industry

10359. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have liberalised the terms of foreign investment as regards hotel industry;

(b) whether some foreign hotel chains are trying to move into the country and set up more hotels as a result of the above policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the new guidelines for foreign investment and collaboration in the Hotel industry in India, where a foreign collaborator wishes to invest equity capital in foreign exchange in an Indian Company, he shall be permitted to do so upto 30 per cent of the total equity capital of the company. Under the old guidelines, the corresponding ceiling limit was 20 per cent. In addition, the new guidelines also permit the Indian party where it so desires, to avail of loan assistance from its foreign collaborator upto 50 per cent of the total cost of the project on terms and conditions to be approved by Government.

Also under the scheme recently announced by Government for investment from Oil Exporting Developing Countries, foreign equity investment can be made in new hotel companies upto 40 per cent of the total paid-up equity. Besides, loans can also be availed of from these countries subject to the terms and conditions being approved by Government

As regards fee payable to foreign collaborator for rendering services for overseas sales and publicity|marketing the same will now be related to room sales only; there was no such restriction under the old guidelines.

(b) So far, no proposal based on the new guide lines has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Airport in Kanyakumari District

10360. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details of the steps taken by Government to construct an airport in Kanyakumari District?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): There is no plan to construct an airport at Kanyakumari.

Cadre review in Customs and Central Excise Services

10361. **SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cadre review in Customs and Central Excise Service has since been completed by the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, has the cadre review been approved by the Department of Personnel;

(c) if not, what are the reasons for delay and who are responsible for it;

(d) by what time the cadre review is expected to be completed; and

(e) what steps Government propose to remove stagnation pending the finalisation of cadre review?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Cadre Review Report on the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service was after completion sent by the Ministry of Finance to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on 8-4-1981. They have started consideration of the Report. There has thus been no delay in the matter.

(d) Processing of such proposals involves very detailed consideration and therefore no time limit can be indicated for completion.

(e) The upward movement of the Officers of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service has in recent years been comparatively fast in that they have been able to reach the senior administrative grade after rendering 16 to 17 years service as Group 'A'. Therefore, there has been no stagnation in the Services so far.

Taxable Transactions under Provisions of Letter of Authority under Import Trade Control Act

10362. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that transactions under the provisions of letters of Authority under Import Trade Control Act are taxable under Central Sales Tax Act; and

(b) if so, under what provisions of Sales Tax it is so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Article 286 of the Constitution provides *inter-alia* that no law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of the import of goods into the territory of India and also authorises Parliament to formulate by law principles for determining when a sale or purchase of goods takes place in the above manner. The principles for determining when a sale or purchase of goods takes place in the course of import have been laid down in section 5(2) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, in terms of which a sale or purchase of goods shall be deemed to take place in the course of the import of the goods into the territory

of India only if the sale or purchase either occasions such import or is effected by a transfer of documents of title to the goods before the goods have crossed the Customs Frontier of India. Whether the transactions mentioned in the question are taxable or not would, however, depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

Inflow of tourist to Kumaon Hills and Nainital

10363. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the immense tourist potentialities in Kumaon hills of Uttar Pradesh and specially "Naini Tal" which is called the queen of hills;

(b) the present position regarding amenities to tourists there;

(c) the average inflow of tourists during the last three years; and

(d) the measures taken on proposed to be taken by way of promotional and developmental efforts to attract a large volume of tourist traffic to that place?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to the Youth Hostel at Nainital constructed by the Central Department of Tourism, there is a Tourist Bungalow run by the State Government, hotels and rest houses in the private sector which offer accommodation to tourists. Tours in and around Nainital and other places of Kumaon region are operated by the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam.

(c) These statistics are not available as they are not maintained on place-wise basis by the Central Department of Tourism.

(d) As the area offers good opportunity for trekking, the Central Department of Tourism proposes to develop facilities along selected trekking routes in consultation with the State Government for promoting trekking tours to this region. During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the India Tourist Development Corporation proposes to construct a hotel at Nainital as a joint venture in collaboration with U.P. Tourism Development Corporation subject to availability of funds and feasibility study.

Central Excise Duty on paper used by Religious Institutions

10364. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Excise Duty is being charged on paper, used by religious institutions for propagating and publishing moral books; and

(b) if so, to what tune and whether Government propose to reduce the percentage in this regard as is being done in the case of publication of text books for educational purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The basic Central Excise duty leviable on printing paper is 25 per cent *ad valorem*; paper used by religious institutions for printing moral books, being printing paper, attracts the above rate of duty. No, Sir, There is no such proposal now to reduce duty on paper used by religious institutions, as in the case of paper used for publication of text books for educational purposes.

Prices of Products of Delhi Bottling Company

10365. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Range Office Incharge of the Delhi

Bottling Company has approved the prices of their products without the consultation of the AGCR Department of Valuation, audit wing as well as Divisional Assistant Collector Office during 1978-79;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons how the securities in lieu of provisional assessments amounting to more than 6 lacs had been released;

(d) whether the demand for the released securities was raised, if so, the reason why the company has not paid so far; and

(e) what action is contemplated by Government against this company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a)

Yes, Sir. The Range Superintendent incharge of M/s. Delhi Bottling Company approved the prices of their products without consulting the Accountant General (Central Revenues), the Valuation Cell, the Audit Wing and the Divisional Assistant Collector, for the period from 1-1-1978 to 31-1-1979.

(b) The Range Superintendent approved the price list and finalised the assessments according to his own judgement.

(c) The provisional assessments of M/s. Delhi Bottling Company for the period 1-1-78 to 31-1-79 were finalised on the basis of the approved price and the security of Rs. 2.25 lakhs deposited by the party was released.

(d) No demand for the released securities has been raised on the party.

(e) The sale pattern of M/s. Delhi Bottling Company is being investigated. Further action will be taken in the light of the result of these investigations.

Suitability of Tural (Aizawal) Airport for third level air services

10366. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed reasons for not immediately taking up the works of improving and renovating the Tural Airfield for the current third level air service in Mizoram in spite of the repeated written requests in this regard;

(b) whether in view of the fact that the Tural Airfield is already abandoned, Government intend to withdraw the current Third Level Air service to Mizoram indefinitely;

(c) if so, the detailed reasons thereof; and

(d) if not, in what way the scheme for the said air service in Mizoram will be executed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The airstrip at Tural is suitable only for operation by small aircraft (5 to 7 seater) or Helicopters. It cannot be developed for operations with the type of aircraft now being operated by Vayudoot.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government is considering the feasibility of constructing a new aerodrome at an alternative site to permit Vayudoot operations to Aizawal.

Amenities to staff posted to airports where Vayudoot Airlines Operate

10367. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Civil Aviation employees in Calcutta region are being

posted to airports where Vayudoot Airlines are operating without providing them with residential accommodation and other basic amenities of life; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken to mitigate the sufferings of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Of the 8 Airports where Vayudoot is operating, Agartala and Gauhati are already major Airports and all amenities including residential accommodation are available at these stations. As regards Kailashahar, Barapani, Kamalpur and Rupsi, residential accommodation is available at the Airports.

Chabua and Tezu are IAF Stations and no civil accommodation etc. is available at these 2 stations. However, the staff posted on temporary transfer at Chabua has been provided with some accommodation in the Circuit House nearby and that their transport is being managed by the District Authorities. As regards Tezu, no staff has been posted and it is controlled through Mohanhari, where staff quarters are available.

Foreign Private Investment in India

10368. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) foreign private investment in India each from United States of America, United Kingdom, German, Italian and Japanese companies; and

(b) remittances made by each of them in each of the last three years including the current one?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) A statement showing the approvals given for investment in the country

from parties in the USA, UK, FRG, Italy and Japan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2576/81]

(b) Since these approvals have been given recently, it is likely that the projects will be under different stages of implementation. Hence it is unlikely that any remittance would have actually been made. If however, information is required about any of these companies, it will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Participation by Public Financial Institutions in Equity Capital of Small Scale Units

10369. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering a move to provide for participation by the public financial institutions in the small scale units;

(b) if so, whether the representative bodies of the small scale sector were consulted into the matter;

(c) whether proposed move would not debar the small scale sector from facilities and tax concessions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) At present, assistance in the form of equity or in a form which helps to fill in the equity gap in made available to small scale industries by public financial institutions under the following Schemes:

(i) Special Capital Scheme of State Financial Corporations for Small Scale Industries;

(ii) Under-writing assistance for Industries; and

(iii) Equity Fund Scheme of the State Bank of India for Small Scale Industries.

No new scheme in this regard is under consideration.

(b) to (c). Do not arise.

Advances to Weaker Sections in Backward and Tribal Areas of Rajasthan

10370. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the nationalised banks to make available advances to weaker sections of people for their economic rehabilitation in the backward and tribal area of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, total amount of advances given by the nationalised banks during the last one year; and

(c) interest charged for such advances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to banks to finance weaker sections of the society. These guide lines are applicable to all the banks all over the country and are not confined to a particular State. Thus, the banks have been advised to grant advances on liberal terms to agriculture, small scale industries, retail trades, self-employed persons and others included in priority sectors. Instructions have also been issued that priority sector advances of banks should reach a level of 40 per cent of their aggregate advances by 1985. Further, following the recommendations of Working Group on 20 Point Economic Programme, a concept of weaker sections has been evolved within the priority sector to ensure greater flow of bank credit to such sections. Units in industrially backward areas and tribes in notified tribal areas are entitled to certain special concessions and

incentives. Large Sized Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS) have been organised in the tribal areas to provide concerted facilities alongwith routing of credit for tribal population.

(b) As per the latest available data in respect of priority sector advances

in Rajasthan, Rs. 194.59 crores were outstanding against 315,289 borrowal accounts as on the last Friday of December, 1979.

(c) The current rates of interest applicable w.e.f. 2-3-1981 are as under:—

Category of advances	Rates of Interest (%) per annum
I. Agriculture	
1. Loans to Small farmers up to Rs. 5,000 (Short, medium and long-term).	12.50
2. Loans above Rs. 500	
(a) Over Rs. 5,000 and upto Rs. 25,000.	Not exceeding 15.00
(b) Above Rs. 25,000	Not exceeding 17.50
II. Small Scale Industry	
1. Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000	
(a) Backward areas	10.25
(b) Othres areas	12.50
2. Short-term advances, limits of	
(a) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 2 lakhs	Not exceeding 15.00
(b) Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 17.50
(c) Above Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 19.50
III. Other Categories.	
1. D. R. I. advance	4.00
2. Retail trade advances	
(a) limits upto & inclusive of Rs. 5,000	12.50
(b) Over Rs. 5,000 & upto 25,000	Not exceeding 15.00
(c) Above Rs. 25,000	Not exceeding 19.50
3. Priority sector not otherwise specified.	Not exceeding 17.50
4. All other advances.	Not exceeding 19.50
IV. Terms Loans	
1. <i>Small Scale Industry</i>	
(i) Units as in the new definition of small scale industries.	
(a) Backward areas	12.50
(b) Other areas	13.50

Category of advance

Rate of
Interest
% per annum

2. Agriculture

(i) Minor irrigation & land development.	10.25
(ii) Other purposes	
(a) Small farmers	10.25
(b) Other farmers	12.50

3. Housing

(i) SC/ST upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000	4.00
(ii) Others upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000.	12.50
(iii) Over Rs. 5,000 and upto Rs. 50,000	13.57
(iv) Above Rs. 50,000.	15.00

4. Road Transport Operators

(i) Single vehicle	12.50
(ii) Two or more vehicles	15.50
5. All other terms loans	15.00

Favourable Tea Market in Japan

10371. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAM VILAS PAS-
WAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in view of the growing trend in favour of black tea Japan has been permitting imports of black tea practically without restrictions; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by Government to take advantage of the emerging favourable tea market in Japan and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. Except for import duty, there is no restriction on import of black tea into Japan.

(b) In order to popularise quality Indian tea, Tea Board has deputed two Indiabased lady assistants to hold store demonstrations and give lectures on Tea classes in association with two local packers of Indian tea in Japan. Besides, Tea Board has been participating every year in the International food fair held in Tokyo. This generated considerable interest in quality Indian teas among the Japanese distribution trade and consumers resulting in higher import of teas from India into Japan.

Demands of Employees of L. I. C.

10372. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. employees have called off their prolonged strike in April, 1981;

(b) what were their charter of demands;

(c) how much were met by Government either partially or fully;

(d) what are the estimates of man days loss due to these strikes; and

(e) what is the financial loss to the employees, LIC, Government and to the general public due to the said strike as well as frequent strikes, "go slow work and 'work to rule'" during 1st March, 1980 to 15th April, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Class III and Class IV employees of the L.I.C. went on strike w.e.f. 2nd April, 1981. Their main demands were as follows:

(i) Withdrawal of Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1981.

(ii) Scrapping of the notification dated 2-2-1981.

(iii) Payment of bonus in accordance with the 1974 settlement.

The employees called off their strike w.e.f. 16th April, 1981. The employees have filed Writ Petitions challenging the Act and the Rules in the Supreme Court and the matter is still sub judice.

(d) and (e). According to the accepted principle of "no work-no made by the Corporation from the pay", standard deductions are being made by the Corporation from the salaries of the employees for the days they remained on strike. It is correct that inconvenience was caused to the clients. Efforts were, however, made to cater to the essential requirements of the policy-holders.

Crash in Clove price

10373. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of cloves is crashing;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) what is the total production of cloves in the country and how much is the consumption;

(d) whether Government have decided to import cloves;

(e) whether it has affected the interests of growers; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) No, Sir. Prices are reported to be generally steady in the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total production of cloves in 1979-80 was about 800 tonnes. The consumption is expected to be around 1,600 tonnes.

(d) The import of cloves is on OGL.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Agreement between India and Soviet Union in field of Meteorology

10374. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Soviet team of weather experts had arrived in India recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an agreement has been signed between the two countries for co-operation in the field of meteorology; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A formal agreement as such was not signed between the two countries. Representatives of the India Meteorological Department and U.S.S.R. State Committee of Hydrometeorology and Control of Natural Environment held meetings. Discussions at the meetings were recorded as formal minutes and were signed by the leaders of two delegations on 1st April, 1981.

(c) The two delegations discussed a number of Projects in the field of meteorology on which future collaboration could be built up. A programme for the exchange of Scientists between India and U.S.S.R. was drawn up along with a programme for exchanging scientific results and discussing future research on the Monsoon, environmental protection and the meteorology of the Tropics.

चिट फंड कम्पनियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि जमा किया जाना

10375. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश की उन चिट फंड कम्पनियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक भविष्य निधि जमा नहीं की है। उनकी कितनी शाखाओं में भविष्य निधि जमा नहीं की गई है और प्रत्येक मामले में ब्याज क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्याज क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगन भाई बारोडे) : (क) से (ग) . यथा उपलब्ध सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Seizure of Contraband Foreign Goods by U.P. Police in Lucknow

10376. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of seizures of contraband foreign goods were effected in various raids conducted by U.P. Police in different parts of Lucknow city during January and February, 1981, as reported in the local newspapers during the period;

(b) if so, whether Government have any evidence of connivance of the staff of the Customs, Lucknow with the smugglers of the city; and

(c) if so, what action is being proposed to be taken by Government against the officers at fault?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) According to reports received by Government, the U.P. Police authorities detected six cases of smuggling involving goods totally valued at about Rs. 9,300 in Lucknow during January and February, 1981.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Public Sector Industries in Haryana

10377. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana State has not been allocated any medium or large scale industries so far and the State has been neglected for setting up public sector industries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effective measures which Government propose to take to remove this genuine grievance of Haryana?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c).

It will not be correct to say that no large Central Government industry has been located in the State of Haryana. The existing major industries of Central Government located in Haryana are:

(i) Hindustan Machine Tools—Tractor Factory in Pinjore.

(ii) National Fertilizers Ltd.—Panipat Fertilizer Project.

(iii) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—Formulation Plant at Gurgaon.

(iv) Maruti Udyog Ltd., Gurgaon.

In addition, there is the continuing scheme for laying a product pipeline (from Mathura Refinery to Jullunder via Haryana) and setting up product installations. Proposal for setting up a new refinery is at a preliminary stage.

Investments in Central Government Enterprises are decided on the basis of Plan priorities which take into account various factors like resource endowment, regional development etc. Proposals for investment are taken on this basis after a techno-economic study.

Industrialisation Programmes in Orissa

10378. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce has taken a decision for implementing rapid industrialisation programmes in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the areas of collaboration and partnership have been identified in Orissa; and

(c) the names of those places and the details about the type of industries which are going to be set up in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan under the Indo-German Joint collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (c). Indo-German Chamber of Commerce has been holding seminars on Indo-German Economic Cooperation in various business centres aiming at a more even spreading of Indo-German business activities. A seminar on Indo-German Economic Cooperation was recently held in Bhubaneswar in cooperation with the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa and the Utkal Chamber of Commerce. It was decided that the two Chambers of Commerce will identify industries which have a potential in Orissa and the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce would locate suitable German partners. As the matter is still in the initial stage no specific projects have yet been identified.

Foreign Investment

10379. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow foreign investment for the industrialisation of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Government's policy regarding foreign investment has been selective. It is allowed in about 19 high technology industries and in export-oriented ventures. Recently a facility has been opened for Oil Exporting Developing Countries for investment upto to 40 per cent in these areas.

though investment may be non-associated with technology. It is hoped that this policy frame-work would lead to faster industrialisation of the country.

Acting Chairman of National Textile Corporation

10380. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Chairman of National Textile Corporation is an I.A.S. Officer;

(b) whether he has been acting in the capacity more than two years without finally opting for this corporation as required by the rules; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing him to continue indefinitely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since he is a part time Chairman, the question of his exercising the option does not arise.

Loan from Saudi Arabia for Development of Koel Karo Hydel Project in Bihar

10381. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Saudi Arabia has extended its cooperation through a loan of Rs. 25 crore, recently for the development (SFD) to Bihar's Koel Karo Hydel Project;

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreement in this regard; and

(c) whether Saudi Arabia had earlier also given some loan to India and if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The Saudi Fund for Development has extended a loan of Saudi Riyals 106 million (US \$ 32 million equivalent of about Rs. 25 crores) for the Koel Karo Hydel Project in Bihar. The loan will carry an interest of 4 per cent per annum and is repayable in twenty years including a grace period of 5 years.

(c) The Saudi Fund for Development had given a loan of Saudi Riyals 353 million (equivalent of about US \$ 100 million) for the Srisailem and Nagaryunsagar Power Project in Andhra Pradesh.

Selection of Aircraft for Third Airline "Vayudoot"

10382. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken in the selection of aircraft for the third airline "Vayudoot".

(b) if so, what is the final decision; and

(c) the number of aircraft to be procured from abroad and the specifications thereof and the number and details of the aircraft to be provided indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal at present under Government's consideration to import aircraft. The question of indigenous production of small size aircraft to meet the future requirements.

of Third Level Airline is also tied up with the selection of suitable aircraft for operation of feeder services.

Exemption from FERA to M/s. English Electrical Company (India) Limited

10383. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign companies coming under FERA restrictions can be shown any preference in doing business in this country over totally Indian-owned companies without diluting their foreign equity holdings to the required percentage;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that M/s. English Electrical Company (India) Limited which has 66 per cent foreign equity holdings still is not only carrying on business in this country with impunity but also is shown preference by concerned Government Departments and public sector enterprises in their dealings with it; and

(c) whether this company has been given any special exemption from FERA restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The application of the English Electric Company of India submitted under Section 29 of the FERA was considered and it was noted that in terms of the guidelines the company was eligible to continue its operations with the existing level of non-resident equity of 66.66 per cent, since the company has more than 75 per cent of its activities accounted for by core areas. The company was accordingly granted permission to continue its business in the country with the then existing level of foreign equity. While doing this no preference has been shown to the company nor any exemption granted.

Import of Cottonseed oil Coconut Oil etc.

10384. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total contracts of private trade with their foreign counterparts for the import of coconut oil, cottonseed oil, palm stearin, palmkerne stearin and acid oil exceed 80,000 tonnes and these are being imported as industrial raw material, in contravention of import trade regulations;

(b) whether 8500 tonnes have already been cleared through Madras and Bombay Ports and a consignment of 2000 tonnes is due for clearance at Bombay port; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to penalise those who circumvent the ban imposed from December, 1978 for importing edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Some imports of these items have come to notice; but the total quantity of contracts entered into by private trade for import of these items is not known. The importers have tried to take undue advantage of the general structure of the import policy under which industrial raw materials which do not appear in the banned, restricted or canalised lists in the import policy, could be imported under Open General Licence by Actual Users (Industrial).

(b) The information so far received shows that more than 10,000 tonnes of these items have been imported.

(c) Action in such cases is taken where the concerned authority decides that the import is unauthorised. According to the information available, in some cases, the import has been treated as unauthorised and fine imposed;

Promotion of Subordinate Staff to Clerical Cadre in Bank of Baroda

10385. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of subordinate staff promoted to Clerical cadre in the Bank of Baroda during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 yearwise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates amongst them;

(c) the reasons for the heavy backlog, if any; and

(d) the steps so far taken or proposed to be taken to clear the backlog in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The number of subordinate staff promoted to the clerical cadre of Bank of Baroda during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 was 189, 159 and 138 respectively.

(b) Out of the above, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees was 5, 17 and 13 respectively.

(c) The reservations in promotions were provided by the bank only from 1978. According to the bank, the main reason for the shortfall has been the non-availability of eligible Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees for appearing at the promotion test.

(d) The bank is giving 5 per cent relaxation in the qualifying marks both in the written test and in interview, to the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Bank is also giving pre-promotional training to all eligible Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees before the departmental promotion test for promotion from sub-staff cadre to the clerical cadre.

चन्दवा बिहार में इस्पात और खान संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण

10386. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्पात और खान संयंत्र स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से चन्दवा, जिला पालामऊ बिहार में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या वहां पर बाक्साइट बहुतायत में उपलब्ध है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में योजना को अभी तक क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) बिहार में पालामऊ जिले के चन्दवा क्षेत्र में इस्पात कारखाना लगाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है ।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में बाक्साइट होने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Loss of Interest on Bonus by LIC

10387. SHRI QAZI SALEEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the L.I.C. is to loose heavily as interest on bonus etc. due to the workers;

(b) if so, how much it will loose per day;

(c) what is the total outstanding amount estimated to be given as bonus for 1978, 1979 and 1980 to various categories of staff by L.I.C.;

(d) how much has to be paid from January, 1981 to April, 1981 according to Rules;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the LIC's bonus liabilities to its employees

grow every year in proportion to the increase in dearness allowance;

(f) if so, how much it will go up to the current financial year; and

(g) how many employees of different categories will be benefited and how much amount on an average each employee will get at the end of April, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). In accordance with the interim order of the Supreme Court dated 15th April, 1981 LIC has paid about Rs. 18 crores as bonus and Rs. 3 crores as interest to its Class III and Class IV employees for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(d) to (g). No payment has been made for the year 1980-81 as the implementation of the Rules notified by the Government under the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1981 has been stayed by the Supreme Court.

Changes made in Nepal's Customs and Sales Tax

10388. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the recently steps taken by Government of Nepal to reduce the most favoured nations status existing between two countries by recent announcement by Nepal to reduce the customs and sales tax of goods from third countries;

(b) whether Government of India were consulted before making changes in the spirit of the treaty; and

(c) if not, whether Government of India propose to take up this matter with Government of Nepal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. According to a notification issued by the Government of Nepal on 19th March, 1981, the General and Most Favoured Nation rates of import duty on some items have been reduced, bringing the latter on par with the rates of duty applicable to imports of these commodities from India. The notification also reduces the rates of sales tax on select commodities normally imported into Nepal.

(b) and (c). Government was not consulted before these changes were introduced in the import tariff structure of Nepal. By this latter action, Nepal ended the preferential treatment accorded to imports of the concerned commodities from India. The matter will be taken up with the Government of Nepal.

One Year review of performance system done away with Chairman, SAIL

10389. **SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA :**

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the system of one year review of performance applicable to the incumbent chosen or appointed on the recommendation of Public Enterprises Selection Boards of Bureau of Public Enterprises, has been done away with in order to facilitate the present Chairman of Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) if so, details and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether similar decision has been taken in the matter of other agencies and if not, why exception to the rule has been made only in respect of present Chairman of Steel Authority of India Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). According to the existing procedure issued by the B.P.E. the performance of an appointee is reviewed on the completion of one year service, to confirm him for the remaining part of his contract/tenure. Based on the procedure laid down, a letter was issued to Chairman, Steel Authority of India Ltd. intimating that a review of his performance at the end of his first year's service would be made when he represented against the intended review.

The matter was considered in the Department of Steel and it was decided that in the case of appointments made on the basis of fixed tenure, subject to termination on three months' notice on either side, the system of review is unnecessary. This has accordingly been communicated to the PESB/BPE with a request to review the guidelines so that a decision on the matter is applicable to public undertakings may be taken and implemented. A final reply from the PESB/BPE is awaited.

Advertising Agencies of ITDC not Cleared Payment of many Publications

10390. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that advertising agencies of ITDC have not cleared the advertisement payments of many publications submitted to them before 31st January, 1981; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the ITDC in this regard and of which date these publications will get their payments?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The ITDC has reported that it has no knowledge about it.

(b) All advertising agents of ITDC are being advised strictly to honour the credit rules of IENS regarding the payments of publications' bill. Agencies are also being asked to clear on top priority basis all pending bills which are due.

Export of Sugar by each Sugar Factory

10391. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar exported by each sugar factory separately from the production of 1979-80 and 1980-81 (latest available);

(b) foreign exchange earned from sugar exports during the financial years 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(c) profit/loss on these exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The exports of sugar continued to be canalised through the STC in 1979-80 as well as in 1980-81.

(b) and (c). The foreign exchange earned during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was Rs. 128.94 crores and Rs. 35.97 crores (provisional) respectively. In 1979-80 there was a loss of Rs. 1.40 crores and in 1980-81 a profit of Rs. 9.20 crores (provisional) is anticipated.

Appointment of Officers to look into complaints against Customs Department

10392. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the harassment faced by passengers on their return from abroad from Customs Department in Airports;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to ensure minimum courtesy to passengers by the Customs Department;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint officers to look into complaints against Customs Department right in the Airports; and

(d) if not, what steps being taken to counter this harassment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Government are keen that there should be no harassment to bonafide, law abiding, passengers in the matter of their clearance through Customs at the Airports.

Complaints are occasionally received of harassment; and these are looked into. In many cases such complaints are found to be unjustified; sometimes these appear to be aimed at demoralising the honest officers who, in the normal course of their legal duties have to examine the baggage, charge duty or take other action against the persons contravening the law. Whenever such complaints are found to be justified, or any instance of harassment otherwise comes to notice, not only are steps taken to redress the grievance, but appropriate action is also taken against the officer (s) causing harassment.

Besides, several general measures, procedural, administrative and others, have been taken with a view to streamlining and speeding up the pro-

cess of clearance of air passengers through Customs, which would contribute to reducing the scope for harassment. For example, a 'Walk Through System' has been introduced with effect from 6.2.81 to expedite the clearance of tourists and other passengers who do not carry dutiable goods; the customs staff at the airports has been substantially augmented; instructions have been issued to the officers emphasising the need for due courtesy in their dealings with the passengers; officers have been instructed to assist the passengers in repacking the articles and closing the bags, particularly, when the passenger happens to be a lady or a child; and public relations officers are posted in each shift in the Customs examination hall to guide and assist the passengers.

(c) and (d). Senior officers of the rank of Assistant Collectors are posted at all the International Airports, round the clock to ensure that the passengers' baggage is cleared speedily and without any harassment. In addition, Additional Collectors of Customs have been posted at the Santa Cruz Airport Bombay and Palam Airport Delhi for supervision. In the Customs Hall, regular announcements are made to inform the passengers that they have any grievance or difficulty. Complaint/Suggestion Boxes have also been fixed at conspicuous places in the Customs Hall.

Revised Seniority list of Upper Division Clerks in Income-tax Department, Delhi

10393. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised seniority list of Upper Division Clerks of the Income-tax Department, Delhi, issued/circulated on 16th February, 1981, after obtaining the advice of Department of Personnel and A. R., Ministry of Finance and Central Board of Direct Taxes, is not being operated for higher promotion

purposes by the Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi-1;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the CIT, Delhi-I has referred the matter back to the Central Board of Direct Taxes for reconsideration;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for reconsideration after a gap of two months after the circulation of the Revised Seniority list of U.D.C.; and

(c) when the list of UDCs of the Income-tax Department, Delhi will be implemented for next higher promotion purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Objection to the revised seniority list circulated on 16-2-1981 were called for from all the concerned officials. Originally, 10 days' time from the date of circulation was given for submission of objections. On representations received from the officials, the time for submission of the objections was extended upto 15-3-1981. A number of objections were received and they are being examined and considered.

(d) The revised Seniority List will be implemented for next higher promotion purposes as soon as the same is finalised. Steps are being taken to finalise the Seniority List as early as possible.

Agreement with Netherlands

10394. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Netherlands bilateral agreement has been concluded recently;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) by what time the agreement is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Netherlands Government has indicated that for the year 1981 they propose to extend to India total assistance of Dutch Guilders 234 Million—Dutch Guilders 165 million by way of loan and the balance Dutch Guilders 69 million in the form of grants. The agreements for these are expected to be signed shortly.

Geological Survey in Tamil Nadu

10395. **SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey of Salem district in Tamil Nadu has revealed existence of minerals other than iron ore; and

(b) if so, the nature of minerals found and the estimated reserves and the arrangement proposed for detailed prospecting?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Geological Survey of Salem district in Tamil Nadu has revealed, besides, iron ore, minerals, like 6.24 million tonnes of Bauxite, 0.012 million tonnes of Chronite, 0.038 million tonnes of Corundum, 58.28 million tonnes of Limestone 44 million tonnes of Magnesite, 0.031 million tonnes of Felspar. Detailed prospecting for many of the minerals has been completed.

Tea Estates in Kerala

10396. **SHRI B. K. NAIR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a large number of the estates in Kerala are under going severe financial strain;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to offer them relief and save the lives of thousands of workers from unemployment in the event of closure; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) and (b). Representations have been received from United Planters' Association of Southern India and others regarding the problems faced by tea plantations in Kerala. The present crisis in the Kerala tea industry is characterised by high cost of production and low auction prices for tea. A significant aspect of the high cost of production is the heavy burden of State taxes and local levies and enhanced labour wages.

(c) and (d). The United Planters' Association of Southern India has been advised to get a study conducted by a suitable agency regarding the impact of the higher taxation and other levies on the tea plantation industry in Kerala to facilitate examination of assistance measures.

Distribution of Iron Sheets and Iron Bars to Domestic Users

10397. **SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are contemplating to scrap or simplify licence facility to distribute iron sheets and iron bars to actual domestic users in the light of present accumulation at the steel plants like Kourkela etc.;

(b) if so, the details of distribution for future and also the present system;

(c) the quota allotted to Delhi Industrial Directorate and names of the industrialists or distributor who

lift more than 100 M tons per annum; and

(d) the steps to eliminate present premium from iron and steel items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As there is no abnormal accumulation of stocks at the steel plants, there is no proposal at present to modify the distribution policy for this reason.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steel is at present being distributed in accordance with the Guidelines for Distribution of Iron and Steel Materials evolved by the Joint Plant Committee. There is no system of State-wise allocations as per these Guidelines.

(b) The premia in the open market depend on the demand and availability position and vary from time to time and place to place. However, efforts are being made to cover the gap between demand and availability by increasing indigenous production and following a liberal Import Policy. Among the various steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the indigenous production, mention may be made of close coordination with and regular monitoring of the basic input supplies, particularly coal, power and rail movement; maximisation of production by the main input suppliers; import of prime coking coal of low ash content; optimisation of the output of coking coal from captive mines of steel plants; and maximisation and augmentation of power generation from the captive units.

Loan Assistance from West Asian Countries

10398. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVA-PRAKASHAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the West-Asian countries and the details of the loan

assistance each country provided to projects in India during 1979-80; and

(b) at what stage the projects are at present?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) During the financial year 1979-80, only one loan agreement was signed with the OPEC Fund for International Development which is a collective facility for providing financial assistance from the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The agreement was for a loan of US \$29 million for the Korba Thermal Power Project. The loan carries no interest but only a service charge of three quarters of one per cent per annum. The loan is repayable in 30 semi-annual instalments commencing on April 15, 1984 after a grace period running upto that date.

(b) The first unit of 200 MW of the Korba Thermal Power Project is scheduled to be commissioned in 1982-83 and the work on the project is proceeding satisfactorily.

Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

10399. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant has been drawn up; and

(b) if so, the particulars?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The scheme for modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant is under formulation in the Steel Authority of India limited and a specific proposal has yet to be received by the Government.

उत्पादक कार्यों के लिए उधार बैंक ऋण

10400. श्री बजाज गहलोत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें उत्पादक कार्यों के लिए क्या उधार बैंक ऋण दिये जाने का अनुरोध किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगन भाई बारोट): (क) से (ग). ऐसा कोई पत्र हाल में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं, बैंकों को, उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के वास्तविक समूचित बैंक सहायता देने के लिए एक नीति का पालन करने की हिदायत दी गई है जिसमें प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों पर, अधिक ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इस नीति के अनुसरण में, उठाए गए कुछ मुख्य कदम, इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) बैंक, 1985 तक, प्राथमिक-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों को अपने कुल अग्रिमों के 40 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा देंगे। इस समूचे तथा न से एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग कमजोर वर्गों तथा 20 सूची आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के हिताधिकारियों को मिलेगा।

(2) बैंक यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को दिए गए उनके अग्रिमों का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत भाग कृषि तथा सहायक कार्यक्रमों को मिले। उन छोटे तथा सीमांतिक किसानों (5 एकड़ तक की जोत वाले) तथा भूमिहीन मजदूरों को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिम, जिनकी ऋण सीमाएं 10,000 रुपये से अधिक की हैं, 1983 तक समय

प्रत्यक्ष कृषि उधारों के कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच जाने चाहियें ।

(3) 25,000 रुपये समेत तक की ऋण सीमाओं वाले सभी उद्योगों को इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत कमजोर वर्ग माना जाएगा । ऐसे कमजोर वर्गों को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिम, 1985 तक, लघु उद्योगों को दिए जाने वाले समग्र अग्रिमों के कम से कम 12.5 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच जाने चाहियें ।

(4) विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अधीन, समाज के सबसे कमजोर वर्गों को, उचित उत्पादक कार्यों के वास्ते, नाम मात्र की व्याज दर पर, अग्रिम प्रदान किया जा रहा है । बैंकों द्वारा ऐसे अग्रिमों को पिछले वर्ष के अंत में कुल ऋणों के कम से कम एक प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिए ।

(5) जिलों में कार्य कर रही सभी वित्तीय संस्थाओं की भागीदारों में, लीड बैंक, अपने लीड जिलों के वास्ते, ऋण आयोजनाएँ तैयार कर रहे हैं तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं ।

पंजाब, दिल्ली और हरियाणा के वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल से जापन

10401. श्री मंगल राम प्रभो :

श्री उत्तम भाई पटेल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पंजाब, दिल्ली और हरियाणा के वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल ने उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि एक निबंध व्यापार क्षेत्र की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए और निर्यात-तन्मुख उद्योगों को 5 से 7 वर्ष तक के लिए कराधान से छूट मिलनी चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त मंडलों ने उन्हें एक जापन दिया है और इस बारे में हाल ही में अपनी मांगें रखी हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस जापन में यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि निर्यात को बढ़ाने के प्रयास इस प्रकार किए जाने चाहिए ताकि इस से अधिकतम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा सके ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस जापन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उपरोक्त जापन में निहित सुझावों और मांगों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगल भाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग) . पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली के वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल ने 1981-82 के संबंध में केन्द्रीय बजट-प्रस्तावों पर टिप्पणियों का एक जापन प्रस्तुत किया था । मंडल ने, अपने जापन में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सुझाव दिया है कि मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों में स्थापित औद्योगिक इकाइयों को दी जाने वाली कर छूट की अवधि, उस वर्ष से कम से कम 8 वर्ष तक के लिए बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए जिस वर्ष इकाइयाँ कर-निर्धारण योग्य लाभ अर्जित करती हैं और यह कर-छूट, उत्पादन और निर्यात के लिए आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मूहिया को गई अन्य कर-रियायतों और राहत के अतिरिक्त होनी चाहिये, न कि उन लोगों के बदले में जैसी कि वित्त विधेयक में परिकल्पना की गई है, आगे यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की आमदनी की दृष्टि से निर्यात अभियान को व्यापक और लाभप्रद बनाने के लिए देश में कहीं भी स्थापित की गई 100% निर्यात-तन्मुख इकाइयों को, कुछ और प्रोत्साहन भी दिये जाने चाहिए ।

(घ) जापन में उल्लिखित मुख्य बातें संलग्न विवरण में बतायी गई हैं ।

(ङ) मंडल द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों पर, अन्य व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त हुए ऐसे ही सुझावों के साथ विचार किया गया । उन पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया उन प्रस्तावों में प्रतिबिम्बित होती है, जिनका उद्देश्य संसद के दोनों सदनो द्वारा यथा पारित- वित्त विधेयक, 1981 में निहित उपबन्धों में संशोधन करना है ।

विवरण

1. आयकर को छूट सीमा को मुद्रा स्थिति से सम्बद्ध किया जाना चाहिए तथा आय छण्डों की मौजूदा दरों को बनाए रखा जाना चाहिए। अधिकतम सीमान्त दर को घटा कर यदि अधिक नहीं तो कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत किया जाना चाहिए।

2. धनकर की छूट सीमा को, 1.5 लाख रु. की वर्तमान सीमा से बढ़ाकर 3 लाख रु. किया जाना चाहिए।

3. विकास तथा अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कम्पनी कराधान को कम किया जाना चाहिए तथा दरों को मौजूदा स्तरों से काफी कम कर दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे यह अन्ततः 50 प्रतिशत रह जाय जिसमें अधिभार भी शामिल हो।

4. अनिवार्य जमा योजना के लिए छूट सीमा को 24,000 रु. तक बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिए।

5. बढ़ाई गयी मानक कटौती का लाभ उन कर निर्धारितियों को भी उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए जिन्हें उनके नियोक्ता द्वारा वाहन दिये जाते हैं।

6. लाभों का पता लगाया जाना के बाद अति कर की अदायगी को मौजूदा अपेक्षा को जारी रखा जाना चाहिए।

7. विदन के देशों में अत्यधिक प्रतिपांगी बाजारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अपेक्षित नीति का पालन करने में निर्यातकर्ताओं को स्वतंत्रता मिलनी चाहिये बजाय इसके कि सरकार कार्यकलाओं को निश्चित करके उसके क्षेत्र को संकुचित करे जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में संकेत किया है।

8. मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों में निर्यातान्मुख इकाइयों को मंजूर कर गृह कर की अवधि उस वर्ष से कम से कम 8 वर्ष तक बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए जिसमें इकाई कर लगने योग्य लाभ अर्जित करती है और यह छूट उत्पादन और निर्यात के लिये आयकर अधिनियम में दी गई कर को अन्य रियायतों तथा राहतों के अलावा होनी चाहिए न कि उन लाभों के बदले में जैसी कि परिकल्पना

को गई है। विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन के अनुसार निर्यात अभियान को व्यापक और लाभप्रद बनाने के लिए सत-प्रतिशत निर्यातान्मुख इकाइयों को, चाहे वे देश में कहीं भी स्थापित हों, कर में कुछ रियायतें दी जानी चाहिए।

9. बैंक में जमा रकमों पर व्याज की दर में की गयी वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधि की जमा रकमों पर भी व्याज की दर को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। नये 12 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण-पत्रों को भी, भविष्य निधि रकमों के पूंजी-निवेश के प्रयोजनार्थ शामिल किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि निधि के सदस्यों को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक आय उपलब्ध होगी।

10. ऐसी इकाइयों को, जो स्वयं बिजली उत्पन्न करने के लिये मशीनें लगाती है, करों में अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन दे कर बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए।

11. कम्पनियों में न्यासों द्वारा किये जाने वाले पूंजीनिवेश को कम से कम 3 वर्ष को अवधि के लिये जारी रखे जाने को अनिवार्य कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

12. आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 40 क (8) का कोई औचित्य नहीं है तथा सम्पूर्ण व्याज पर कम्पनी के हाथों में एक स्वीकार्य व्यय के रूप में छूट दी जानी चाहिए।

13. पूंजीगत लाभ को, यदि उत्पादन-शील आर्थिक उपक्रमों की सामान्य शेयर पूंजी में, अथवा यूनिटों में अथवा बैंक में जमा रकमों में अथवा नये चालू किये गये राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण-पत्रों में अथवा अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में लगाया जाता है तो उन्हें भी कर से छूट मिलनी चाहिए। दीर्घकालीन पूंजीगत लाभों के लिये भी छूट-सीमा 5,000 रु. से बढ़ाकर 15,000 रु. कर दी जानी चाहिए।

14. प्रोत्साहकों द्वारा रखे गये अधिक सामान्य शेयरों को उनसे लेने का विकल्प उन्हीं पर छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए जिसका इस्तेमाल उनके द्वारा 3 से 5 वर्षों के बीच किया जायगा।

Affairs of Mohini Cotton and Textile Mills in West Bengal

10402. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed an investigation committee to go into the affairs of Mohini Cotton and Textile Mills in West Bengal which is being closed since 26th February, 1980;

(b) if so, whether the said committee has since submitted its report; and

(c) if the answer for part (b) is in affirmative; what are the recommendation of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (c). Government have appointed an Investigation Committee under Section 15 (b) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 to investigate the affairs of Mohini Mills. The Company filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court and the work of the Investigation Committee has been stayed by the Court.

Export of Carpets

10403. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) percentage of export earnings from the export of carpets; and

(b) the measures taken to expand and develop cottage industries in Carpet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) The percentage of export earnings from export of carpets in relation to the total export of handicrafts from India was 10.83 per cent; 10.14

per cent and 11.69 per cent (Prov.) during 1977-78; 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

(b) To enlarge in production base in the carpet industry, the Government of India launched a massive training scheme in carpet weaving in 1976. Under the scheme, a large number of Carpet weaving training centres have been set up in different parts of the country to provide training in this sector. It has been decided to set up 100 additional advanced training centres in carpet weaving in Jammu and Kashmir.

Action for setting up of a national institute for Carpet technology in Bhadohi, U.P. with the objective of providing assistance to the weavers in respect of improved designs, improved quality of wool and technical know-how has also been initiated by the All India Handicrafts Board. Besides import of raw wool has been allowed under duty free scheme.

Central Excise Duty on Standard Gold Bars Manufactured by Government of India Mint

10404. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that standard gold bars manufactured by the Government of India Mint will be exempted from payment of Central Excise Duty in excess of the duty chargeable on the cost of conversion of gold in any form into standard gold;

(b) if so, when this decision has been taken;

(c) the reasons for taking such decision;

(d) what would be its impact of the Reserve Gold and the gold prevailing in the market; and

(e) whether government expect to bring down the prices of gold on this

Decision as also to keep the entity of pure gold in circulation.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The exemption came into force from 1-4-1981.

(c) The decision was taken as the incidence of ad valorem duty on standard gold bars manufactured by the Government of India Mint would have been very high in relation to the cost of remaking of the bars.

(d) It is reported that the above decision had no impact on the reserve gold.

(e) The decision was not taken with the object of bringing down the price of gold.

Blacklisting of Garment Exporters

10405. **SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:**

SHRI D. S. A. SHIVAPRAKASHAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of garment exporters blacklisted by Government till March, 1981; and

(b) the reasons for blacklisting these exporters and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tandon Committee Recommendation for providing Tax Concession to Exporters

10406. **SHRI S. A. DORAI - SEBASTIAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposall to widen the scope of Section 35B of

the Income-tax Act, as has been assured by the Chairman of Central Board of Direct Taxes to a delegation of exporters;

(b) if so, whether this can be done through Notifications without amending the Income-tax Act; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take on the Tandon Committee recommendation for providing tax concessions to all types of exporters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAIR BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Tandon Committee had made four recommendations regarding fiscal concessions for encouraging investment in export production units. One of the recommendations regarding the extension of investment allowance to export oriented industries has been partially implemented through the Finance Bill, 1981. In regard to remaining recommendations, an Empowered Committee of Secretaries has been set up to process the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee will consider these recommendations in due course.

सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की पाली शाखा का कार्यकरण

10407. **श्री भूल चन्द डोगा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की पाली शाखा का काम संतोषजनक ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है, जिससे स्थानीय लोगों को भारी असुविधा हो रही है।

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र के लोगों ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की केन्द्रीय और क्षेत्रीय शाखा को इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें दर्ज कराई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उन पर सरकार का कब तक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बारोट): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की पाली स्थित शाखा के कार्यचालन तथा उसकी ग्राहक सेवा के खिलाफ कुछ शिकायतें मिलने की सूचना है।

(ग) और (घ) बैंक प्राधिकारों इस मामले के बारे में पहले से ही अवगत हैं और वे दोषी कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासन की कार्यवाही भी शुरू कर चुके हैं।

Disposal of Confiscated Gold

10408. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of gold confiscated by Customs Department in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) what is the mode of disposal of the confiscated gold?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) After confiscation, gold is deposited in the Government of India Mints.

I.A.'s Offer of Discount for those Travelling on L.T.C.

10409. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines propose to offer 30 per cent discount on fares for families travelling on Leave Travel Concession facilities to promote domestic tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the difference if any, between First Class Railway Fare to which the families would be entitled and the Indian Airlines Fare is pro-

posed to be bridge so that the scheme is beneficial to Government Servants?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines has offered 30 per cent discount on single or round trip journeys to all employees of the Central/State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and Institutions allowing Leave Travel Concessions during the period 1st April, 1981 to 31st March, 1982. The family size has been fixed at 4 members with at least 2 adults. Between 15th April, 1981 to 5th July, 1981, the minimum limit of family size has been reduced to 2 adult persons on an experimental basis

(c) The difference is to be borne by the employee.

Export Target of Leather Goods

10410. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what is the export target of leather goods fixed for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): For the year 1981-82 the export target of leather goods (industrial leather, leather goods, footwear and footwear components) has been fixed at Rs. 95 crores.

Illegal Mica Mining in Giridih

10411. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the illegal mica mining activities in Giridih and various other mica belts;

(b) if so, details thereof stating when it first came to the notice of Government; and

(c) the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A number of mica mines in Bihar scattered over a large area in forest or hilly terrain, remains closed, it is said that mica gets removed in head loads from surface workings of these closed mines. Details are, however, not available. Certain steps taken by the State Government under the Bihar Mica Act and measures prescribed by Indian Bureau of Mines such as reporting requirements and inspection appear to need strengthening. The matter is under consideration of the State Government and Central.

इस्पात बनाने वालों द्वारा छोटी डायमीटर छड़ों का उत्पादन

10412. भी बी. आर. निहाटा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार बड़े इस्पात उत्पादकों द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में किस किस माप की छड़ों का उत्पादन किया गया; और

(ख) देश के बिजली बोर्डों की छोटी डायमीटर छड़ों की मांग कितनी है और वे किन स्रोतों से अपनी मांग पूरी कर रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) (क) वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान इस्पात के मुख्य उत्पादकों ने लगभग जितने-जितने व्यास की गोल छड़ों और टोरस्टील के प्रेषण किये थे, उनके बारे में ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान बिजली बोर्डों ने अपने समन्वयकारी अभिकरण नामतः केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की मार्फत 12 मि. मी. तक के प्लेट छोटे व्यास के टोरस्टील व गोल छड़ों की 66,000 टन की मांग संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति के पास पंजीकृत करवाई है । मुख्य उत्पादकों से कम व्यास अर्थात् 12 मि. मी. तक व्यास की गोल छड़ों और टोरस्टील की उपलब्ध प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र (विद्युत बोर्ड भी शामिल है) की इन संकशनों की मांग के मुकाबले बहुत कम है । इसलिए मुख्य उत्पादकों द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले इन साइजों की गोल छड़ों और टोरस्टील का आवंटन बिजली बोर्डों की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है । परिणामतः बिजली बोर्डों को कम व्यास की गोल छड़ों और टोरस्टील की अपनी आवश्यकताओं की अधिकांशतः पूर्ति के लिए पुनर्बेलकों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है ।

विवरण

(हजार टन)

उत्पाद/सेक्शन

1977-78

1978-79

1979-80

1

2

3

4

5

मि० मी०

गोल छड़ें

12

72.6

73.8

29.5

14

21.9

6.3

2.5

16

108.0

67.3

52.0

1

2

3

4

5

मि० सी०

18	17.0	15.2	7.4
20	61.8	49.9	42.8
22	19.1	17.0	15.4
25	42.5	32.8	31.0
27	4.0	4.3	3.5
28	20.6	12.6	22.3
30	1.6	3.2	1.4
32	22.3	26.9	28.3
33.5	4.2	8.4	4.7
36	8.9	11.2	6.9
38	—	0.1	0.2
40	27.9	13.0	8.9
42	0.2	1.4	1.2
45	4.6	3.4	4.2
47	3.9	10.6	7.8
50	11.2	10.7	7.1
53	2.2	12.2	7.1
56	3.1	8.1	5.9
60	1.0	2.9	1.7
63	3.8	9.0	4.4
67	0.7	5.4	3.3
80	4.3	6.9	6.5
100	0.5	0.6	2.2
125	3.7	5.7	4.3

मिला जुला
(अनिर्धारित)

0.2 6.2 2.7

कुल

471.8

425.1

315.2

1	2	3	4	5
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रिव्वड बाय/टार स्टील

मि० सी०

8	19.0	26.6	35.1
10	23.2	30.7	27.7
12	13.3	20.5	10.8
16	36.5	40.8	35.2
18	5.2	8.3	3.0
20	32.5	49.6	46.6
22	10.7	13.1	12.5
25	29.6	35.8	37.7
28	13.8	23.0	28.6
32	22.6	35.9	42.5
36	1.9	3.1	2.1
40	—	2.1	1.3

मिला जुला

(अतिघोरित)

0.2	2.6	0.5
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कुल :

208.5	292.1	283.6
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1980-81 में विमान दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए व्यक्तियों के परिवार को दिया गया मुआवजा

Safety of Plying Third Airlines

10414. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

10413. श्री राम अवध : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1980-81 में विमान दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए व्यक्तियों के परिवारों के सदस्यों को दिये गये मुआवजे का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

(a) whether the Government's Guild of Civil Aviation Department has expressed apprehensions regarding safety of plying third airlines in the absence of proper communications standards being implemented;

(b) if so, his reactions in the matter; and

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(c) what steps have been taken to safeguard the plying of the new airlines with safe communication's network?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). A letter in this regard was received from the Delhi Branch of the Communicators Guild.

The safety of operations of the Third Level, Air Services has been ensured. Third Level Air Services were started to 5 stations, namely, Rupsi, Barapani, Kailashahar, Kamalpur and Tezu. Communication between Pilots and Air Traffic Control on Very High Frequency Radio Telephony Equipment (VHFRT) mode has been provided at Rupsi, Barapani, Kailashahar and Kamalpur. Speech (Omni-Bus) circuit and Non Directional Beacon (NDB) have also been provided at Kailashahar. Tezu is a Defence airfield where communication/navigational facilities are being provided by Indian Air Force.

It is planned to provide the following Aeronautical Communication Stations (ACS) equipment during the Sixth Plan at each of the stations to which Third Level Air Services are being operated/proposed to be operated in the North Eastern Region.

1. Non Directional Beacon (NDB).
2. Very High Frequency Radio Telephone equipment (VHF R/T).
3. High Frequency Radio Telephony (HF R/T).

Special Test for SC/ST Employees for Promotion to Officer Grade-II Cadre.

10415. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 790 on 13th June, 1980 regarding promotion from Clerical Cadre to Officer Grade-II in SBI, New Delhi and state:

(a) Whether the Bank has since been asked to examine the possibilities of conducting special test exclusively for SC/ST employees for promotion to Officer Grade-II Cadre;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Bank;

(c) the probable date for the said test fixed by the Bank; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). The possibility was examined by the State Bank of India. The bank did not find it feasible to conduct the special written test as sufficient number of clerical staff belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and conforming also to the relaxed norms for such tests, were not likely to be available. The bank has also reported that no vacancies exist at present in the supervisory cadres. It may conduct a general test in November/December 1981 provided adequate number of vacancies are available at that time.

First Meeting of Indo-French Joint Business Council

10416. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that First meeting of Indo-French Joint Business Council was held in February 1981; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting and the subjects discussed in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The First meeting of Indo-French Joint Business Council was held in New Delhi on the 3rd February, 1981. The discussions centred round the review of the economic situation in India and France, promotion of bilateral trade, French Collaboration in India, as well as joint enterprises in third countries. In order to facilitate transfer of French technology to India and joint venture with Indian partners, specially for the small & medium size firms, the Conseil National du Patronat Francais (CNPF) has proposed to set up an office in Bombay.

Places in Punjab to be Linked by Third Level Airlines

10417. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in addition to the centres in the North-Eastern region other Centres in Punjab will be linked by Third Level Airlines; and

(b) if so, the details of such centres to be linked throughout the various regions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The proposal to extend Third Level Air Services to regions other than North-Eastern is under consideration of the Government. The Cities to be linked will be known only after a decision is arrived at.

Subsidy Scheme for Shrimp Exports

10418. SHRI K. A. SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any subsidy scheme for shrimp exports to offset the steep decline in shrimp prices in 1980; and

(b) if not, what steps Government are taking to save the shrimp exporting industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Government have not evolved any subsidy scheme for frozen shrimp exports. The cash compensatory support in case of canned shrimp has been raised recently to 10 per cent on uniform basis for exports to all destinations.

(b) Since the price of shrimp in the export market depends on quality, MPEDA has taken a number of steps for upgrading quality at all stages including distribution of insulated fish boxes at subsidised rates to boat own-

ers; subsidies for construction of fish landing platforms, improvement of peeling sheds and for setting up of minilaboratories in the processing plants; training in peeling, grading and processing; introduction of a fleet of refrigerated trucks for transportation of shrimp and extension work on hygienic landing of shrimp. Government have also constituted a Task Force recommend measures for promoting exports of marine products.

Agreement with Czechoslovakia for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation

10419. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently entered into agreement with Czechoslovakia Government for economic, trade and technical co-operation;

(b) if so, whether the two countries have identified new projects for utilisation of credit, extended by Czechoslovakia under the third economic agreement;

(c) whether proposals for manufacture of textile machinery have also been negotiated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Protocol of the Ninth Meeting on the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Committee for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation was signed on the 19th December, 1980 between India and Czechoslovakia.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Collaboration proposal for manufacture of shuttleless gromper looms has been approved by Government of India. A proposal for manufacture of open-end spinning machines is under negotiation between the Indian and Czechoslovak parties.

Rated Capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant

10420. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the full rated capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant together with the figures of actual production for the last three years upto 1980;

(b) the rated capacity of captive power plant in Bokaro Steel with the production of power during the last three years upto 1980;

(c) the units of power supplied to the Bokaro Steel Plant by the D.V.C. during the last three years, year-wise, ending 1980; and

(d) whether captive power plant attached to Bokaro Steel Plant was allowed to function to its full rated capacity even when power shortage was there; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The rated capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant and the actual production for the last four years has been as under:

	(in '000 tonnes) Annual rated capacity for saleable steel.	Actual production
1977-78 *		815
1978-79	1355	931
1979-80	2000	849
1980-81	2000	844

*Not possible to indicate as various units were under erection/gestation.

(b) The installed capacity of the power plant at Bokaro Steel is 122 MW consisting of two turbogenerator sets of 55 MW each and a back pressure turbogenerator unit of 12 MW. However, the average designed operation

level as per DPR is 65—75 per cent of the installed capacity. The power generated from the power plant during the last four years is as follows:

Year	Power generated (MW)
1977-78	50.7
1978-79	46.0
1979-80	56.1
1980-81	61.6

(c) Units of power supplied to the Bokaro Steel Plant from DVC during the last four years are as under.

Year	Energy Supplied (MU)
1977-78	447
1978-79	640
1979-80	490
1980-81	399

(d) Captive generation units at Bokaro are meant primarily for meeting the most essential and part of the peaking loads. As mentioned above the average designed operation level as per DPR is 65—75 per cent of the installed capacity. The captive generation units at Bokaro operate in parallel with the DVC grid and, therefore, in order to get optimum generation from these units, it is necessary that variations in the frequency of the grid supply are kept within limits. However, due to large frequency variations, especially of dips below 48 cycles per second, captive generation frequently gets isolated from the DVC grid and thereby, adversely affected in utilisation. As a result captive generation at Bokaro could not be optimised even when power shortages were there.

Progress Made by Soft Loan Scheme

10421. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soft loan scheme has made the expected progress;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) what has been the cumulative disbursement of soft loans up to June 30, 1980;

(d) whether further concession has been given to the industries;

(e) if so, what are they; and

(f) why so much concession are being given to the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The Soft Loan Scheme introduced in November, 1976 gathered momentum only from early 1978 after the convertibility stipulation was waived in December 1977 in respect of loans under the Scheme. Sanctions under the Scheme by the Institutions which aggregated Rs. 65.86 crores as on 30th June 1977 stood at Rs. 551.10 crores as on 30th June 1980 which is an indication that the progress made under the Scheme is satisfactory. As on 30th June, 1980 the disbursements under the Soft Loan Scheme amounted to Rs. 189.88 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Dismissal of Applications by Labour Court on Raising Preliminary Objections of Bhilai Steel Plant Management

10422. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Bhilai Steel Plant is raising preliminary objections in their written statements that "the applicant is not an employee within the meaning of Sec. 2(13) of Madhya Pradesh In-

dustrial Relations Act, 1960. Since Construction is not an Industry as defined in the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act and the application is not maintainable under the Act" whenever any employees of Permanent Set Up (Construction) files an Application in the Labour Court under Sec. 31(3) read with Sec. 61 of MPIT, Act, 1960;

(b) if so, the details of applications dismissed by the Labour Court accepting the preliminary objections of Bhilai Steel Plant management during the last 8 years; and

(c) if not, the details of applications decided by the Labour Court during the last 8 years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. In some cases where construction employees of Bhilai Steel Plant have approached the Labour Court for redressal of their grievances, management have taken the plea that the petition of such construction employee is not maintainable as they are not industrial workers under the definition of Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relation Act (MPIR), 1960. The Labour Court/Industrial Court has accepted the plea of Management and dismissed the petitions.

(b) Details of individual cases dismissed by Labour Court, on the ground that the concerned workmen are not employees within the meaning of the MPIR Act, 1960 are given below:—

No. of cases	Relief claimed
6	Services terminated. Case of reinstatement with all consequential benefits.
3	Case for promotion and seniority.
1	Case for withdrawal of punishment and restoration of pay scale.
5	Case for fixation of pay and payment of arrears.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Industries in Public Sector in Goa

10423. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the industries proposed to be set up in Goa in the Public Sector during the 6th Five Year Plan period; and

(b) details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is enquiring about the Central Government public sector industries. Of the projects under consideration in the union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, mention could be made of the projects of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., the expansion of project for manufacture of T. V. sets in collaboration with Electronics Corporation of India. Investments are also proposed to be made by the Central Government through the Industrial Development Corporation and the Economic Development Corporation of the union territory.

मध्य प्रदेश में सांची का विकास

10424. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थान सांची के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन केन्द्र को रूप में विकास करने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राज्य सरकार ने सांची के विकास के लिये एक विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण (एस. ए. डी. ए.) गठित किया है ;

(घ) क्या विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण सांची के विकास के लिए कोई मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख). सांची को मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे यात्रा परिपथों में से एक में शामिल किया गया है जिन्हें पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए आधारिक संरचना संबंधी सुविधाओं का विकास करने हेतु अभिनर्धारित किया गया है। इस समय, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के दौरान सांची स्थित अपने विद्यमान यात्री-गृह का विस्तार करने की योजनाएं हैं। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की छठी योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत में विद्यमान यात्री गृहों का, जिनमें सांची स्थित यात्री गृह भी शामिल है, विस्तार करने के लिए 50.00 लाख रुपये का एक-मुश्त प्रावधान है।

(ग) से (ङ). जी, हां। यह समझा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार ने सांची के विकास के लिए जनवरी, 1979 में एक विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण (एस. ए. डी. ए.) को स्थापना की है जिसने एक ड्रूपट मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया है। वर्ष 2001 तक सात हजार की अनुमानित जनसंख्या के लिए यह विकास योजना तैयार की गई है। प्रस्तावित भूमि-प्रयोग योजना 210 हेक्टेअर्स के लिए है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य स्थानीय निवासियों और पर्यटकों के लिए तथा प्राकृतिक निधियों के संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक आधारिक संरचना, सुख-साधन और सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है। राज्य सरकार ने पर्यावरण के सुधार करने संबंधी स्कीमों के लिए 50,000 रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता दी है और एक शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स के लिए 1 लाख रुपये का "ब्लॉक लोन" दिया है। ड्रूपट मास्टर प्लान मूद्रणाधीन है और उस पर आपत्तियां तथा सुझाव आमंत्रित करने के लिए उसे शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित कर दिया जाएगा।

सुकेती फॉसिल पार्क, हिमाचल प्रदेश

10425. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतान पुरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के नहान जिले में सुकेती फॉसिल पार्क कब स्थापित किया गया था;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके लिए कितनी अनुदान राशि दे रही है ;

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने इसके विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी राशि मांगी है; और

(घ) इसके विकास के लिए कितना काम किया गया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के नहान जिले में सुकेती फॉसिल पार्क 1972 के उत्तरार्ध में स्थापित किया गया था ।

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कोई अनुदान राशि नहीं दी है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने इस पार्क के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से किसी अनुदान राशि की मांग नहीं की है ।

(घ) निम्नलिखित उपलब्धि हासिल की गई :-

(1) पार्क में निम्नलिखित विलुप्त जातियों के जन्तुओं अर्थात् (1) ट्रिस्थाइड घोड़ा (हैक्सापेटाडोन) (2) कछुआ (कॉलस कैलीस) (3) नकीले दांतों वाला बाघ (4) हाथी (स्टोमडोस गनेसा). (5) जिराफ (सिवाथेरियम) के पूर्णकार माडल बनाए गए हैं ।

(2) हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोक निर्माण विभाग ने एक कृत्रिम झील के विकास के लिए एक मिट्टी का बांध बनाया है, जिस के साथ विस्तृत मांगों और जलसंयंत्र बांध बनाया है ।

(3) उद्यान और वन विभागों ने भूसंरक्षण और स्थल रमणीकता लिए वृक्षारोपण किया है ।

(4) पार्क तक जाने के लिए एक पक्की सड़क और फूटपाथ का निर्माण किया गया है ।

(5) फॉसिलों के प्रदर्शन के लिए एक क्षेत्र संग्रहालय का निर्माण किया गया है ।

(6) सैलानियों की आम जरूरतों की चीजों की उपलब्धि के लिए हाल ही में एक बिक्री मण्डप (कियोस्क) का भी निर्माण किया गया है ।

Agreement with West Germany

10426. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and West Germany signed two agreements;

(b) if so, what are the details of the two agreements;

(c) whether Rs. 20 crores aid will be provided by West Germany for the Indian Oceanographic Research Vessel; and

(d) if so, when the implementation of the two agreements is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are indicated below:

1. TOOL ROOM TRAINING INSTITUTE IN LUCKNOW.

Under the Agreement the Government of Federal Republic of Germany shall (i) provide training of Indian experts to be employed at the Institute; (ii) send short-term experts; (iii) supply upto total value of DM 4,538,000 materials, equipments, tools, raw materials, office machinery, project vehicles; and (iv) shall meet the cost of maintenance of the project vehicles to be supplied by them during the period of activities of the German experts.

2. TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF DEEP SEA RESEARCH.

Under this Agreement, the Government of Federal Republic of Germany have to provide, as grant, specialised scientific equipments for the Oceanographic Research Vessel which is being procured by the Government of India from the Federal Republic of Germany for which the latter have also agreed to provide a credit of DM 50 million. Besides this, the Indian scientists and engineers belonging to various Indian user agencies who would be availing of the facilities of this vessel will be trained in the FRG.

(c) The FRG have agreed to provide DM 50 Million (Rs. 20 crores approx.) as a loan for the Oceanographic Research Vessel.

(d) The implementation of the two Agreements have become effective from the 5th March, 1981, the date of their signing.

Accountants in Tourism Department on Deputation from C.A.G.

10427. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accountants were on deputation from C.A.G. in the Department of Tourism prior to 1973;

(b) if so, the number of Accountants on deputation from C.A.G. as on 31st December, 1972 and the sections where they were posted in the Department of Tourism;

(c) whether it is a fact that a policy decision was taken to sponsor UDCs of the Department of Tourism for training in "Cash and Accounts Matter" at the Secretariat Training School (now named as Institute of Secretariat Training and Management) in 1971;

(d) if so, the number of persons sponsored for such training since 1971 to 1980, year-wise; and

(e) whether any promotional avenues are available for such trained persons; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three, one each in Administration Division, Planning Division (Major project Cell) and Hotel Division (Hotel Loans Section).

(c) The sponsoring of Upper Division Clerks for training in cash and account at Institute of Secretariat Training and Management was done in pursuance of the general instructions of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.

(d) Four persons were sponsored for training—one each during the years 1971, 1972, 1974 and 1975.

(e) The officials who have successfully completed the above training are eligible for promotion to the post of Accountant.

Tobacco Merchants Association

10428. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a complaint dated 28th November, 1980 of the Tobacco Merchants Association, Kaimganj, submitted to the Chief Vigilance Commissioner, New Delhi has been received;

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted or got conducted by the Chief Vigilance Commissioner or by any other body or authority; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The

complaint dated 28-11-80 from the Tobacco Merchants Association of Kaim-ganj, which was addressed to the Central Vigilance Commission, was forwarded by it to this Ministry in January, 1981, "for disposal". On examination of this complaint, it was seen that the nature of the allegations contained therein was similar to that of the allegations which had been made in the earlier complaints received from the Association and which, upon inquiry, were found to lack substance. Since nothing by way of factual evidence had been adduced to substantiate the allegations made in the complaint of 28-11-80, no further inquiry was considered necessary.

Setting up of Drug Manufacturing Units Abroad.

10429. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian drug companies who have set up drug manufacturing units abroad;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Indian drug manufacturing companies are planned to set up drug manufacturing plants in Nigeria;

(c) the name of those companies; and

(d) the progress made so far to set up drug plants there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) A list of Indian companies which have set up joint ventures abroad in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals is given in the attached statement.

(b) to (d). At present only one proposal viz. from M/s. Dabur (Dr. S. K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta to set up a joint venture in Nigeria for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, is under the consideration of Government. As may be seen from the statement attached in reply to Part (a) of

the Question, one Indian company has already set up a joint venture in Nigeria in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals. This unit is already in production.

Statement

List of Indian Joint Ventures abroad in the Field of drugs Pharmaceuticals.

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Country of location
1.	M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals	Indonesia
2.	M/s. Kalindi Investments Pvt. Ltd.	Kenya
3.	M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals.	Malaysia
4.	M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.	Nigeria.

World Bank Loan for Fertilizer Plants at Hazira in Gujarat

10430. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiation regarding loan from the World Bank for two proposed gas-based fertilizer plants at Hazira in Gujarat have been finalised;

(b) if so, the main terms; and

(c) total amount of loan to be given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (c). Yes Sir. Credit of \$ 400 million was negotiated with the International Development Association in the second half of February 1981, for the Hazira Fertilizer Project. The Board of Executive Directors of the International Development Association have also approved the credit on March 31, 1981. The Credit has not yet been signed.

(b) As per the standard terms, the IDA Credit for Hazira Project will

carry no interest but only a service charge of 0.75 per cent on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time. The maturity period is 50 years including 10 years' grace. The IDA credit will be to the Government of India.

Starting of Rural Marketing Centres in N. E. Regions.

10431. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of the All India Small Industries Board to start rural marketing centres in the N. E. Region;

(b) if so, how many Centres have been proposed to be started with the N.E. Region, State-wise; and

(c) what are the objectives of starting such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The major objectives of setting up of Rural Marketing Centres at Block level are as follows:—

(i) to provide raw materials to the artisans,

(ii) to arrange flow of credit directly or through banks,

(iii) to provide improved technical knowledge, and

(iv) to keep the artisans in touch with local or outside market agencies.

News-Item Captioned 'Power Bill to Eat up Alloy Plant Profit'

10432. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan

Times dated 3rd April, 1981 under the caption 'Power Bill to eat up alloy plant profit', and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Visvesvarya Iron and Steel Plant at Bhadravati will have much less profit this year, with its Power Bill almost doubling because of the higher tariff of the Karnataka Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its performance during last year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Increase in Power Tariff will add material to the cost of operation and thereby affect the level of profits.

(b) Sales turnover and profitability of the Company for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1979-80	1980-81
(i) Gross Sales turnover	8100	9100*
(ii) Net profit	493	205*

*Provisional.

Attending of International Conference Abroad by Husband and Wife Joint Secretaries

10433. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many senior officials of the rank of joint secretaries and above posted in different departments who are husband and wife have been permitted to attend the same International Conference etc. at the same time abroad during the last three years in their official capacities;

(b) the number of such cases and details thereof alongwith expenditure involved;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have strictly prohibited to send such husband and wife Joint Secretaries and above abroad jointly; and

(d) if so, the reasons of violation and action of the Government for such violation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The information for the period from 1st May, 1978 to 30th April, 1981 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) No Sir. However, a rigorous procedure has been laid down for clearance of proposals for deputing officials abroad to International Conferences etc. A Committee of Secretaries scrutinises all such proposals and inclusion of each officer in the deputation/delegation abroad is decided upon keeping in view his knowledge of and expertise in the subject matter of the Conference etc. and the public interest served.

(d) Does not arise.

Agreement Signed by USSR to Buy V-Belts.

10434. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR has signed a major contract for the first time to buy industrial and automobile v-belts worth Rs. 172 millions from India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). USSR has been buying Industrial/automobile Vee Belts from India for the last few years. In 1981 an order for Vee Belts valued at Rs. 17.2 million has been placed on

the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. In terms of the order, deliveries are to be completed by December, 1981.

“वैशाली अभिषेक पुनर्कनी” क्षेत्रों का विकास

10435. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैशाली अन्तराष्ट्रीय ख्याति का ऐतिहासिक स्थान है जहाँ पर देश और विदेश से (सैकड़ों पर्यटक प्रतिदिन आते हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि “वैशाली अभिषेक पुनर्कनी” के विकास के लिए मंत्रालय के पर्यटन महानिदेशक तथा मंत्रियों को अनेक अभ्यावेदन दिये गये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (भी अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। बिहार में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों में वैशाली को भी एक यात्रा परिपथ में शामिल कर लिया गया है। तथापि, वैशाली में पर्यटन विकास का स्वरूप और सीमा, धन-राशि की उपलब्धता और बिहार में अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों के साथ-साथ पड़ने वाले पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास में उनकी परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

Opening of Representative Offices in Peking (China) by Public Sector Banks

10436. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the leading public sectors banks have sought permission from the Indian Government to open representative offices in Peking (China);

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands and the reaction of the Chinese Government thereto; and

(c) whether these Officers will later be converted into full-fledged branch Offices and if so, whether the Chinese Government have permitted this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Two public sector banks have submitted proposals for setting up representative offices in the Peoples Republic of China.

(b) Government does not propose to pursue these proposals at present.

(c) The question does not arise.

Proposal to Import Canadian Aircraft Struck Down

10437. **DR. A. U. AZMI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of proposal to import four to six Canadian aircraft for the third airline—Vayudoot;

(b) if the proposal has been dropped, what other type of aircraft are proposed to be imported and from which country; and

(c) whether H.A.L. Kanpur can undertake manufacture of aircraft for this third airline and whether any tie-up manufacture at H.A.L. Kanpur has been considered and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under Government's consideration to import Canadian aircraft.

(c) H.A.L. has the capacity to undertake the manufacture of the aircraft which is selected for third level air services. The question of indigenous production of small size aircraft to meet the future requirements of Third Level Air Services is tied up with the selection of suitable aircraft for operation of feeder services.

Charter of Demands by Bokaro Steel Employees Progressive Front to Managing Director, B.S.L.

10438. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received the charter of demands of the Bokaro Steel Employees Progressive Front addressed to the Managing Director, B.S.L. dated 16th September, 1980 with long pending grievances without solution;

(b) whether a proposal has been given by the Union to refer the demand to the arbitration of the Central Labour Department; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is pending with the Conciliation Officer-cum-Deputy Labour Commissioner Bokaro Steel City.

Export of Molasses

10439. **SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of molasses exported during the last three years, year-wise and the names of the countries;

(b) through which agency that export was made;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of molasses in foreign countries;

(d) whether it is also a fact that molasses are being thrown away by the Sugar Industries due to lack of demand; and

(e) in view of the above the reasons why Government did not allow the regular export of molasses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM BHAN): (a) A statement indicating the quantity of molasses exported during the last three years, country-wise, is attached.

(b) Export of molasses was allowed through the State Trading Corporation of India only, except during a short period from 29th November, 1978 to 31-3-1979, when export was allowed under OGL-3, subject to a no-objec-

tion certificate from the Excise Commissioner of the State concerned.

(c) it is a fact that there is a fairly good export demand.

(d) and (e). Exports have not been allowed as the demand of domestic industry for molasses has been assessed to be far in excess of the present availability. In view of this the question of the sugar industry not being able to dispose of stocks does not arise.

Statment

Country	Exports during (Qty.in tonnes)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (April-February)
Nepal	217	3645	2482
Netherlands	11,000	31,227	356602
Poland	..	4,000	..
Federal Republic of Germany	12,630	..	..
U.K.	16,300	..	33803
Others	..	605	2849
TOTAL	40147	39477	395736

Opening of new branches of Punjab National Bank in Orissa

10440. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some new branches of the Punjab National Bank in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such branches proposed to be opened during that period in Orissa;

(c) the places where they will be located; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). Under the current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India for the period 1979-81, the primary responsibility of opening branches in different districts of the country has been placed on the Regional Rural Banks and/or Lead Banks concerned. The Punjab National Bank has no lead responsibility in any of the districts in Orissa.

Currently Punjab National Bank is holding a licence for opening an office at the centre Sundergarh (District Sunder-

Proposal to buy Edible Oil from Malaysia

10441. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to buy edible oil from Malaysia;

(b) if so, the total quantities of edible oil proposed to be purchased from Malaysia during the current financial year; and

(c) the details about the agreement signed between India and Malaysia in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). STC has been importing palm oil from Malaysia subject to the prices of palm oils being competitive *vis-a-vis* other oils. No agreement has been signed between India and Malaysia in regard to purchase of edible oil from that country. Malaysian Government has however, proposed concluding of long term contracts for purchase of palm oil by India.

Introduction of new types of Insurance Policies

10442. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN:
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Scheme of new types of insurance policies to meet the specific needs of the rural population is under the consideration of the Finance Ministry; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (b). The LIC is considering introduction of two

new plans of assurance to meet the needs of the people in rural areas. Details of the plans are being worked out.

Memorandum from All India National Textile Corporation Showroom Employees Association

10443. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India National Textile Corporation Showroom Employees Association has presented a memorandum to him on 2nd April, 1981 giving the charter of demands of the employees; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A copy of the memorandum dated 2nd April, 1981 addressed to the Prime Minister, containing certain demands has been received.

(b) The main demand is parity in wages and other terms and conditions of service between the employees of the showroom and the administrative staff of N.T.C. The terms and conditions of service including emoluments of the showroom employees of N.T.C. are governed by the rules and procedures followed for similar establishments under the respective Shops and Establishments Acts and Rules and the Minimum Wages Acts and Rules of concerned States in whose jurisdiction the showroom is situated. The wages of NTC showroom employees are generally more than the minimum wages prescribed under these Acts.

Wrist Watches, Cassette tape deck and Amplifier Detected by Bombay Customs

10444. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a naviy in the toilet of a Caravelle aircraft belonging to Puspak Aviation yielded to the air intelligence unit of the Bombay Customs on 12th April, 1981 200 wrist watches, a cassette tape deck and an amplifier valued at Rs 74,000.

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether any one has been arrested in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) to (c). According to reports received by Government, the Customs authorities at Bombay seized 200 wrist watches, a tape deck and two cassette tapes, an amplifier, two bottles of whisky and 200 cigarettes, totally valued at about Rs 74,000 from various places on board and aircraft belonging to M/s Pushpaka Aviation which had arrived from Sharjah on the 12-4-1981.

No arrest have been made so far, and the case is under investigation.

“टैक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट स्कैंडल”

10445. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :

श्री एस. एम. कृष्ण :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 2 अप्रैल, 1981 के “फाइनेंसियल एक्सप्रेस” में प्रकाशित “टैक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट स्कैंडल (वस्त्र निर्यात काण्ड) शीर्षक समाचार की और आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) उसमें अन्तर्ग्रास्त फर्मों और निर्यातकर्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं और कब तथा किन सामानों के लिए फर्म ने सोवियत संघ की सरकारी आयात एजेंसी के साथ निर्यात अनुबंध किया था और इसमें कितना निर्यात होना है;

(ग) अनुबंध प्रलेख में फर्म ने किस तरह की जालसाजी की है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खाँ) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय निर्यातक और रूसी आयातक के बीच संविदा सूती वस्त्र मर्दों तथा हथकरघा तौलियों की स्प्लाई से

संबंधित थी । रूसी पार्टी का संविदा में कतिपय तकनीकी विशिष्टियों के संबंध में तथाकथित कुछ एक पक्षीय संशोधनों का पता चला । मामले को दोनों पार्टियों के पारस्परिक समाधान के अनुसार निपटारा जा चुका है ।

(घ) उपरोक्त (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Centre and State Governments Financed Hotel Projects in Rajasthan

10446. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre and the State Government had financed hotel projects in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all hotel projects so financed in Rajasthan are running into difficulties and making losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to solve the difficulties of hotel projects in the State.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). There is no information as to the financing of hotel projects by the State Government in Rajasthan. However a loan of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was sanctioned in 1971 under the “Hotel Development Loan Fund Scheme” administered by the Central Department of Tourism and the loan was fully disbursed by December 1972. Industrial Finance Corporation of India advanced a loan of Rs. 32.50 lakhs to M/s S.B. Properties and Enterprises Limited, Jaipur for a hotel. Besides, I.F.C.I had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 11.50 lakhs to U.P. Hotels Limited for Hotel Clarks Amer, Jaipur but the loans was not disbursed.

(c) and (d). M/s. S.B. Properties and Enterprises Limited started commercial operation of their hotel, Welcomhotel Man Singh in January 1979. It incurred a loss of Rs. 17.28 lakhs (after providing for depreciation) during the year ending 30th June 1979 and Rs. 14.86 lakhs (after providing for depreciation) during the year ending 30th June 1980. The Hotel Clarks Amer, Jaipur is also not functioning satisfactorily. The concern incurred a loss of Rs. 17.26 lakhs (after providing for

depreciation) for the year ending 30th September, 1980. (e) Welcomhotel Man Singh is managed by India Tobacco Company which is running a chain of hotels in India. It is hoped that the operation would pick up in the current year. It is understood that the U.P. Hotels Limited are entering into certain marketing arrangements with other companies in the country with a view to improving its sales. The company has approached I.F.C.I. for various reliefs, such as revision of repayment schedules in respect of loan advanced under the Hotel Development Loan Fund Scheme (now administered by I.F.C.I.) which are under their examination.

Restrictions on Import of Books

10447. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware of the wide-spread discontent prevailing among the reading public, students and scholars on the restriction of import of books in this year's import policy;
- (b) whether Government are also aware of the apprehensions expressed in newspapers that the restriction on book imports will encourage 'pirating' of books and adverse impact on the standard of education and all round confusion and delay in the availability of standard text books; and
- (c) if so, the steps proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). It has been reported that certain restrictions imposed on the import of books in the Import Policy for 1981-82 will adversely affect the availability of books in the country. The matter is under consideration.

Income-Tax Raids

10448. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the firms alongwith the names and other particulars of the owners on whom raids were conducted on 22-4-1981 simultaneously in Srinagar (Kashmir),

Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi; and Bombay;

- (b) total quantity of gold, charas, Indian and foreign currency notes and other articles and incriminatory documents recovered from each firm or persons separately;
- (c) whether it is a fact that 47 of the 69 I.T. officials were injured as a result of attack and stone throwing by the workers of Youth Federation while the premises of some leading businessmen were being searched in Srinagar;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that some important incriminatory documents seized earlier were snatched by the workers of Youth Federation and partly burnt and partly torn out and thrown in the Dal Lake;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that the J & K State Administration and Police did not cooperate with the I T raiding team inspite of informing them in advance about the raids; and
- (f) if reply to (c), (d) and (e) above are in the affirmative, what steps the Government of India intend to take for the inaction of the State Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) :

(a) and (b). On 21-4-1981, the Income-tax Department conducted simultaneous searches in the case of certain leading manufacturers and dealers of carpets at Srinagar, Gopi Ganj, Mirzapur, Bhadoi, Panipat, Delhi, Bombay and Jaipur. The search covered 92 premises and several persons/parties. During the course of the search, cash of Rs. 7,35,423/-, foreign currency of approximate value of Rs. 2,60,000/- (in rupee value) and gold, silver, golden jewellery and precious stones etc. which are yet to be valued have been seized. Apart from this, several incriminating account books and documents indicating large scale tax evasion have also been seized. These are under examination. In view of the fact that these cases are at present under investigation, it is not considered desirable to furnish detailed particulars.

(c) More than 47 officials were injured as a result of mob-attack.

(d) The mob forcibly snatched and destroyed some documents and books of accounts which had been earlier taken possession of by the officers.

(e) The Income-tax officials did not get timely help from the J & K Police inspite of specific requests made by the Director of Inspection (Investigation) to the Superintendent of Police, Srinagar.

(f) The whole matter is now under the examination of the Government.

Exchange of Soiled Notes in State Bank and Reserve of India, Kanpur

10449. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4516 on 23rd March, 1979 regarding exchange of soiled notes in R.B.I., Kanpur and state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Amendment Rules, 1980 are not effectively enforced and applied in the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in the matter to save people from day-to-day harassment in the matter of exchange of Bank notes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) No, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur has the requisite powers to extend facilities for exchange of soiled and mutilated notes in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 1975 as amended in 1980. The Officers of the Central Office of Reserve Bank verify during their inspections whether adequate exchange facilities are provided to the public. Any specific complaints are looked into by the Central Office of the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that there is no harassment to the public.

(b) If any specific complaint of harassment of the public is brought to the notice of Government, the same will be looked into.

Complaint against Assistant Collector, Central Excise Collectorate, Kanpur

10450. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to Office Letter No. 448/DPM(F)/79-IMP(R) dated 25th January, 1979 in the matter of complaint dated 25th January, 1979 against Hq. A.C. Kanpur, Central Excise Collectorate, and state:

(a) what effective steps the Government have taken against the Officer or Officers concerned in the matter;

(b) what is the outcome of the enquiry, if any, conducted in the matter;

(c) what action the Government propose to take in the matter to check corruption and blackmailing prevailing among some high placed Central Excise Officers in Kanpur Collectorate as well as now posted in the Central Board of Excise and Customs, New Delhi; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House full facts and circumstances of the matter in issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) to (d). A complaint dated 25-1-1979 addressed to the then Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister was received which was acknowledged on 31-1-79 and not on 25-1-1979.

This complaint of 25-1-1979, which stated that no action had been taken on the observations contained in the 23rd Report of the Lok Sabha Committee on Petitions, and made a general mention about corruption against certain Central Excise Officers of Kanpur Collectorate, did not contain any specific allegations against them. Instead, it referred to the allegations contained in an earlier complaint dated the 1st May, 1978 which was received through a Member of Parliament with his letter dated 19-6-1978.

The said allegations contained in the complaint of 1-5-1978, and to which the complaint of 25-1-1979 mentioned in part (a) of this Question referred were looked into. The matter was thereafter referred to the Central Vigilance Commission for advice. In December, 1979, the Commission, after considering the matter, advised closure of these allegations.

There were some other complaints from the same Association, which had made the complaint dated 25-1-1979, referred to in this Question. These complaints were also examined in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission which did not advise any action upon them. "When the allegations contained in the aforesaid complaints were, on inquiry, found to be unsubstantiated, and the matter was closed following the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, it will not be appropriate to lay them on the Table of the House.

As regards the observations contained in 23rd Report of the Lok Sabha Committee on Petitions, the action taken report on those observations was duly sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

M/s Auto Pins (India) Regd.

10451. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4718 on 19th December, 1980 regarding M/s. Auto Pins India and state :

(a) what is the net outcome of the proceedings against M/s. Auto Pins India (Regd.) under Income Tax Act and other connected economic laws;

(b) whether prosecutions under relevant economic laws against M/s. Auto Pins India (Regd.) and their concerned employees and partners including Directors, have been launched, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the appropriate proceedings pertaining to breach of economic laws against M/s. Auto Pins India (Regd.) were initiated and the reason why there is so much delay in the matter; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House full facts and circumstances of the matter in issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Income-tax assessments in this case have been completed for the assessment years 1973-74 to 1978-79 (excepting for the year 1975-76, which is under investigation). Assessee has gone in appeal against these orders and the final outcome will be known when assessments become final after appellate decisions.

(b) No, Sir. No prosecutions under the Income-tax Act have been filed so far, as appeals are pending in this case.

(c) Excepting for the assessment year 1975-76, which is under investigation, assessments for the concerned year have already been completed by the Income-tax Officer. There has been therefore no delay in taking action by the Income-tax Department.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government is in a position to answer any specific question in this regard.

Organised Efforts to manage Cottage Industries in Assam

10452. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any organised efforts have been made to manage cottage industries

like the handloom, sericulture brass-metals, cane bamboo articles in Assam and increase their sale and provide reasonable wages to the artisans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement summarising the various steps taken in the fields of handlooms, sericulture and handicrafts to boost the working of these sectors is attached.

Statement

The following is the summary of the various steps taken in the fields of handlooms, sericulture and handicrafts to boost the working of these sectors.

HANDLOOMS:

(1) Subsidy/Special Rebate:

- (a) Subsidy is given on the production of janata cloth.
- (b) Managerial subsidy is given to weavers societies.
- (c) Special rebate is given on the sale of handloom cloth.

(2) Participation in share capital:

- (a) Share capital loan assistance is provided to the Primary Weavers' Societies and the Assam Weavers' and Artisans Federation.
- (b) Share capital assistance is provided to the Assam Government Marketing Corporation Limited (which is executing the Intensive Handloom Development Project and Export Production Centres in Assam).

(3) North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC) :

- (a) NEHHDC have been requested to organise supply of yarn to the handlooms in the North-East including Assam.
- (b) Funds have also been sanctioned to NEHHDC for setting up of a modern dye house near Gauhati to help handloom industry.

- (4) Weavers' Service Centre in Gauhati is rendering technical assistance to the handloom development programmes in Assam.
- (5) Assistance is provided for modernisation/renovation/purchase of looms.
- (6) An Intensive Handloom Development Project and an Export Oriented Production Project have been sanctioned for Assam, which will be executed by the Assam Government Marketing Corporation Limited.
- (7) The National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad, has been commissioned to document and develop products based on traditional Assam fabrics.

SERICULTURE:

- (1) Since muga industry is an integral part of economic life in the rural areas of Assam, the Central Government have set up a raw material bank for procurement of muga cocoons from the primary growers with a view to assuring them a minimum economic price for their products. This bank has started functioning under the auspices of the Central Silk Board with a margin money of Rs. 15 lakhs. It is expected that with the stepping up of activities of this bank, muga industry will grow on steady lines in this region.
- (2) In order to encourage development of mulberry sericulture in Assam, Central Silk Board are supplying free of cost mulberry cuttings to the State Government for helping the farmers to take up mulberry sericulture industry in the State.
- (3) At present there is one Regional Research Station of Central Silk Board in Assam located at Titabar engaged in research and development activities of muga, eri and mulberry varieties of silk. Recognising the potential that exists for exploiting all the three varieties of silk in this State, the Central Government have decided to set up three Regional Stations for each of the three varieties of silk in this region. These will start functioning from 1981-82 onwards.

HANDICRAFTS:

- (1) The North-Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHDC) has been set up to develop and promote sales of handicrafts items in the North-Eastern region including Assam.

- (2) The Assam Government Marketing Corporation Limited has been set up by the Government of Assam and the All India Handicrafts Boards has participated in its share capital to enable the Corporation to procure and supply raw materials, and expansion of its sales activities.
- (3) The All India Handicrafts Board is running a Marketing and Service Extension Centre at Gauripur (Assam) for assisting artisans in their marketing efforts.
- (4) The All India Handicrafts Board is also running advanced training centres in Cane and Bamboo to improve the skills of craftsmen.

Import of Dates

10453. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of dates imported during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the name of the agency through which the import was made;
- (c) the mode of cargo used for bringing the dates;
- (d) whether any decision has been taken that only vessels will be used for transportation of dates but the ships were used for the purpose; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KAHAN): (a)

Year	Quantity imported
1977-78	44,579 MT
1978-79	33,310 MT
1979-80 (upto Feb. '80) .	26,601 MT

- (b) Import data are not maintained importer-wise, but since 1978-79, import of dates is allowed under Open General Licence by all persons.
- (c) Import is allowed under OGL by Indian Sailing Vessels; but imports by other modes of transport can also be considered on merits.

- (d) Import of 3000 MT of dates has been allowed to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) by steamer.
- (e) The import was allowed on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, due to non-availability of Indian Sailing Vessels.

**Transport Difficulties to Tourists
Pilgrims Visiting Vaishnav Devi
Temple in Jammu**

10454. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the pilgrims going to have darshan of Vaishnav Devi in Jammu are facing difficulties right from Jammu to Katra and even on the way regarding the transport;

(b) whether it would be convenient for Government to issue necessary directions to railway authorities to extend reservation facilities to the visiting pilgrims of Vaishnav Devi;

(c) whether Government are aware that sometimes the persons go with family for Darshan, do not get reservation while coming back particularly those persons who want to come to Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) to (d). Regular transport services are available between Jammu and Katra. Reservation of rail accommodation is done on "first-come-first-served basis". The time limit for advance reservation by trains is four months and passengers can avail this facility for onward as well as return journey reservations. Adequate reservation facilities are provided at Jammu Tawi station which is the rail-head for the pilgrims visiting Vishno Devi. During rush periods, special trains are run particularly between Jammu Tawi and Delhi/New Delhi-Jammu Tawi.

Stay of Officers of Customs Department at Palam Airport and Central Warehousing Corporation Customs Clearance Building

10455. Dr. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any stay of an Inspector (Air Customs Pool)/Superintendent/

Assistant Collector/Deputy Collector/ Addl. Collector Customs Clearance Building has been prescribed to ensure healthier and cleaner administration in view of great patronage and power attached to these posts; if so, what;

(b) the number of such officers who have stayed at Palam Airport and the CWC Godown for the last more than three years (All inclusive of their service in various categories) and the reasons for their continued stay; and

(c) the steps which he proposes to take to overhaul the set up and shift all such persons with long stay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (b). The normal tenure of an officer posted at Palam in the Air Pool or Air Cargo Complex is three years. Certain other branches of the Customs Wing of the Delhi Collectorate, which are concerned with the allied functions, like manifest, clearance, uncleared goods godown, statistics etc. are also located at Palam for reasons of administrative convenience. Officers posted in such branches do not directly deal with clearance or airpassengers or air cargo.

Out of 213 Group 'C' Executive Officers, presently posted at Palam, there are only seven who have continuously stayed there for more than three years in one capacity or the other; and out of 45 Group 'B' Executive Officers, currently posted at Palam, only three officers have been there continuously for more than three years. However, during their posting at Palam, even these officers have not been continued on the same jobs and most of them have been rotated between public dealing and non-public dealing assignments. Of the nine Group 'A' officers of various grades posted at Palam there is only one officer who has been there continuously for more than three years. He completed the prescribed period of normal tenure only in March, 1981 and would be due for an early shift.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the normal tenure prescribed for Air Pool and Air Cargo officers is, by and large, observed at Palam.

(c) Instructions already exist to post 25 percent of the staff in the Air Pool from outside Collectorates, to limit their normal tenure to three years and to rotate them regularly.

Central Excise and Customs Cases of Large Industrial Houses

10456. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred question No. 7260 on the 10th April, 1981 regarding cases involving appeals against decisions of lower authorities in income-tax and have collected the details asked for in respect of Central Excise and Customs cases relating to the 1st and 4th Large Industrial Houses and lay the same on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

News Item Captioned "Passengers Nightmare at Delhi Airport"

10457. DR. A.U. AZMI :

SHRI RASHED MASOOD :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "passengers' nightmare at Delhi airport" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi, dated the 8th April, 1981; and

(b) if so, the steps which he proposes to take set matters right at the Delhi Airport and obviate such sufferings by the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the concerned agencies have been apprised of the contents of the news report which appeared in the *Indian Express* dated the 8th April, 1981 for remedial action. A factual statement on the complaints which appeared in the news item is attached.

Statement

FACTUAL STATEMENT REGARDING COMPLAINTS WHICH APPEARED IN THE NEWS ITEM CAPTIONED "PASSENGERS' NIGHTMARE AT DELHI AIRPORT" IN THE INDIAN EXPRESS DATED THE 8TH APRIL, 1981.

The main complaints are against the loaders, erratic functioning of conveyors,

inadequate provision of toilets, entry of visitors into the check-in area on the departure side and involvement of middlemen for getting excess baggage cleared. Each of the above complaints have been examined in consultation with the concerned agencies and the results are as under :

1. COMPLAINTS AGAINST LOADERS : So far, no specific complaint has been received either by the Customs authorities or IAAI regarding the loaders acting as middlemen for clearance of luggage from Customs. Loaders are employed by the Airlines.

2. FUNCTIONING OF CONVEYOR BELTS : The International Airports Authority of India has reported that conveyor belts are functioning satisfactorily and Electronic flight indicator boards have been provided above these conveyors, in order to indicate the flight numbers.

3. TOILET FACILITIES IN THE ARRIVAL HALL : Toilet facilities for ladies and gents in the arrival hall are considered adequate and are generally clean. However, on some occasions when large number of passengers use the toilets it is not possible to keep them continuously clean, till the rush of passengers decreases.

4. ENTRY OF VISITORS INTO THE CHECK-IN AREA ON THE DEPARTURESIDE : The staff posted at the gate cannot easily distinguish between passengers and visitors and any questioning by staff leads to complaints of rude behaviour etc. However, efforts are being made to solve this problem in consultation with the Airlines Operators Committee.

5. INVOLVEMENT OF MIDDLEMEN IN CLEARANCE OF EXCESS BAGGAGE : Action is taken against porters and other employees indulging in malpractices. All complaints made are thoroughly investigated and necessary action taken.

ITDC Scheme for Tourist facilities in West Bengal during Sixth Plan

10458. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals of Government to develop tourist facilities in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan;

(b) is there any scheme of ITDC for West Bengal during that period; and

(c) if so, what are those schemes and what is the amount of money to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) It is proposed to develop infrastructural facilities in a coordinated and integrated manner at centres falling along the identified travel circuits in West Bengal. The following travel circuits have been identified in consultation with the State Government.

(i) Calcutta-Sundarbans-Calcutta.

(ii) Darjeeling-Manibhanjang -Tonglu Sandakphu-Phalut-Sandakphu -Rimbik-Palmajua-Dhotre-Darjeeling.

(iii) Calcutta-Kamarpukur-Jairambati-Vishnupur-Bankura-Ajodhya Hills and back subject to feasibility study.

To supplement the State Sector activities schemes will be taken up in the Central Sector subject to availability of funds and interse priorities.

(b) and (c) . Yes, Sir. The Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation includes :—

(i) Provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for taking up a new hotel project at Calcutta subject to feasibility study and availability of funds.

(ii) Refurnishing of 50 rooms in Hotel Airport Ashok at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

दिल्ली स्थित अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्तों के पास विचाराधीन आयकर निर्धारण सम्बन्धी अपीलें .

10459. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्तों के पास आय कर निर्धारण सम्बन्धी अपीलों के अनेक मामले विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिसम्बर, 1980 के अन्त तक ऐसे मामले कितने थे; और

(ग) इन मामलों को निपटाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं और उनमें कितनी राशि अन्तर्ग्रस्त है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगन भाई बाराटे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली में अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त के पास 28,657 अपीलें बकाया पड़ी हैं ।

(ग) अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्तों के पास बकाया पड़े, कार्यभार को निपटाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं:—

(1) बकाया पड़ी अपीलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए दिल्ली अधिकार क्षेत्र में नवम्बर, 1980 से 7 अतिरिक्त अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति की गई है;

(2) सम्बंधित आयकर आयुक्त और निरीक्षण निदेशक (आयकर) द्वारा अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्तों के कार्य निष्पादन की प्रत्येक महीने समीक्षा की जा रही है । प्रत्येक अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त के लिए अपील निपटान कांटा निर्धारित किया गया है ।

मासिक अपील फर्म में, मांगी गई कर की रकम अथवा निर्धारित की गई कुल आय की रकम का अपीलकर्ता द्वारा उल्लेख किये जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । इस प्रकार, बकाया पड़े मामलों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त रकम का उल्लेख करना संभव नहीं है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं द्वारा शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को ऋण दिया जाना

10460. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं ने शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ऋण शुरू कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80 और अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1980 में शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों को अलग-अलग कितना ऋण दिया गया तथा उन लोगों की

कुल संख्या क्या है, जिन्हें ऋण दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों को सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई तारोट) : (क) और (ख) : सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंक कृषि, लघु उद्योग, लघु परिवहन, खुदरा व्यापार तथा छोटे कारखाने, व्यावसायिक तथा स्वनिर्वाहित व्यक्ति आदि जैसे प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों को ऋण देकर शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित दोनों प्रकार के बेरोजगारों के लिए आत्म-नियोजन के अवसर प्रदान करने के प्रयास करते रहे हैं। अलवत्ता, अंकड़ा मूचना प्रणाली में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को अलग श्रेणी के रूप में बैंकों द्वारा दी जाने वाली ऋण सहायता के सम्बन्ध में मूचना प्राप्त नहीं होती। ताश उपलब्ध अंकड़ों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा वित्तपोषण वाले ऋण खातों की कुल संख्या, जोकि राज्य में स्वनिर्वाहित उद्यमियों के वास्तु बढ़ते हुए सहयोग के प्रवाह का संकेत देती है, दिसम्बर 1978 के 4,43,629 से बढ़कर दिसम्बर 1979 में 5,19,828 हो गई। इस अवधि के दौरान इन क्षेत्रों में वकाया ऋणों की राशि भी 201.70 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 228.86 करोड़ रुपये हो गई।

(ग) बैंक अपनी ऋण प्रक्रियाओं के सरलीकरण, आवेदनों के त्वरित निपटान, मार्जिन तथा सिक्योरिटी की आवश्यकताओं में छूट आदि के माध्यम से स्वनिर्वाह के लिए छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं को ऋण के प्रवाह में बृद्धि के प्रयास करते हैं। ऋण वितरण के रोजगार निर्माण के पहलू को ध्यान में रखकर सभी लीड जिलों के वास्ते जिला ऋण आयोजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं। हाल ही में, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों को 1985 तक अपने कुल अग्रिम के 40 प्रतिशत के स्तर

तक पहुंचा दें। आशा है कि इन उपायों के कार्यान्वयन से पूरे देश में बेरोजगारों को अधिकाधिक स्वनिर्वाह उद्यम अपनाने में मदद मिलेगी। औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों/जिलों में स्थित एककों से 25,000 रुपये तक के संमिश्र ऋणों तथा सावधि ऋणों पर अपेक्षाकृत कम दरों पर व्याज लिया जाता है। इसके अलावा, जिन जिलों/क्षेत्रों को वर्गीकरण में संशोधन करके औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अत्यधिक पिछड़ा क्षेत्र माना गया है, उनमें स्थापित एकक यथास्थिति कुल स्थाई पूंजी निवेश अथवा अतिरिक्त कुल स्थायी पूंजी निवेश के 15 प्रतिशत केंद्रीय आर्थिक सहायता पाने के पात्र हैं। परन्तु यह राशि अधिक से अधिक 15 लाख रुपये तक हो सकती है।

Accepting of policies by Peerless Company

10461. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Peerless Company has been accepting policies and giving fair rate of interest on investment on them;

(b) what is the yearly business done by this company during 1980 and how the monies were invested by the company;

(c) whether the Central Government have any control over this organisation since investment of a very large number of persons mostly belonging to middle class is involved;

(d) if so, the details there of; and

(e) whether Government have ensured that this company does not suddenly go into liquidation and if so, the safeguards introduced by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) According to information available, the company is reportedly operating some schemes under the name 'Social Welfare Saving Schemes for the public, and issues certificates to the public for period varying from 10 years to 30 years against which it collects subscriptions in monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/yearly instalments. The subscribers are paid the face value of the certificate along with stated amount of the bonus on maturity of the certificates.

(b) The requisite information is not available with the Government.

(c) to (e). Central Government do not have any statutory control over this company. In pursuance of the provisions of the Prize Chits & Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 which came into force from 12th December, 1978 and rules framed thereunder, the Government of West Bengal issued a notice to the company on 10th September, 1979 to submit its winding up programme. The company contended that its business was not covered by the Act and filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court against the Union Government, State Government and the Reserve Bank of India and obtained stay order. The case is still sub-judice.

Meanwhile Reserve Bank of India has, in the public interest, directed the company not to withdraw the deposit certificates and Government securities lodged with a bank except with the Reserve Bank's permission and for re-payment to the certificate holders.

Direction to Joint stock Companies for Reduction in the face value of Shares

10462. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directed all the existing old joint stock companies to reduce the face value of their shares to Rs. 10/- per share before 1983;

(b) if so, the implications of this direction; and

(c) the particulars of joint stock companies belonging to the large industrial Houses involved ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the 17th February, 1981, Government directed all the Stock Exchanges in the country to ensure that securities of all listed companies which are in the denominations other than Rs. 100 for debentures and preference shares and Rs. 10 for equity shares be converted into these denominations before the 31st December, 1983. Listed companies whose securities are in denominations

other than these will, therefore, have to take necessary steps to convert such securities into these denominations before the 31st December, 1983. This has done with a view to standardising the face value of securities in order to enable the ordinary investor to have a better understanding of the movement of security prices on Stock Exchanges.

(c) As on the 31st December, 1979, securities of 386 companies belonging to the large industrial houses were listed on the Stock Exchanges of the country. Out of these, securities of 212 companies are already in the denominations stipulated in the Government directive dated the 17th February, 1981 referred to above. Securities of one more Company are in sterling. Of the remaining 173 companies, securities of 108 companies are partly in the stipulated denominations while those of 65 companies are fully not in the stipulated denominations. Names of these 108 and 65 companies together with details of the face value of securities, are given in the attached statements A and B respectively. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2571/81].

Indo-US and west Germany Discussion for the award of contract for the Mangalore Pellet Plant

10463. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks were held recently with ALLIS-Chalmers of the U.S. and Lurgi of West Germany for the award of contract for the Mangalore Pellet Plant ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the negotiations held, among others, with M/s. Allis-Chalmers and M/s. Lurgi and further clarification confirmation required to be furnished by them, the K. dremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. is expected to make its recommendations to Government shortly.

Rise in the price of viscose staple Fibre

10464. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South India Mills Association (SIMA) has protested against the proposal of Gwalior Rayons to increase the price of viscose staple fibre from April 15 and again from May 15 ;

(b) whether the series of increases by the Gwalior Rayons between October, 1980 and May, 1981 has on the whole pushed up the price of the fibre by 34 per cent ;

(c) whether it will have a chain adverse reaction on handloom and power loom weavers in the country ;

(d) whether the benefit of reduction in the duty on viscose staple fibre by Rs. 3 per k. in November last instead of percolating to the consumers in the poorer sections of the Society, has been taken away by the large manufacturers themselves on the plea that there has been an increase in the cost of production of viscose staple fibre ; and

(e) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to protect the interests of consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a)

to (e) With effect from 1-11-1980 the effective excise duty on viscose Staple Fibre was reduced from Rs. 4.80/kg. to Rs. 3.00/kg. i.e. by Rs. 1.80/kg. (and not by Rs. 3.00/kg.). South India Mill association as well as other users have protested against the subsequent hike in process of viscose Staple Fibre which till date comes to about 28%. There is no statutory control on price and distribution of this material. In order to ensure availability of viscose Staple Fibre to Actual Users, its import is permitted on O.G.L. basis. By and large this policy has helped maintain the prices at reasonable levels. However in view of possible adverse repercussions Govt. is negotiating a voluntary and workable fair price of viscose Staple Fibre between the Manufacturers and the Consumers.

Foreign Exchange

10465. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether is it a fact that there is a possibility that India may be able to tide over the foreign exchange crisis in the next two years ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the required foreign exchange and exercise control over the foreign aid ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to meet the requirements of foreign exchange, Government of India will utilise, to the extent available, bilateral and multilateral sources of external assistance. Wherever considered necessary, this would be supplemented by taking resort to export credits and in suitable cases to commercial borrowings, with due regard to keeping the debt-service obligations of the Government within prudent limits. Besides this, Government are taking steps to remove constraints on indigenous production and to bring about better capacity utilisation within the country. In crucial areas of production, capacity is also being expanded to reduce dependence on imports. Efforts are also being made to step up domestic exploration and production of oil and gas, develop alternative energy sources and increase export performance so that the country can pay for rising import requirements.

Appointment of Apprentices against Class III Posts in I.A.

10466. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines appoint any apprentices against class III posts ;

(b) if so, the number of such apprentices employed during the past 3 years, year-wise separately for each year at (i) New Delhi (ii) Bombay (iii) Calcutta and (iv) Madras ; and

(c) the emoluments of the apprentices and the employment avenues for them, subsequent to the completion of training ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) to (c) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loans Given for self Employment by Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh.

10467. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised banks in Himachal Pradesh have given any loans for self-employment purposes to unemployed graduates/matriculates during the last three financial years;

(b) if so, the amount given by each one of the nationalised banks, district-wise during this period ;

(c) whether any amount is earmarked for this purpose by the banks for each year ;

(d) if so, the amount earmarked for each one of the past three years as against the loan actually given; and

(e) whether the amount would be increased for 1981-82 by each one of these banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) All public sector banks have been endeavouring to create in India including Himachal Pradesh, self-employment opportunities for the unemployed—both educated and uneducated—through increased credit deployment in the priority sectors of agriculture, small industry, small transport, retail trade and small business, professional and self-employed etc.

(b) The existing data reporting system, does not yield information regarding credit assistance by banks to unemployed graduates/matriculates, as a separate category.

(c) to (e) The share of priority sector advances in total advances of the banks is to be raised to 40% by 1985. This is an overall target to be achieved by individual banks in respect of their aggregate advances in the entire country. However, available figures of public sector banks advances to priority sectors in Himachal Pradesh for last three years and their percentages to the total advances in the State, are as given below ;

(Rs. in lakhs)

As at the end of	Total amount outstanding under priority sector	Percentage of priority sector advance to total advances in the state
December, 1977	1242.48	51.5
December, 1978	1867.59	56.5
December, 1979	2741.02	61.6

(Data Provisional)

The total amount earmarked for priority sector borrowers in 1981-82 is likely to be higher than that during the previous year.

राजस्थान में विदेशी पर्यटकों के दारों के लिए पर्यटन के महत्व के स्थानों का प्रचार

10468. श्री जतुभुज : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी पर्यटकों को राजस्थान में आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से प्राकृतिक

सौंदर्य, ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थानों की एक सूची मुख्य रेलवे स्टेशनों, पर्यटक गृहों और महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर प्रदर्शित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, क्या ऐसी सूचियों के प्रदर्शन की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य, ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थानों की सूची संबंधी व्यापक क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) भारत

सरकार प्रमुख रेलवे स्टेशनों और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक केंद्रों पर प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थानों की सूचियों का डिस्पले नहीं करती। तथापि, भारत के विभिन्न पर्यटक स्थानों की ओर, जिनमें राजस्थान के पर्यटक स्थान भी शामिल हैं, विदेशी और स्वदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए, पर्यटन विभागों पर्यटकों को मुफ्त बांटने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के पर्यटक प्रचार साहित्य का प्रकाशन करता है। पर्यटन विभाग ने भारत के विभिन्न पर्यटक केंद्रों पर फोल्डरों, दोशरों, निर्देशिकाओं, मानचित्रों, पोस्टरों आदि के रूप में पर्यटक प्रचार साहित्य का प्रचुर मात्रा में प्रकाशन किया है जिनमें विशेष रूप से राजस्थान पर प्रकाशित निम्नलिखित प्रचार साहित्य भी शामिल है :

1. राजस्थान दोशर
2. भरतपुर—जयपुर—उदयपुर फोल्डर
3. जयपुर सिटी मैप फोल्डर
4. उदयपुर डायरेक्टरी
5. जयपुर डायरेक्टरी
6. जोधपुर—जैसलमेर डायरेक्टरी

पोस्टर

1. राजस्थान मिनी पेंटिंग
2. पृथ्वी
3. मैन विद टरबन
4. तीज

उपरोक्त के अलावा निम्नलिखित फोल्डरों/दोशरों में राजस्थान के बारे में सूचना निहित है :—

1. दिस इज इंडिया फोल्डर
2. देहली एंड दी नार्थ फोल्डर
3. वाइल्ड लाइफ दोशर
4. हेरीटेज आफ इंडिया (फोल्डर)
5. फेयर एंड फेस्टिवल फोल्डर

केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग और साथ ही साथ राज्यों के पर्यटन विभाग अपने पोस्टरों को

भारत में प्रमुख रेलवे स्टेशनों पर डिस्पले करते हैं।

Manufacture of tinplate by hot tipped method by Rourkela Steel Plant

10469. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the plant for manufacture of Tinplate by hot tipped method by Rourkela Steel Plant has been closed down to save waste of tin ingots ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the plant is unable to utilise its capacity in full for production of Tinplate by electroplating method and its existing facilities are ineffective to provide Tin Mill Black Plate (TMBP) to feed the tinning plant to full capacity ; and

(c) if so, the quantity of TMBP which can be produced by Rourkela's Steel Plant from its own resources for electroplating ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Rated capacity of Electrolytic Tinning Line (ETL) in Rourkela Steel Plant is 1,50,000 tonnes per year. The existing facilities of steel making and rolling are adequate to produce the necessary quantity of Tin Mill Black Plate (TMBP) to feed ETL provided proper quality of raw materials to produce low sulphur steel, and adequate power for the Hot Strip Mill and the five stand cold rolling tandem mill, are available. The shortfall in production of Electrolytic tinplate in the past was due to the non-availability of raw materials of required quality and the unsatisfactory power supply position.

Inquiry into purchase of ground support equipment by I.A.

10470. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the inquiry conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigations (CBI) into the alleged irregularities in the purchase of ground support equipment worth several lakhs of rupees for the Air bus project in September 1978 by the Indian Airlines, as reported in the "Times of India", New Delhi dated the 11th April, 1981 ; and

(b) the action taken against the defaulting officials and set matters rights ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The matter is under investigation by the CBI.

Air India Policy to overlook

10471. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an item captioned 'Air India Policy to overlook' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' New Delhi Dated the 9th April, 1981 ;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ;

(c) whether the incidents like this have considerably shattered the image of national-carrier like Air-India in the eyes of the Indians abroad ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to eliminate this bad practice of off-loading passengers with confirmed bookings particularly those who had paid in foreign exchange and come from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (A) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Import of Diamond through M.M.T.C.

10472. SHRI A.A. RAHIM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) is the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation planning to undertake procurement and distribution of rough diamonds from non-traditional sources ;

(b) in that case, is any improvement expected for the Indian diamond Industry ; and

(c) what is the anticipated quantity of diamonds, to be imported through this source ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) while substantial improvement in availability of rough diamonds for Indian industry is expected, it is too early to forecast quantities to be imported, as MMTC has only recently re-entered the market.

Opening of training Centres by Syndicate Bank

10473. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Syndicate Bank is opening Training centres at different places of the country for the women and youths for getting their self-employment ;

(b) if so, the number of such training centres going to be opened in Orissa to train the youths and women for their self-employment ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

अभूक सलहाकार समिति में मजदूर संघ के प्रतिनिधि को शामिल किया जाना

10474. श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय मजदूर संघ (सी एम. एस.) से सम्बद्ध माइकागुडूर मजदूर संघ (अभूक मजदूर संघ) के कुल तीन हजार अभूक मजदूरों में 2500 मजदूर सदस्य हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इस मजदूर संघ में से मंत्रालय की अभूक सलहाकार समिति में इन मजदूरों के कमजोर वर्गों को वास्तविक प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए एक प्रतिनिधि लिया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशेद आलम खान) : (क) इस संघ की सदस्यता के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जानकारी तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) अमृक परामर्श समिति का उद्देश्य है ऐसे उपायों का सूझाव देना जो संतोषजनक तथा निर्मित अमृक के उत्पादन तथा निर्यात में सुधार करने और साथ ही अमृक उद्योग तथा अमृक आधारित उत्पादों के विकास के लिए आवश्यक हों। समिति के गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों का परामर्श समिति में नामांकन अमृक उद्योग के संबंधित क्षेत्र में उनके ज्ञान तथा अनुभव के आधार पर किया जाता है। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के अमृक उत्पादक राज्यों में संसद सदस्यों को अमृक परामर्श समिति में शामिल किया जाता है।

Grant-in-Aid Received by States

19475. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Finance Commission have given the utmost importance to the Revenue Administration for wide variety of general administration and district administration for basic unit of integration for local administration as well as for decentralised developmental

activities and recommended for upgradation of standards in these sectors of administration of the States;

(b) if so, the name of the States that received the grant-in-aid for five years and each year so far and measures taken to upgrade the standards of district administration so far; and

(c) the problems of the administration identified by these States in district administration and proposals made to solve them by utilising the grant-in-aid provided for the purpose so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes Sir.
The Seventh Finance Commission have
considered the District and Revenue
Administration as one of the sectors of
administration which are more important
elements in the basic administrative
infrastructure of the Government.

(b) and (c) The specific areas of District
and Revenue Administration for which
assistance would be required, have been
identified by the Commission themselves.
The attached statement indicates the
States, the purpose and the amounts
recommended by the Commission and the
funds released so far.

Statement

(Rs. Lakhs)

States	Purpose	Amount recommen- ded for 5 years	Amount so far re- leased (1979-80 and 1980-81)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. For construction of Administrative buildings/Staff Quarters in 54 Talukas added recently	250	112.00
2. Assam	1. For addition of 2 districts and 5 Sub-Divisions	470	190.00
3. Bihar	1. For providing Vehicles to all anchal adhkisaris	263	48.00
	2. Construction of buildings in Divisions/Districts/Sub-Divisions created since 1972	1000	152.00
Total—Bihar		1263	200.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4. Himachal Pradesh	1. Setting up of sub-record offices and sub-copying agencies	40	14.66
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Agrarian Reforms Organisations	50	..
	2. Construction of office-cum-residence complexes in block centres in focal points (excluding District Headquarters)	200	..
	<i>Total—Jammu & Kashmir</i>	250	..
6. Madhya Pradesh	1. Delimitation of Tehsils and Sub-Divisions	300	..
	2. Construction of collectorate buildings at Raisen, Shajapur & Datia and Tehsils buildings in Bagli, Kukshi and Jatare	84	39.00
	3. Recurring and non-recurring costs in connection with new sub-divisions/tehsils	60	..
	<i>Total—Madhya Pradesh</i>	444	39.00
7. Manipur	1. For construction of residential and non-residential buildings in 5 hill Districts	500	100.00
8. Meghalaya	1. Construction of buildings in places other than the State capital	150	40.50
9. Nagaland	1. Addition of 4 new sub-divisions	50	16.00
	2. Constructions of buildings in 4 new sub-divisions	24	9.60
	<i>Total—Nagaland</i>	74	25.60
10. Orissa	1. Provisions of 250 Revenue Inspectors	150	..
	2. Reorganisation of Districts & Sub-Divisions	300	30.00
	<i>Total—Orissa</i>	450	30.00
11. Rajasthan	1. Creation of additional tehsils	50	14.54
	2. Construction of administrative and residential buildings in new tehsils	350	140.00
	<i>Total—Rajasthan</i>	400	154.54
12. Uttár Pradesh	1. Completion of decentralisation of administration in 147 sub-divisions—costs of administrative and residential buildings	2000	722.00
	2. Recurring and non-recurring expenditure relating to above	150	30.00
	<i>Total—Uttar Pradesh</i>	2150	752.00
	<i>Grand Total</i>	6441	1658.30

Faulty Planning for Disposal of Concentrates

10476. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to uncertain and faulty planning of the management of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company, its plant manufacturing concentrates were pushed through time schedule regardless of the prospect of sale in pursuance to original agreement with Iran ;

(b) whether it is fact that the management has done nothing to promote sales or for pelletisation plant within time;

(c) whether as a result, the plant is likely to be reduced to junk in the course of couple of years; and

(d) if so, facts thereof and steps proposed to save the manufacturing plant from being further mismanaged along with programme for disposal of concentrates, setting up Pelletisation Plant and changes in management ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d). The Kudremukh Iron Ore Project had to be completed according to the time-schedule in order to meet its contractual obligations to Iran. Uncertainties regarding the fulfilment of obligations on the Iranian side, mainly due to development in that country, arose at a advanced stage of the project construction when any deliberate slowing down of the project would not have been in the country's interest in view of the large investments made already. Vigorous efforts are being made by the management as well as Govt. to effect sales of the concentrate and/or pellets. An investment decision for setting up a 3 million tonnes pelletisation plant based on Kudremukh concentrate at Mangalore has also been taken recently by Government. Negotiations with tenderers are in the final stage for putting up a pelletisation plant at Mangalore.

News-Item Captioned "Soviet Purchase From State—Price Hitch in Rice Deal"

10477. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news items appearing in the "Indian Express Vijaywada edition" dated 7th January, 1981 under the caption "Soviet purchase from State—Price hitch in rice deal";

(b) if so, the details of rice exported from Andhra Pradesh to USSR out of the agreement reached in this regard, how much is yet to be exported and when ;

(c) whether Soviet Union has also agreed to give some concessions in the price of crude oil and petroleum and will not charge OPEC price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which India will be a beneficiary in this bargain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information available with the Central Government Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation has supplied 72.6 thousand tonnes of rice to USSR as on 30th April, 1981. Roughly another 38.0 thousand tonnes remains to be shipped by 30th June, 1981.

(c) and (d). In terms of the Agreement signed with the Soviet Union on the 19th June, 1980, the Soviet Union were to supply to India 200,000 tons of crude oil and 500,000 tons of diesel oil in 1980. "Specifications, prices, terms of payment, specific dates and other terms and conditions of delivery" were to be agreed upon at the time of contract between the concerned Soviet and Indian organisations.

This agreement enables India to get the much-needed crude oil and petroleum products against payment in Rupees, thus saving free foreign exchange.

Export of Rice to USSR

10478. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement was signed between India and USSR Government for export of 50,000 tonnes of Basmati rice costing over Rs. 25 crores;

(b) whether Government have authorised the Agmark to give sub-contract to procure quality of rice according to the terms of the mutual agreement ;

(c) whether a racket has been discovered where licences and sub-contractors in collaboration with Agmark authorities manipulated subgrade which was stopped from export to USSR; and

(d) whether Government have completed the enquiry in the above scandal, fixed the responsibility of the Agmark Officials and the decision taken thereupon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) An agreement was signed for export of 1 lakh tonnes of basmati rice.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). An anonymous complaint was received in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction alleging irregularities in the grading of basmati rice under Agmark. This is under enquiry.

Scrap dealer at Howrah

10479. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of a sudden rise of a scrap dealer at Howrah purchasing coal based fertilizer plants as scrap at Sindri (Bihar) and laying hand on others ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scrap dealer is in possession of huge amount of black money and is involved in many illegal pay off, if so, facts in details ;

(c) whether the income tax department has looked into the affairs of this scrap dealing company at Howrah ;

(d) will the Government make a high level probe into the matter ; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the purchase by an assessee of Howrah of redundant plant, structures and spares from the Fertilizer Corporation of India (Ltd.), Sindri. The matter is under investigation by the Income-tax Department.

Statement correcting reply to the Unstarred Question No. 7231 dt. 10-4-1981 reopening of regional rural banks in Rajasthan

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : In reply to Unstarred Question No. 7231 regarding opening of Regional Rural Banks in Rajasthan, an error had crept in the first paragraph of the reply. The first para-

graph may now be read as : "At present there are five Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in the state of Rajasthan covering 10 districts. One more such Bank is likely to be set up soon to cover 2 more districts" instead of "At present there are four Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in the State of Rajasthan covering 8 districts. Two more such banks are likely to be set up soon to cover 4 more districts."

The fifth Bank in Rajasthan, namely, Alwar Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank, Bharatpur was set up only recently and was lost sight of while replying the original question. The error is regretted.

Statement correcting reply to Unstarred Question No. 798 dated 20-2-1981 re. non-utilisation of full capacity of aluminium industry

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The word "Rs. 1.57 crores" mentioned in the last sentence of the reply to part (b) of the question may be read as "Rs. 1.73" crores.

Reasons for delay in correcting the reply

The error which was typographical in nature was detected somewhat late. The information was thereafter cross-checked with the concerned organisation. It was, therefore, not possible to get the inaccuracy corrected within a week of the original reply.

12 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT, ETC.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I draw your attention to the fact that I had given an adjournment motion. Swami Agnivesh, MLA from Haryana . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahab, I have to give you permission before you ask.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to make a submission. Without Speaker's permission, I won't make the submission.

MR. SPEAKER : No; there is nothing about it. There is no point for submission. Nothing, Sir.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. I don't like it. No. There is nothing about it. We have got recourse to law. We have got courts. We have got laws.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I don't agree. This country is a free country, and nobody can allow...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me have your observation.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir. What am I to observe? What do you expect me to do?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I seek your permission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I say that the Chief Minister is threatening Swami Agnivesh.

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying that this is a free country. Nobody can threaten anybody. No. He can take recourse law.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No. There is no question. Not allowed. Nothing. Please sit down. Again you are doing the same thing, if I allow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : A very distressing news has come that the Secretary of Science and Technology.....

MR. SPEAKER : No question. Nothing doing. It is an administrative matter.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No; not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : To-day, you are behaving like a commissioner of police.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not behaving like anything. Newspapers can say something. I cannot interfere.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed. Nothing of what he says will go on record.

श्री राम दिशस पासवान (हाजीपुर) : एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन और एक प्रिविलेज मोशन में नें दिया है। पहले किस का लूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन में नें डिसएलाउ कर दिया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सुप्रीम कोर्ट नें श्री पटनायक के बारे में.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : I want to inform the House of the latest position (Interruptions).

The Home Minister said that he will know about the whole matter and inform the House. The latest position about Nagabhushan Patnaik is this. The Police Commissioner of Delhi has informed that the Delhi Police has not so far received any orders for the release of Nagabhushan Patnaik from the Supreme Court. The Police Commissioner has been asked to get in touch with the Andhra Pradesh Government. Perhaps the release orders must have gone to Andhra Pradesh. So, the Police Commissioner has been asked to contact the Andhra Pradesh Government, and also contact the Registrar of the Supreme Court... (Interruptions) The Registrar has been contacted; and we want to know the opinion of the Registrar, Supreme Court in this connection.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : देखिए, मेरा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन कितने महत्व का होता है।

मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन आल इंडिया रॉडियो के खिलाफ दिया है। यहां पर बस्तर में बी. बी. सी. की घटना के सम्बन्ध में बहस हुई थी। उस पर कार्लिंग एट्रेशन आया था। उसके बारे में एक लाइन भी मैनशन नहीं की गई। इसके पहले भी ऐसे हुआ है..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY—
rose

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक का जवाब तो देने लें दीजिए। अगर स्वामी ही कष्ट में होंगे तो हमारा क्या होगा ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन 222 में दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गया है। मैं पता करूंगा। जैसा कल यहां हुआ है और अखबारों में पूरा विवरण आया है और वह जरूरी बात थी और अगर कहीं गड़बड़ी हुई है तो मैं पूछूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आज्ञाशायी ने नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पता करूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमेशा होगा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह देश के हित की बात थी। इसका आना जरूरी था। मैं पता करूंगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU - *Rise.*

MR. SPEAKER : I will come to you. As you know, I always do it.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन और एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति बड़ी खराब है। इसको कंट्रोल करने में सरकार असफल रही है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन है...

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :
I have given a privilege notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me get the facts.

अगर प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है तो मेरे पास ही जाएगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : बहुत दिन हो गए हैं, अब तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री जी ने गलत रिपोर्ट दी है। कालाकार से दो नहीं दो सौ मरे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 115 में आ जाएगा।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :
Today it is a different thing. I have raised a privilege motion against the Health Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to do it under Rule 115.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सेशन खत्म हो जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेशन फिर भी होगा। आज थोड़े ही खत्म कर दो।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I rise on a point of order under Rule 2. Very soon we are going to have a debate on the No Confidence Motion. We would like to know who is the acting Leader of the House so that...?

MR. SPEAKER : We will find out. Don't worry?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
We cannot function in a vacuum.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given a privilege motion against Mr. Faleiro for his utterances on 3-3-81.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to give my observation.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : It is more than six weeks when I gave my motion under Rule 115. There is not a single reply.

MR. SPEAKER : We have told you about it. We have conveyed our decision to you that it is not admissible.

(Interruptions)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
Your department has not conveyed to me anything about it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : I gave my notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving my observation.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : On 6th March I gave you a notice against Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for passing confidential information to the Chinese authority.

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving my observation.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Are you giving it today?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (DUM DUM) :
It has appeared in the Press...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you saying ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I gave you a notice regarding ... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) :
You will kindly remember that I have given two notices under Rule 222. One was against Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving my observation.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Another was against the Bar Council of the Supreme Court for criticising the statement of the members of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not admitted that. I think you have been informed about my not admitting that.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदेपर) :
मैंने एक मॉशन दिया है । सोनी एर के
भरदह धाना के कोर गांव में एडिंस द्वारा
भयानक लूटपाट और वस्त्राकार...

MR. SPEAKER : No. No. It is a law and order problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

21.09 hrs.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER : Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan ; K. Lakkappa and Rajesh Kumar Singh have given notices of a question of privilege against the Chief Justice of India, Shri Y. V. Chandrachud and another Judge, Shri V. D. Tulzapurkar for allegedly making the following remarks as reported in a newspaper report, during the proceedings on a case in the Supreme Court :

"... those who address the nation in Parliament do so with an equal sense of responsibility... Just because they are in Parliament they can say anything they like because they are immune... they are supposed to be enlivening the debates of the

House by saying that all that judges do is to sit back in their chairs."

A factual note was called for from the Ministry of Law and they have furnished the same after getting it from the Registrar of the Supreme Court. I have also gone through the Lok Sabha proceedings where an Hon'ble Member had referred in pointed terms to the performance of the Supreme Court.

While Members of this House enjoy freedom of speech as enshrined in the Constitution, we have to remind ourselves that it has to conform to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha as well as the restrictions which are mentioned on discussion in Parliament on certain matters. I would like to recall in this context Article 121 of the Constitution which specifically provides that "no discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the judge as hereinafter provided".

The Constitution has allotted specific duties and responsibilities to Parliament as well as to the Supreme Court and the High Courts and we have to have mutual respect for each other. It would be in the best interests if democratic norms and traditions set down in the Constitution are meticulously observed and those connected with these institutions do not over-step their limit, so that the ideal concept enshrined in the Constitution remains a living reality and does not become an illusion.

I have no manner of doubt that with the strong tradition of democracy laid down in our country these institutions would supplement and complement each other and become a source of strength to the nation as a whole.

Sarvashri Eduardo Faleiro, Rajesh Pilot, K.K. Tewari and Ashok Gahlot gave notices of question of privilege on 4 March, 1981, against Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for admitting in the House on 3 March, 1981 that he had corresponded with the Minister of External Affairs and that "he had released to the Chinese, the information obtained by him from the Minister" regarding the McMahon Line border between India and China. Shri Kamal Nath also gave a similar notice subsequently.

The notices were referred to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu under my direction.

requesting him to state what he might have to say in the matter. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in his letter dated the 7 May, 1981, has *inter alia* stated that "on the relevant day in the House when I said 'I did it', that was in the context that I did write a letter to the Minister of External Affairs as the Minister had not disclosed the name of the M.P., who had written a letter to him seeking certain clarification on the point relating to India-China relations".

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has also submitted a detailed note by way of personal explanation which he wanted to make in the House. I felt that as the matter was sought to be raised against him as a question of privilege, it would not be quite appropriate to allow him to make a personal explanation on the matter.

The personal explanation refers *inter alia* to some correspondence which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had with the Minister of External Affairs and, therefore, I asked for a factual note from the Minister of External Affairs which has been received this morning.

I am looking into the matter.

On 30 March, 1981 I had informed the House that Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan and several other Members had given notices of a question of privilege against Shri P.C. Sethi, Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, Giani Zail Singh, Minister of Home Affairs, and others for causing an enquiry into how he "came into possession of photo copies of the files, notings and Reports" which Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan had "quoted and laid on the Table of the House" on 23 December, 1980 during the discussion in Lok Sabha on 23 December, 1980 under Rule 193 on the choice of technology and foreign collaboration for the urea and ammonia fertilizer plants to be built on the basis of Bombay High Complex.

I have since received the comments from the Ministers concerned with the approval of the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers and Minister of Home Affairs. In the light of the factual information received I requested Shri Unnikrishnan to see me. He has met me along with some other Members of Parliament who had given notices of Privilege on the subject. They have raised some further points. I am looking into the matter.

I may however state that the right of a Member of Parliament to function freely and without fear of favour in the House is a Constitutional guarantee.

I have received a Notice of Privilege dated 1st April, 1981 from Shri Eduardo Faleiro wherein he has *inter alia* stated:

"Yesterday, soon after the question hour, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P. made *inter alia* the following allegation:

"You (the Speaker) are partisan; you are partisan. Sir, I am charging you. The Chair is behaving in a partisan manner at the behest of the Ruling Party". "With the above statement Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has cast serious aspersions on the Speaker and has committed a very gross breach of privilege....."

As per well-established procedure Shri Bosu was requested on 1st April, 1981 to state what he had to say in the matter. This was followed by several reminders.

Shri Eduardo Faleiro has also sent me a letter on 7th May, 1981 asking me to expedite decision in the matter. I would have to consider whether this is a fit case for being referred to the Committee of Privileges under Rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No questions or point of order after my ruling. Now, Papers to be laid.

— — —

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING IN TIME ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF U.G.C. FOR 1979-80, ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY FOR 1978-79, AND 1979-80, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY FOR 1979-80, ETC. AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 WITH STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING THE HINDI VERSION THERE OF

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : On behalf of Shri S.B. Chavan,

I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year

1979-80, Annual Reports and Accounts of Aligarh Muslim University for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, Annual Accounts of Banaras Hindu University for the year 1979-80, Annual Accounts of Delhi University for the year 1979-80, Annual Accounts of Jawaharlal Nehru University for the year 1979-80, Annual Reports and Accounts of North Eastern Hill University for the year 1979-80, Annual Report and Accounts of Visva Bharati for the year 1979-80 and Annual Accounts of University of Hyderabad for the year 1979-80 and Annual Reports for the year 1978-79 and Annual Reports for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2534/81.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2535/81]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF SPONGE IRON INDIA LTD., HYDARABAD AND METALLURGICAL AND ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS (INDIA) LTD. RANCHI FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMANARAIN SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2536/81.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited Ranchi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, Ranchi for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2537/81.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD, PIMPRI, PUNE FOR 1979-80 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND A STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL REPORTS OF M/s STANISTREET PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. WITHIN TIME

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Pune, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Pune, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2538/81.]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports of Messrs Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited for periods ending 31st March, 1979 and 31st March, 1980 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2539/81.]

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING, NEW DELHI
FOR 1979-80 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY**

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):**
I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English in versions showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Accounts of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2540/81.]

**ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF WOOL
RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY FOR 1979-
80, TEA BOARD FOR 1979-80, EXPORT INSPECTION
COUNCIL AND AGENCIES FOR 1979-
80, SPORTS GOODS EXPORTS PROMOTION
COUNCIL, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 ETC.,
ETC. WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY**

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH :
On behalf of Shri Khursheed A'am Khan,
I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2541/81.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on

the working of the Tea Board, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2542/81.]

(4) (i) A copy each of (i) Annual Report and (ii) Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1979-80 under sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2543/81.]

(5) A 'Corrigendum' (Hindi and English versions) to the Annual Accounts of the Central Silk Board, Bombay, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2544/81.]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2545/81.]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the reports mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2546/81.]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2547/81].

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2548/81].

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Diamond Company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Diamond Company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2549/81].

(12) A copy of the Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) (Amendment) Order, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 186(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1981, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2550/81].

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 253 in Gazette of India dated the 7th March 1981, under sub-

section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2551/81].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION BOMBAY FOR 1979-80 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the Accounts of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2552/81].

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SONDHI COMMITTEE AND MENON COMMITTEE ON ELECTRONICS AND STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Recommendations of the Review Committee on Electronic (Sondhi Committee) and the decision of Government thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2553/81].

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(2) A copy of the Recommendations of the Committee on Electronic Exports (Menon Committee) and decisions of Government thereon.

(3) A copy of the Common/Overlapping Recommendations of the Committee on Electronic Exports (Menon Committee) and the Review Committee on Electronics (Sondhi Committee) and decisions of Government thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of papers mentioned at (1) and (2) and (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2554/81].

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DAIRY FEDERATION OF INDIA NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM : On behalf of Shri R.V. Swaminathan,

I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2555/81]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., NEW DELHI FOR PERIOD ENDED 30-6-1980 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 RE. INDIAN POLICE SERVICE RULES AND REGULATIONS, 1981

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi for the year ended 30th June, 1980 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 30th June, 1980.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2556/81]

(3) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

(i) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notifications No. GSR 395 in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1981.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 396 in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1981.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notifications No. GSR 397 in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1981.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations 1981, published in Notifications No. GSR 398 in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1981.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. GSR 399 in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2557/81]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVT., SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT, 1959, REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1979-80 UNION GOVT. (RAILWAYS) AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS PARTS I AND II, RAILWAYS AND BLOCK ACCOUNTS, RAILWAYS.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

(i) The National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 309 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1981.

(ii) The National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 310(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1981.

(iii) The Post Office Savings Certificate (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 318(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1981.

(2) A copy of Notification No. GSR/311 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in the Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1981 regarding applicability of a Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 of National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) and National Savings Certificates (VII Issue), issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2558/81]

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1979-80, Union Government (Railways) under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2559/81].

(4) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1979-80—Part-I, Review (Hindi and English versions).

(5) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1979-80, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2560/81].

(6) A copy of Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the

the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts Railways, for 1979-80 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2561/81].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' FEDERATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF SUPER BAZAR, COOPERATIVE STORES LTD., DELHI FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30-6-78 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2562/81]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, Delhi, for the year ending 30th June, 1978 along with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2563/81].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : (Madras North): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“(i) ‘In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

FIRST REPORT

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA
(Darbhanga): I beg to present the First
Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF REPORTED
LOCK-OUT BY PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS
IN BANGALORE.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक
महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर
संचार मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना
करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य
दे :-

बंगलौर में सरकारी क्षेत्र के चार उप-
क्रमों द्वारा घोषित की गई दक्षित
तालाबंदी से उत्पन्न स्थिति ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar):
I had given a privilege motion against
Mr. Bosu. He had criticised the Parlia-
ment. It came out in *New Delhi*.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have sent you the
information.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I have not
received any information....

MR. SPEAKER: You will get it. No-
thing will go on record.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: **

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my
ruling. Nothing is going on record.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: **

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you it
has not been allowed. I have given
my ruling already that it is not admitted.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on
record without my permission.

In order to provide more time for the
Motion of No-Confidence on the Council
of Ministers, if the House agrees, we
may dispense with the lunch break today.
I hope you will agree to it.

to return herewith the Finance Bill,
1981, which was passed by the Lok
Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th
April, 1981, and transmitted to the
Rajya Sabha for its recommendations
and to state that this House has no re-
commendations to make to the Lok
Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok
Sabha that the Coal Mines Labour
Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill,
1980, which was passed by the Lok
Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd
December, 1980, has been passed by the
Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the
7th May, 1981, with the following
amendments:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word
'Thirty-first' the word 'Thir ty-second'
be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure
'1980' the figure '1981' be substituted

I am, therefore, to return herewith
said Bill in accordance with the provi-
sions of rule 128 of the Rules of Pro-
cedure and Conduct of Business in the
Rajya Sabha with the request that the
concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the
said amendments be communicated
to this House."

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE
FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH
AMENDMENTS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table
of the House the Coal Mines Labour Wel-
fare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which
has been returned by Rajya Sabha with
amendments.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I also lay on the
Table the Appropriation No. (4) Bill,
1981, passed by the House of Parlia-
ment during the current session and
assented to since a report was last made
to the House on the 3rd April, 1981.

**Not recorded

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about dinner ?

MR. SPEAKER: That we have decided. You will have a sumptuous dinner.

12.22 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair.]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN) : Over 1 lakh employees of Central Public Sector including HAL, BEL, BEML, ITI, ECIL, Bharat Dynamics Ltd., and Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. spread over various units located in Bangalore, Hyderabad and other places in the country went on strike beginning on different dates, starting from 26th December, 1980 over their demands for parity of pay scales and conditions of service with BHEL employees. During the strike, discussions were held by the Management with the Unions in an effort to call off the strike. The government had made a final offer of increasing the wages by Rs. 25/- p.m. with effect from 1-1-1981, a lump-sum of Rs. 700/- and extension of the existing agreement upto 31-12-1982. Some of the Unions, like ITI, Rae Bareilly and HAL of Lucknow have signed agreements as indicated above and returned to work. The other Unions have unconditionally called off the strike towards the middle of March and returned to work between 12th and 15th March, 1981.

Since then, the labour in these Undertakings has been by and large peaceful until recently. Although production has not yet been normalised. On 17-4-1981, the Executive Committee of the JAF decided to resort to agitational activities in case no Tripartite meeting was fixed for negotiating a settlement with the workers. Following this decision towards the end of last month, some JAF leaders led by Shri Michael Fernandes and representatives of the Unions of these Undertakings resorted to hunger-strike at a point outside the Vidhan Soudha. As a consequence of the hunger-strike by the JAF leaders the labour situation had been deteriorating in all the Undertakings except HMT since 4-5-1981.

Demonstrations continued to be held by the workmen in almost all the Undertakings. All the employees of the Railcoach Division of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML) and ITI located in Bangalore left work en masse after punching in their entry cards on 4-5-1981. This practice was repeated by workmen in BEL and HAL on 5-5-1981. On 5-5-1981, there was also breach of peace in HAL when

some people armed with iron bars and lathis broke open the factory gate and assaulted some officers. Some JAF leaders were arrested by the Police on the 5th night as a precautionary measure.

On 6-5-1981, the labour situation deteriorated further. The workmen of HAL and Railcoach Division on BEML did not report for duty. The buses which had gone to pick up workmen, returned empty. Some of the buses of HAL and ITI were taken over by unruly workmen into the city and used for collecting volunteers and stones etc. with the intention of disturbing peace in various parts of the city. Heavy picketing also took place at the factory gates of HAL and BEML. Breach of peace was reported in various parts of the town. It is reported that Shamiana at the function presided over by the Chief Minister of Karnataka was burnt down by the agitated workmen. They also burnt down 10 to 12 vehicles belonging to Public Sector Undertakings and the State Government.

The Managements of HAL, BEML, BEL and ITI, taking into consideration the gross acts of violence, intimidation and other conditions indicated above and apprehending bodily harm and damage to company property decided to lock-out their production units w.e.f. the mid-night of 6th/7th May, 1981.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठान के लगभग एक लाख कर्मचारी 77 दिन की लम्बी हड़ताल के बाद मार्च में अपने काम पर वापिस आए और पुनः एक छांटी सी अवधि में बंगलौर के चार प्रतिष्ठानों में हिंसक उपद्रव की घटना शुरू हुई। सरकार की ओर से जो एक एग्जीमेट हुआ, एक समझौता हुआ, जिस समझौते के अनुसार ये श्रमिक काम पर वापिस आए उसका पूर्ण विवरण इस प्रतिवेदन में नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उस समझौते में कौन-कौन से मददे थे और किस बिन्दु पर आपका समझौता हुआ था जिससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कर्मचारी वापिस आए थे ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि बंगलौर में पुनः जब विधान सभा के सामने सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों का अनशन शुरू हुआ तो फिर सरकार की ओर से कोई समझौता का प्रयास किया गया या नहीं ?

[श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह]

तीसरी बात यह है कि अगर सरकार की ओर से प्रयास किया गया तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ? और फिर पूरे शहर में एक बंदे का इश्ये जो उपस्थित किया गया उसके पीछे क्या किसी निहित स्वार्थ-सिद्धि करने का उद्देश्य है जिससे कि आज वहाँ की स्थिति इतनी भयानक है कि सरकार को बाध्य होकर लोक-आउट करना पड़ा है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि लोक-आउट करने का जो नियम है, लेबर लाय में, उसका अनुपालन किया गया है या नहीं ? इसके लिए उनको समय पर नोटिस दिया गया है या नहीं ? सारे नियमों का पालन करने के बाद लोक-आउट किया गया है या उसके पहले किया गया है ?

SHRI C. M. STEIHAN : My hon. friend stated that about one lakh workmen were involved in this. Taking all the companies together all over the country the number will be a little above one lakh. But the total number of workmen involved in the lock out is 47,000. It is not one lakh.

As I stated in my statement the workers in different enterprises were on strike from 26th December onwards and they withdrew the strike.

A question was asked whether there was an agreement and whether the agreement has been violated. I must clarify that there was no agreement at all. The workmen withdrew strike on their own and of course, we welcomed that gesture on their part. They came back to work.

As far as Managements are concerned and the Central Government is concerned, there was no agreement. There was no undertaking on our part. There were people, quite a number of workers, who were under suspension. On our own, to restore normalcy, we took all actions. All workers including temporary workmen who kept away from duty were taken back to work to restore normalcy. When they reported for duty, we offered Rs. 600/- returnable. Because for a long time they have been out of work on strike workmen in some factories accepted all the Rs. 600/- and in certain other workmen accepted Rs. 550/-. It may be just that do not accept what is offered by us. They have their own decisions. Subsequently they asked for more money because they were in difficulties and the Government on its own ordered an additional payment of Rs. 200/- recoverable

with the result that in certain factories, Rs. 800 have been disbursed and in certain other factories, Rs. 700 have been disbursed.

It was expected that normalcy would be restored. The union leaders met me and telling me—I was there in Bangalore when the Prime Minister passed that way and a memorandum was presented—that they are asking the workers to restore normalcy. They assured that here also. But I must report to the House that it was a case of continuous go-slow. In the period they came back to work, we got production only to the extent of 30 per cent. 70 per cent of production was not forthcoming. It was practically as if no production was forthcoming at all. The difference between the period prior to the withdrawal and after the withdrawal is that, prior to withdrawal, the strike was without wages and, after the withdrawal, the strike continued in a different form with a liability for us to pay wages. This is all the difference. Normalcy was not restored and the production was cut down to 30 per cent. This is the position that has come to.

As I said, as there was no terms of agreement on which the strike was withdrawn, there is no question of violation of that also taking place. A question was asked whether after the hunger-strike any effort was made by us to modify the sentiments of union leaders. I should say, the hunger-strike is not a trade union action. It took place there in the Vidhan Sabha premises and it is a matter concerning the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRAJYU : (Dialling Haripur) : How ?

SHRI C. M. STEIHAN : You can ask the question ; your turn is there.

The Vidhan Sabha premises is beyond us. There is nothing we could do about it. Our position has been clarified repeatedly. Whatever offer we made earlier, that offer remains.

Some of the companies have signed the agreement; some of them have not signed the agreement. I would like to say further, before other friends start putting the questions, that upto June, 1981, there is our agreement in force and that tripartite agreement, the conciliation agreement, has to have its full course. In the meanwhile, another company, the EHEL, signed an agreement. They want parity with that. It is a very fundamental question. That tripartite agreement is in force. Merely because somewhere else an agreement

is signed, if we are going to revise it, then there will be no end to it. Therefore, the Government have a very fundamental position that the agreement will have to go through the entire period.

Alternative proposals were made and they are before them. They have not been withdrawn. It is open to the workmen to accept that as some other factories have already accepted and signed that. This is all I would say.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : What about lock-out ? You please read the calling attention. It refers to the lock-out. He has not said a single word about it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am sorry; that question was asked.

The position is that there is a situation of continuing go-slow and continuing a demonstrations and unrest prevailing. Then, on a particular day, as I said, on 4-5-81, the workmen *en masse*, after punching, leave the factory and keep away. The next day, we sent out our buses. We have got a large number of buses, about 107 buses from HAL, 85 buses from ITI, a large fleet of buses. What happened? The buses were virtually hijacked; the buses did not come back. The buses were filled up with other people and the drivers were forced to drive the buses and with stones and weapons they went round, damaged the buses and a violence was created. We could not get the buses back one or two days.

The position being that the workers did not come back, go-slow continuing, the buses being hijacked, violence having been perpetrated, the factory functioning had to remain under the shadow of an outbreak of violence which was threatening and gathering momentum, it became impossible for the factories to function any further. This walking out by the workmen was completely illegal. Under those circumstances we had no alternative but to declare a lock-out. The managements felt that they had no alternative but to declare a lock-out in order to safeguard the life of the staff and the safety of the property.

These are the circumstances under which the lock-out was declared.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I do not know why this calling attention to be replied has to be diverted to a person who is the last man in our list. This appears to be the main disease with the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a decision of the Business Advisory Committee. You cannot comment on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am asking why cannot the Labour Minister when he is sitting in the House reply to the calling attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On behalf of the Government, anybody can reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why Business Advisory Committee ? I am asking a straight question that why this labour issue involving public sector undertakings has to be replied by Hon. Shri C. M. Stephen, whose voice we are not particularly fond of hearing ? We would rather like to hear Shri Tiwari who can understand the mood of the House and the persons here. (Interruptions). This is true.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To this also, he will reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The question is "Does this Government care for any credibility ?" Do they have any credibility ? This Government has no credibility and the Government which has no credibility is not worth sitting in power. You go to the polls just now. You will see what the result is. On 12th March. (Interruptions) Kindly bring the House to order. I appeal to you. On 12th March.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have created a situation. Therefore, you cannot ask me to keep the House in order ? It is all right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On 12th March, 1981, the workers called off the strike. On what understanding and with what expectation and hope, they called off the strike ? It is because they were told that there is a democratically elected Government. There is a Government which talks about Welfare State and Socialistic Pattern and all that. It is because they were told that there would be loss of production of Rs. 155 crores. They called off with the expectation that talks would be started.

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and resumed and a better and fair deal would be extended to them. That was the basis on which they withdrew.

I would, therefore, like to ask the Government and the Cabinet which has the collective and individual responsibility, would you give us an assurance now on the floor of the House that you would sit immediately, without making it a prestige issue, with the workers' representatives, the trade union leaders, so that the poor workers and their families are not made to face a serious hardship in these days when survival has become a problem and the stoppage of production which comes to more than Rs. 2 crores a day at the present moment—it was Rs. 2 crores a day in December—would not continue further. The present value would be Rs. 240 crores with the inflation that is galloping all around. I do not know the exact figure. I must confess that. But I understand that with all the public sector undertakings that are involved in it, it would be around 75,000 persons.

Mr. Stephen, do you know that 7 fasting leaders, when they were peacefully fasting in protest against the Government's attitude, fasting in protest against the betrayal of the so-called democratically socialistic type of Government, were whisked away forcibly and arrested? What was the charge? Do you know the charge was attempt to commit suicide? When their families are starving, when 3,70,000 stomachs are starving, suddenly, Shri Gundu Rao's Government, under orders from New Delhi—a decision was taken here after consultations—immediately took recourse to that action. Seven persons' lives must be saved because they attempted to commit suicide. They were whisked away. It is nothing but gun-boat politics. You want to terrorise them. By terrorisation, Mr. Stephen, you have never been near a productive unit in your life time. You do not know that production cannot be brought about by Danda. That is what is exactly happening. You confess that production has come down, because a starving worker cannot give production. This is what the capitalist countries even, understands and that is why precisely, the industrial workers in developed capitalist countries are not made to starve. They respect Agreements, and he is given enough so that he can remain in good health and run the wheels the next day. You do not understand this because you have no relation

in productivity; you have never worked for them.

The life of one of the seven persons arrested is in a serious condition, and all the trade union leaders including the INTUC president, one of your successors—I do not know how you could become president of the INTUC, a labour organization; this, I have never understood—Mr. Dara, have condemned unequivocally. It is an utter display of vindictive attitude, an attitude through which you make him work—bonded labour, serfdom, the man is starving, there is no job, he is told, 'If you want one meal a day, you work; otherwise you get out.' He would rather go behind the bars.

I am very distressed to hear that, at their instance, at least 125 arrests have taken place. Again I repeat that the entire decision was taken in New Delhi, and armed with the decision, Mr. Gundu Rao went back to Karnataka and did this.

It was a 77-day old strike last time. Even if you take it at the production value at the factory gate, Rs. 154 crores were lost. And what was the total amount that they are wanting—Rs. 25 crores a year. The production is worth Rs. 720 crores a year, at the rate of Rs. 2 crores a day roughly. They were wanting only Rs. 25 crores. I have visited the public undertakings. These are very specialised areas. These units are so efficient that they are exporting their finished goods to foreign countries. Almost all of them are involved in it, and they are going to give a call for bandh for one day—I am not giving any threat, but I am cautioning you—if you do not immediately sit across the table. Mr. Stephen if you really had any genuine sympathy for the workers at any time in your life-time after becoming a Minister, no, it can never remain—please see that you sit across the table and settle it. It is agonising. It amounts to a breach of promise because the Agreement that they had entered into, they are trying to wriggle out of. And who are trying to wriggle out of this? The autonomous public sector undertakings are saying that the Government has not cleared. The public sector undertakings are autonomous corporations. How can they take

shelter by saying that the Government is not clearing those things. They accepted Rs. 500 for an unskilled worker and these workers are only wanting an increase of Rs. 42. I would like to know how they view it with the rise in the cost of living index that has been recorded. Am I to understand after the visit of Mr. Mac Namara, the World Bank President, who had to approve the Sixth Plan document, and with L.K. Jha and that variety coming into the area of economics as super Finance Minister—Mr. Venkataraman, your Super Finance Minister, Mr. L.K. Jha—they are giving prohibitory orders to the Government that no concession will be given to the working class. We would like to know categorically from the Government. (Interruptions). Let the Minister clearly assure the House because the concern of the House is the property of the country—that they will immediately sit across the table and discuss things and decide things so that the workers can go back to their work and do the full production with a satisfied mind.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am afraid no new point has been put forth....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu also assured you that there would not be go-slow.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : calling for an answer. I have already stated the background of the existing Agreement. And everybody is bound by that agreement. The difficulty arose because the trade union leaders wanted to draft into the agreement the benefit of another agreement which was ironed out outside and later in 1980. They just wanted to draft it into that agreement. We say this is an agreement which is inviolable and which has to run through the whole course. If the other position is accepted, no tripartite agreement will have any validity and there will be no stability at all and nobody can be given higher wages anywhere. Immediately a demand will come, 'Raise my wages also' and this will go on and enhancement of wages for units which are deserving enough will become difficult. Therefore we have taken up the position that that is not possible. This is a fundamental question as far as labour relations are

concerned. The demand of the Unions in effect is a demand which will undermine the fundamental position in which the labour relations have got to be built up.

When they made the demand, we made an offer. The agreement is concluding in June 1981. Let us extend it by 1 1/2 years, that is, upto December 1982 and in return we offered Rs. 700 as lumpsum payment and Rs. 25 per month and together it comes to Rs. 1300. It is not a Rs. 42 increase ; it is an increase of Rs. 70, for each worker for the period right upto 1982 December. Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu spoke about an increase of Rs. 42. But Rs. 700 plus this Rs. 25 per month for these 18 months—you just calculate—comes to Rs. 1300 per worker from sweeper onwards and it works out to Rs. 70 per month. After 1982 December, new negotiations can be talked about and new agreement can come in.

It was this offer which was rejected and the strike was going on, on. When the strike was going on, the policy of the Government was very clear. We did not impose any lock out. We did not declare the strike illegal. We paid them the salary which was due to them although the strike was on. We called them back to the factory and paid them the salary that was due to them. We do not arrest a single worker. We did not take any rough measure against the workers. They were allowed to continue their strike. When we were sitting quiet, we made this offer. Finally the Central Labour Minister called a conference and in that conference this offer was made and when they said that under the existing agreement they are entitled to the drafting of the provisions of the BHEL into this agreement we made this offer. There was a difference of opinion between the government and the workers on the interpretation of the agreement. We said, we do not stand by it. We said we are prepared to refer this matter to a Board of Arbitration. We said we will refer the matter to arbitration. If you do not want that, we will refer the matter to a single arbitrator. If you reject it, we refer the matter to a Board of Arbitration where your representative will be there, our representative will be there and High Court Judge will preside over the Board and let them interpret this clause and whatever interpretation they give, we will implement. They rejected that. They are not prepared for that. From that it is very clear that

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they were not confident about the interpretation they were giving and the demand they were raising. They were not prepared to go before an arbitrator at all. It is in those circumstances that we said that whatever offer has been spelt out, has been spelt out for the last time and nothing more can be given. We do not believe in collective bargaining in the matter like a fish market. When the Government takes up a position, the Government offers what is best available and with the utmost solicitude to the interests of the workers this offer is made. That is why this offer, as I explained, would amount to Rs. 70 per month. We offered a payment of Rs. 700 for each worker returnable for the period for which they were out of work, Rs. 700 as lumpsum payment, Rs. 25 per month and extension of the agreement for 1 1/2 years upto December 1982. So, Sir, we offered Rs. 1300 per worker. Maybe the higher echelons will be getting only the same as a sweeper will be getting. We treated the sweeper also in the same manner as a person of the higher echelons and we offered Rs. 1300. It is this offer that was rejected and they came back to work. I must make it absolutely clear that there was no agreement, no understanding and no meeting. They came back to work and when gates were opened, they came back to work and whoever came back, they received the amount and started the work.

Mr. Bosu said that production was not forthcoming because they were starving the workers. Sir, they were being paid, they were paid Rs. 800 when they came back so that they should not be starved. And after receiving Rs. 800/- they cut down the production to 30% Well, Sir, the public sector units are run not necessarily for profit alone. We run the public sectors only for the products. For the Communication, their products are necessary; for Defence, the production is necessary. It is the production that is wanted and it is this production which is being cut down without any provocation on our side. The single sin that we committed was our insistence that the agreement should remain unaltered. We stand by that agreement. This is the position we have taken. Burning of buses injuring of the people and killing of people or this sort of thing is not good. The strike was going on. They offered *rail roko* it was mustered up and now, they are going to take up the relay hunger strike. Well, Sir, it is left to them.

As far as the management is concerned, we have got a clear idea of the interest of

the workers. Commercial aspects will also have to be taken into account. This must be clearly understood. We run the factory for production. Starving the production if they expect the generosity from us, disappointment will only be the result. This is the strong position that we are taking. We are not going to budge from this. The factory has to run according to capacity and according to productivity. The money will be paid accordingly. H.M.T. is giving us a fairly good production and the H.M.T. workers will be treated accordingly. If the production is not forthcoming, money cannot be paid. This should be absolutely clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from the statement the hon. Minister for Communications has made in response to the calling attention notice that we have tabled, I would like to seek clarifications from him and ask certain questions which are simple in nature to which I expect his forthright replies.

Is it not a fact that there is a Nodal Department known as the Bureau of Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Finance who coordinates and monitors all these wage increases and the industrial disputes? If so, why did the Bureau of Public Enterprises not have a uniform policy with regard to the particular establishment? According to the established policy you should have a discussion with all these people.

Is it not a fact that when the previous strike was withdrawn, an appeal was made by the Chief Minister of Karnataka and by leaders of various political parties, ruling as well as the Opposition, in the Karnataka Assembly that once the strike is called off unconditionally, then the resumption of talks will take place and negotiations will start after two weeks of the calling off of this strike. If so, why the talks are not re-started? What is the difficulty that in spite of the assurance and the appeals made by all political groups in Karnataka and the specific assurance given by the Chief Minister, Shri Gundu Rao, why negotiations were not resumed for arriving at a broad settlement? Had this been done, my feeling is, this unfortunate situation would not have arisen. The only point at this particular moment is: whether Government is in a mood to re-start negotiations for arriving at any settlement with the Union leaders. If so, by what time. That should be made clear.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Well, Sir, there is a nodal Unit in the Department of Finance which is a co-ordinating these things. When we formulate the general policy, they are very much in the picture. Even now the general policy today is that enhancement of wages will be according to the capacity of that unit and according to the production that the unit is giving. This is the general policy and, I think, I am right there. This is the general policy which has been formulated. According to the production, the wage determination will be made. And this will be the main consideration for determining the wage pattern and this is the policy of this Nodal Department. It is on that basis that I made the statement on the floor of this House. About the Chief Minister's appeal, yes, there was an appeal by the Chief Minister. That was as a result of the Resolution passed by the Karnataka Legislative Assembly. We know how all these things happened. Things were stuck up. The strike had to be withdrawn and, therefore, the local MLAs and different parties have got their own responsibility. They assisted to withdraw the strike. They came out with the appeal and the workers listened to that. There was no appeal to us. There was an appeal to the workers and the workers responded and they came back. If I remember correct one of the provision in that was when the strike is withdrawn and normalcy is restored negotiations can start in a favourable atmosphere. This was the statement as I read. The strike was withdrawn but normalcy was not restored. Normalcy was not restored in the sense that production was cut down to 30 per cent. The strike continued within the factory. Strike outside the factory was withdrawn. Strike inside the factory continued.

As far as negotiations are concerned we have never said that negotiations will not take place. We are available for negotiations. Doors are open for negotiations. The management have indicated to them. They are available for negotiations and signing of the agreement with each unit. Each unit can meet the management concerned and start negotiations. Instructions have been issued and managements have informed them also. But I do not know what exactly are the sort of negotiations they want. If an idea came in that negotiations on JAF level must take place well, Sir, the industrial law does not know this JAF business. Labour, management and the workers will negotiate. For some people coming together and saying "negotiate with all of us together" is a concept which we cannot approve of particularly in the light of the policy that I have stated that the wages will differ from unit to unit and according to the

production they are giving to us. Therefore, negotiations with such a body which pre-supposes payment on a uniform level, that sort of negotiations will not be possible. In each unit the Union can meet the management and negotiations can take place. Everything is sorted out and doors are open. I use the Floor of this House to make an appeal to the workers concerned and the union leaders to come back to the negotiating table unit by unit and management by management and say what they can. Our basic position is very clear. The basis on which negotiations can start are clear. Doors are not closed. Doors are open. Doors of each factory's management office are open for the unions to go in and negotiate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, this Government has created a new record. This is the first time to my knowledge in the public sector where factories of this importance and this magnitude—four of them—have been locked out. In the public sector over the years many times industrial strife as taken place in many places—sometimes some disturbances have also taken place—but never before have they followed in the steps of the private sector and imposed a blanket lock out on four factories. This is a new thing. If the history of industrial relations in India comes to be compiled this will constitute a new landmark. This is just for the record that I want to say. Sir, they have set new records in many things including defying Supreme Court in LIC bonus case. Day after day I went on saying here, do not defy Supreme Court. Do not violate the agreement. They would not listen.

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They would not listen. The bulldozer has to go ahead. And ultimately the Supreme Court caught them by the ear and pulled them up. In this case also, I know, you are the Government in power; your Managements are there with you, your police is there with you. Don't try to bulldoze these workers, because, they may also learn some lessons, but you will also learn some lessons. So, please listen to me. This public sector cannot be run in this way. Three of these locked-out units are under my friend Mr. Shivraj Patil who from beginning to end, has not had a single word to say on the subject. And the fourth factory which is locked out comes under my friend Mr. Stephen. He has become the advocate for all the factories combined. Anyway, he is most welcome to have it. Now, Sir, a number of red herrings have been drawn across the trail by him in his reply. If I go into all those things it will take a

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very long time. His point about the issue of parity with BHEL is old mutton, dead mutton. Even at the time negotiations were held here in Delhi, not with a separate union, but with the JAF—at that time it was the JAF with which you held negotiations in the Labour Ministry—and I was present there also. They have stated this clearly, as long ago as January or February “We have given up this demand of parity with BHEL. For the sake of settlement we are prepared to give up this demand.” Now, here again, months after this, in order to mislead the House, and mislead public opinion, this whole bogey is being made that they want parity with BHEL and so on. I cannot go into all that now, and that is not the issue at stake just now. It was said that arbitration was offered and they did not agree to arbitration. Why did they not agree to arbitration at that time? Because the workers saw that, let alone an arbitrator, in another public sector unit, that is, the LIC, you were not prepared to abide even by the Supreme Court’s decision. That is what was happening at that time. And they said to us, here are people who defy even the Supreme Court; what is the good of our agreeing to go in for an Arbitration Award with them? You spoiled the whole ground for arbitration. Arbitration could have taken place, if you had not simultaneously done what you had done in the case of the LIC. Then you said production has been brought down by 30 per cent after the strike was withdrawn.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : 70 percent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I challenge it. I challenge Mr. Stephen to produce the figure for the month of April, that is, last month and compare it with the production figure of April 1980 or April 1979. I challenge him especially in his own factory, the ITI. I challenge him to produce the April production figure. That is why I say that he is misleading the House. Production was much better than even last year. And the workers had gone back to work with bitterness in their hearts. That also I have said here many times. You cannot just run public sector with workers who are embittered who are on strike for 77 days and Government was not willing to come to any kind of settlement with them. Anyway, this is past history. The strike was over 8 weeks ago. It is true they went back to work with out any settlement, without any agreement. And why did they go back? It is a fact that Mr. Gundu Rao, along with leaders of all political parties in the Karnataka Assembly told them : “If you withdraw the strike, it will strengthen our hands and we will try to persuade the Central

Government to open a dialogue with you. This is why they went back to work. Now when they approach Ministers here in Delhi, they go on saying; “We know nothing about it. Have you got a written assurance? Where is that assurance? We know nothing about it.” Well I cannot do anything in that case, if this is the way you want to behave here.

I find that in yesterday’s *Hindu* there is a big heading. ‘I can only plead with the Centre,’ says Gundu Rao. Yesterday he said and this been quoted extensively in the *Hindu*.

“Mr. Rao said he had taken every step to impress upon the Government of India the urgency of the matter and he was also looking forward to a sympathetic response from it. He would leave no stone unturned in that direction.”

This is what he has written in a letter to the leaders of the political parties.

“The Chief Minister said he had only promised that he would use his good offices with the Central Government to persuade it to explore the possibilities of resolving the dispute.

The suggestion which he made and to which all the Opposition leaders had agreed was that the leaders should call off the strike so as to create a peaceful atmosphere to enable the Centre initiate step in this direction.

Mr. Gundu Rao said no doubt two months had elapsed since the understanding was reached that the strike should be called off. But then it was for the Government of India to consider the matter and the State Government has absolutely no control over it.”

This is quite clear. What was the understanding on which they went back? Now, in his statement also which I have read out here to day, he says that since the withdrawal of the strike labour in these undertakings have been by and large peaceful until recently. This is the first sentence of his second paragraph. So, he had said that until something happened very recently, everything was peaceful. There was no trouble. It is in his statement. I would like to point out that during this whole period, times without number, it was being pointed out through representations, through memoranda, through letters that the workers are getting restive, and some dialogue

with them had to be opened so that some settlement to the dispute can be got around the table. You could have stated about your own case which you are stating here with so much vehemence. But why should you rule out any kind of dialogue with your own workers after the strike has been withdrawn? I find that even these Unions of the H.M.T. which are recognised unions, which are affiliated to the INTUC, have written letters. I have got copies of the letters written to Mr. G. Ramamujam, General Secretary of INTUC on 12th of last month by the H.M.T. Watch Factory Employees' Union. What do they say in that letter? They say that after a lapse of one month, the stalemate still continues. The workers are disillusioned. The Union has not been able to live up to its assurance made in the belief that the INTUC would lead the working class of Bangalore. The workers are restive. They were also writing. They were also saying "please do something, tension is developing all over the country". Here is another letter written by the Indian National Metal workers Federation to Charanjit Chananana, Union Minister for Industry. It is stated here "any attempt by the Management to victimise the workers or to delay negotiations and honourable settlement on their demands will be most unfortunate which may frustrate the workers and may lead to loss of faith in democratic and peaceful methods." So warning was given not only by us but also the unions which are affiliated to Mr. Stephen.

Then, Sir, as he has pointed out quite correctly, they decided to go on hunger strike, some method by which this frustration and restiveness of the workers can be ventilated. So, they started peaceful hunger strike by few individual leaders. Incidentally, in regard to that hunger strike, the position is not what he has been trying to make out. It is not only in Bangalore people are on hunger strike but in Hyderabad people are on hunger strike, in Kalamasari HMT Factory, people are on hunger strike and here three topmost leaders are on hunger strike here at a stone's throw from this building. Mr. M. S. Krishnan, President of the Bharat Electronics Ltd. Union is on hunger strike. Today is the tenth day and Mr. Ananda Reddi who is the President of the Hindustan Aeronautics Union is on hunger strike here and Mr. Ugravel who is the Secretary of the I.T.I. Employees' Union is on hunger strike here. Ten days have passed. What is their demand at the present moment? Their only demand is that there should be a dialogue as they were led to believe at the time of the withdrawal of the strike that there would be. Instead of that, what has happened is that all these hunger strikers were

rounded up there. Naturally after duty hours workers were coming in, demonstration to the place where their leaders were hunger strike and perhaps administration got nervous that if thousands of workers collect there every day, it will be bad. So, they decided to remove the hunger strikers dead at night. Naturally, the workers got infuriated. I am sorry that these incidents have taken place but, of course, if bus burning and stone throwing is bad in Bangalore. It is certainly equally bad in Calcutta. Nobody says a word about that. If burning buses is bad in Bangalore is it good to burn buses in Calcutta? Nobody said a word about that when it happened, a few days ago. On the one hand, this cautious attitude on the part of the Government week after week, refusing or even indicating that any sort of talk would be held and then, on the other, rounding up all these people in this way has provoked the workers, no doubt. I do not say that having got provoked, they should do these things, but you must understand the background in which this has taken place. I find that a question was asked in this House by Prof. Madhvi Dandavate on 8th April which was replied to by Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha. Part (c) of the question asked: "Whether negotiations would be recommended to settle the issues arising out of the strike", to which the reply was: "The question of recommencing of negotiations has been left to the parties concerned."

Now, one of the parties concerned, that is the workers' side, has said that they are prepared to sit down and talk unconditionally without any particular conditions. What is the other side doing? This is the kind of industrial relations you want to develop in this country. I do not understand this at all. What I would like to end up by saying is this. It is of course, up to you, if you want to continue to have a confrontation in some form or the other you are welcome to do it, but Mr. Stephen, you are an old trade union leader and you should not develop this capitalist mentality towards workers that because they have been on a long strike necessarily they must be down and out so that you can steam roller them. I can tell you, these young workers of these public sector units in Bangalore are not the old type workers, you should know that. These are all young boys, who have come newly into the industry. They are the first generation of workers, their fathers were never workers. They come from middle class background and they are well educated. They are not the type of people to take these things lying down. At the cost of the public sector, if there is a confrontation, it is not going to help anybody.

I would just ask my question. He, of course, said something right now at the end which he did not say earlier. The management of the various undertakings have

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been directed, to start talks with the respective unions. I know that two days ago, a high officer of the Bharat Electronics had sent a message to somebody here in Delhi saying that the management feels that they can sort out things across the table but no direction has come from Delhi yet. What is the idea? Anyway, now the factories are locked out, a thing which has never happened before in the public sector. I would like to know whether you consider it a matter of prestige that you should not sit with the JAF, though you have sat with them earlier. You should consider it, otherwise you can give direction clearly to the management of the respective factories or call the representatives of the workers—and they are all recognised unions—and start a dialogue with them. Then, all the hunger strikes, lock-outs and everything can be resolved. Then, we can see what happens whether the agreement has to be extended or not, or what is to be done, rather than going headlong for this kind of development which will lead to a catastrophe. I would like to know from him, whether he would really, seriously and sincerely try to normalise the situation by opening a dialogue. That is the only demand; they have not demanded rupees, annas and pias.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Sir, I have, think already answered this question in a very elaborate manner. I said negotiations were taking place continually. It was never resolved; and unit by unit negotiations can be had. There is no prestige about it. Nothing at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister called them. Isn't it?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : That is all right. But I want to make one thing absolutely clear. The point is that we have spelt out the terms on which this matter can be resolved. Calling the Unions again for negotiations may be interpreted that we are offering them something more. I do not want to be in for having committed a breach of trust or having cheated them. They are having hunger strike. Things are going on. If you want me to call them for negotiations, each management has been instructed they are free to negotiate. But now, if I call them, then the hunger strike is withdrawn and if I do not make any fresh offer, then they will ask why did not call us? Calling itself means you are prepared to give us something more. Now that you are not giving us anything, it means you have cheated us into withdrawing the agitation and a breach of trust has been committed. The same charge is levelled against the Chief Minister of Karnataka. I do not want to take it. I must make it absolutely clear that we have offered the most liberal

concessions. That is what I said. The extension of the agreement upto 1982 end, Rs. 1300 per worker, every body getting on an average about Rs. 70/ worth of rise per month. These are the liberal terms that we have offered. After all, we have also suffered. For five months we have had no production, we cannot take away money from somewhere and pay them. The public sector occupies a position of trust. We hold it in trust for the nation. We cannot be prodigal in the matter of Management. Therefore, five months period of non-production has reduced our capacity considerably.

The position I can generously take is only this, although the capacity has been cut down by the non-availability of production, I still stand by the offer that we have made and the money which we have committed to make available. This is the position that I can take, Sir.

If dialogue is necessary that can be called, but let this House bear witness to the fact that calling a dialogue does not mean offering higher terms. Terms will be according to the capacity of the units concerned. I should not be accused of having committed a breach of trust or having cheated the people into this position. This I have got to clarify. I can offer the concession as I have stated.

Well, Sir, this is the only point that was raised. I do not want any confrontation. Government does not want any confrontation. HMT is a public sector unit having units all over the country. All the units are working giving us full production and normal production. ITI has its units not only in Bangalore, but also elsewhere working and getting absolutely normal production. HAL has its units else where work is going on and we are getting fairly good production. In Bangalore, these four factories have been obstructing and cutting down the production and these scenes are being created. If a dialogue is needed it is available.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If you allow me for a minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Professor, you cannot interrupt.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has yielded, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even then you must take my permission first. Even then I cannot tolerate. One point, when one person is speaking, all other need not. we can take the business according to the rules.

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE : Sir, my question to him is for clarification. If you had announced that you were prepared

to resume negotiations, even on whatever you had offered on that basis you are going to resume negotiations, even the hunger strike would not have started. I have visited all the hunger strikers at Bangalore on 29th and they had categorically said that their hunger strike is only for the resumption of negotiations. And if you had clarified this position, there would have been no hunger strike and there would have been no demonstration at all. Even at this stage please clarify it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In calling Attention we do not allow other Members. Let this not be a precedent. As a special case Mr. Dandavate has been allowed.

MR. C.M. STEPHEN: Sir, for the information of my friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and the House, I may say that the information was orally conveyed to the different union leaders that they must come and discuss and finalise the arrangement. It was also put in the papers. An advertisement was put forth in the papers for the information of everybody. If any worker or any union wanted any negotiations, wrote to us and sought an interview or negotiation, there is no case of a refusal of that. No such letter came to us either. I am not very sure about that. There is no question of refusal of that taking place.

This is the position. This has been the position. It was announced, it was conveyed to them. Negotiations were taking place at tripartite and bi-partite levels. It was never the case that negotiation had broken off. But the terms were there. It was announced, 'You pleased come and finalize this agreement'. That was there. That was not the provocation for this hunger strike and all that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now next item Personal explanation by Minister, Mr. C.P.N. Singh

13.21 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): I am taking the opportunity to refute in clear and unequivocal terms personal charges and insinuations made by Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan during the debate on the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Defence on my personal conduct in my then responsibility as Minister, in the Ministry of Defence with regard to the sales

of Centurian tank spares and proposal for the sale of Centurian tanks

It was during the Janata regime in December 1977 that 90 obsolete Centurian tanks were sold. The proposal for the sale of remaining 190 Centurian tanks, was initiated by the predecessor regime in November, 1979. The enquiry for the sale of the tanks, also included enquiry for sale of spares and ammunition. This was widely circulated. It elicited some offers which were considered by an Inter-Disciplinary Committee headed by the then Secretary (Defence Production).

Having been informed that the tanks sold in 1977 did not reach Spain, it was proposed in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs to take all possible precautions to ensure that the tanks do not find their way to a country which is politically unacceptable. Since the offer of M/s Ferro-Import was considered the most acceptable, was proposed to seek necessary guarantees in case the offer of M/s Ferro-Import was to be accepted.

The papers were put up to Hon. P. M. and finance Minister as required and their directions were fully implemented. The sale was deferred; I, in my then called off the negotiations on 3.6.1980 for the sale of the remaining Centurian tanks.

Offers were invited for sale of spares along with tanks and ammunition. Since there was no worth-while offer for spares, the Negotiating Committee recommended re-involution of bids for sale of spares separately. All the bidders who had submitted offers for tanks and/or spares were invited to submit their offers. The bid of M/s Levy Auto Parts Co. of Canada was the only one fulfilling the conditions laid down regarding earnest money deposit and End User country. There was no prescribed price; the sale was to take place on the basis of the highest acceptable offer. The initial offer of M/s Levy Auto Parts Co. was \$900,000 for 5000 tonnes of spares. On negotiations, they agree to lift only 3000 tonnes within the same amount. Their revised offer for the entire 5000 tonnes was \$1.1 million. It was decided to sell only 3000 tonnes for 10.9 million. The sale was against an import licence issued by the Government of Canada. Their High Commissioner informed that the re-export from Canada would need their Government's approval.

When the initial offer of M/s Levy Auto Parts Co. was considered by the Negotiating Committee, a view was expressed and duly recorded in the minutes that it was on the low side. It was precisely for this reason that the likely scrap

[Shri C.P.N. Singh]

value was not assessed by the representatives of the Iron and Steel Controller and the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation after physical inspection and higher price negotiated. The Ministry of Steel was consulted. The MSTC Inspection Team gave its report a month before the deal was concluded. The Finance Ministry approved the sale of 3000 tonnes of spare parts to M/s Levy Auto Parts Co. of Canada.

In this case, the payment was received through a bank draft much before shipments took place. The bank draft was dated 8-8-1980 and was given in the evening of 7-8-1980. The shipments took place in October 1980 and February, 1981.

Sir, I have furnished full details in regard to these two matters to establish beyond doubt that I acted in good faith and in the best interest of the Government. I wish to assert with the fullest sense of responsibility that my role and conduct in this matter was absolutely correct. While the transaction of the sale of tank did not take place at all, the one relating the sale of spares was concluded with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned. It is unfortunate that Shri Unnikrishnan unnecessarily attributed ulterior motives on my part.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara) *rose.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting you. No discussion. Nothing will go on record. Legislative business.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can give notice.

(Interruptions)**

12.26 hrs.

CINE WORKERS WELFARE CESS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to move for the levy and collection of a cess on feature films for the financing of activities to

promote the welfare of certain cine-workers and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on feature films for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of certain cine workers and for matter connected therewith or incidental there to”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I introduce the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : With your permission, since lot of Bills are to be introduced and the House is adjourning today, why not refer these Bills to Select Committees ?

CINE-WORKERS WELFARE FUND BILL.*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of certain cine-workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of certain cine-workers

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I Introduce the Bill.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF INDIA BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a corporation to be known as the Export-Import Bank of India for providing financial assistance to exporters and importers, and for functioning as the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

** Not recorded

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 8-5-81.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish a corporation to be known as the Export-Import Bank of India for providing financial assistance to exporters and importers, and for functioning as the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I introduce† the Bill.

MARITIME ZONES OF INDIA (REGULATION OF FISHING BY FOREIGN-VESSELS) BILL.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : On behalf of Rao Birendra Singh : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in certain maritime zones of India and for matters connected therewith.

13.29 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the chair]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in certain maritime zones of India and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : I introduce the Bill.

13.29½ hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the No-confidence Motion. Mr. George Fernandes.

DR. B. N. SINGH (Hazaribagh) : I am on a point of order on the time limit.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समय के बारे में फैसला यह है कि बैठेंगे ।

We will sit as long as it takes.

DR. B. N. SINGH : On a point of order. I would like to know from you. Rules 198 (3) and (4) are as follows :—

198 (3) : If leave is granted under sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion.

(4) The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision, ..."

So, according to the rules, determine the exact time and hour when you are going to put the motion to vote.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see. It will be decided. As usual, the general average is between nine to twelve hours.

DR. B. N. SINGH : Very good. But you have to give the appointed time.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let it be 6 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER : We can determine it. Carry on.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : We should know when it is likely to be put to vote.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You should remain here, Mr. Minister. You should be here all the time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall be with you. Do not worry.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : At 3.30 we have got the Privy Members' business. So, the morning of ninth, or...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see. Ten hours, we will specify. How is it possible ?

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 8.5.81.

AN HON. MEMBER : Only up to 8 o'clock.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)
आज 6 बजे से 8 बजे तक कर लें और उसके बाद कल कर लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल की बात छोड़िए। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों के प्रोग्राम बने हुए हैं ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस (मुजफ्फर पुर) : अगर कोई मीनिंगफुल डिबेट करनी है, तो ज्यादा समय इसके लिए चाहिए । ज्यादा रात तक बैठेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बी शंस वाच । 2 घंटे तो अब हा जाएंगे और छः बजे के बाद, 3, 4 और 5 घंटे इसमें लगा सकते हैं ।

We will see. Do not worry. Full justice will be done. We will do full justice to it.

(Interruptions) 

MR. SPEAKER : All right now. Let us hear.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDE : I am happy, you are applauding a No Confidence Motion against your Government. It means that wisdom is dawning on you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :
"कि यह सभा मंत्रि-परिषद में अपना अविश्वास व्यक्त करती है"

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन):
अंग्रेजी में बोलिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, हिन्दी में बोल लेने दीजिए ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव यहां पर पेश किया गया है, यह समूचे देश की इस सरकार के बारे में जो इस वक्त भावनाएं हैं, उन्हें पूर्णतया व्यक्त करता है ।

श्री राजेश नाइसट (भरत पुर) : बिल्कल गलत है । कभी आप सब बोला कीजिए ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस : असल में यह बात कभी नहीं रही है कि इस सरकार के पीछे देश का बहुमत कभी रहा हो । कल हम ने एक मंत्री महोदय का यहां पर ब्यान सुना अब उन्होंने कहा था कि एक ऐसा समर्थन उनके दल को मिला था पिछले चुनाव में, जो मंसिव और अनप्रीसीडेंटड था । असल में उन्हें वोट मिले थे 42 फीसदी । मगर सामन बैठने के बाद लोग जरूर गिनती और हिसाब भूल जाते हैं । शायद यही कारण हो कि आज सुबह हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी यह प्रदर्शित किया कि दियरर बाण्ड में 37 प्रतिशत रकम प्राप्त हो जाना काम-याबी है । उसी तरह से 42 प्रतिशत वोट पाया भी इन लोगों ने मंसिव और अनप्रीसीडेंटड मान लिया ।

असल में, अध्यक्ष जी, अगर थाड़ा बहुत भी सरकारी पक्ष के लोग सोचना शुरू करें तो वह यह महसूस करेंगे कि जब 1980 के जनवरी में ये लोग चुन कर आये तो जिनको इस देश में वोट देने का अधिकार था उनमें हर चार में से सिर्फ एक ने इनका वोट दिया और तीन ने आपका वोट देने से इंकार किया । (व्यवधान) यह याद रखना बहुत जरूरी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वक्त आयेगा, आप अपनी बात कहना ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस : सरकार में और विरोध में रहते हुए हम सब की कुछ जिम्मेदारियां हैं । (व्यवधान) सरकार में रहते हुए उनकी कुछ जिम्मेदारियां हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात बिल्कल गलत है । इस तरह से आप बिल्कल गलत काम कर रहे हैं ।

It is absolutely wrong. You can say whatever you like when your chance comes for speaking.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सरकार की कुछ जिम्मेदारियां हैं और मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है इस घोषणापत्र को अमल में लाना । पता नहीं, इनमें से कितने लोगों ने जो कि यहां बैठे हैं, इस पढ़ा है और कहां तक यह अमल में आ रहा है, इस के बारे में कहाँ तक ये लोग रोक पायें हैं ? मगर एक तो

इन्की जिम्मेदारी यह है कि इसको ये पूरा करें। वैसे हमारी भी जिम्मेदारी है कि जब ये बायदों से दूर जाएं, गलत दिशाएं पकड़ें तो इन्हें बताने का काम हम करें और आपको यह भी बताएं कि कहां-कहां आप दूर जा रहे हैं, कहां-कहां गलत दिशा को पकड़ रहे हैं।

हालांकि, अध्यक्ष जी, कुछ दिक्कत हम जरूर महसूस करते हैं। घोषणापत्र में भले ही बहुत चीजें लिखी हों, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि लोगों ने इस घोषणापत्र का देख कर ही इन लोगों को यहां चुन कर नहीं भेजा है। इन लोगों ने दो नारा दिये थे। एक नारा उन लोगों के लिए था जो कि गांवों में रहते हैं और कुछ राजनीति की बुनियादी बातें जानते हैं लेकिन कार्यक्रम के बारे में सोचने की स्थिति में आजादी के 34 वर्ष बाद भी नहीं पहुंच पाए हैं। उनके सामने नारा इतना ही था—“न जात पर न पात पर, इन्दिरा जी की बात पर, मोहर लगाओ हाथ पर।” (व्यवधान) इस में आगे कोई बात नहीं थी। गरीबों के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम पर नहीं, समस्याओं को हल करने के किसी कार्यक्रम पर नहीं, सिर्फ बात पर, मोहर लगाओ हाथ पर। कुछ पढ़े-लिखे और राजनीति को सही ढंग से समझने वाले लोग थे। उनके लिए इन्होंने कुछ और नारा रखा कि “ऐसी सरकार बनाओ जो सरकार काम कर सके”।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष जी आप हमको संरक्षण देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not like this running commentary. It is also against all parliamentary practice. You will have your say when you can recite each argument.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : May I make an appeal to all my friends on this side not to disturb ? We are quite capable of functioning ourselves. We can reply to all the points and we can satisfy the House as well as the country. Please do not disturb.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara) : Even Ministers on the other side are interfering.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : तो अध्यक्ष जी, कहा गया है कि ऐसी सरकार बनाओ जो काम कर सके “गवर्नमेंट दैट वर्क्स”। खैर जहां बात पर वोट दिया गया था, वहां पता नहीं सरकारी दल के लोग कितना गांवों में घूमते हैं, लेकिन हम तो काफी घूमते हैं और अध्यक्ष जी वही लोग, जिन्होंने इनकी बात पर मोहर लगाने का काम किया था, अब बोलने लगे हैं कि :—

मोहर लगाई हाथ पर,

मिट्टी का तेल मिले 5 पर,

डीजल मिले 7 पर,

चीनी मिले आठ पर,

जल्दी पहुंचेंगे घाट पर।

अगर आप गांवों में जाएंगे, सरकारी दल के लोग गांवों में जाने का प्रयास करेंगे तो जरूर उनका यह बात सुनने को मिलेगी।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Again the same tendency ? Can you not change it ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : तो अध्यक्ष जी, जहां पर इन्होंने काम करने वाली सरकार का नारा दिया था वहां हम लोग देख ही रहे हैं कि कहां पर कैसे काम हो रहा है।

बिहार शरीफ से शुरू करें, जहां विदेश जाने से पहले और अरब देशों के दौरे पर जाने से पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने जाना उचित समझा। हमें खुशी है कि वे वहां पर पहुंच गई, क्योंकि पिछले 16 महीनों में जहां-जहां इस प्रकार की घटनाएं घटी हैं, वहां प्रधान मंत्री नहीं पहुंचीं। हो सकता है कि उसकी वजह यह रही हो कि इसके पहले जब-जब ऐसी घटनाएं हुईं, उन घटनाओं के घटते हुए उन्हें स्विट्जरलैंड अथवा अरब देशों के दौरे पर नहीं जाना था। ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं आई थी, लेकिन अब परिस्थिति आ गई, उन्हें दौरे पर जाना था तो उन्होंने बिहार जाना उचित समझा। कुछ ही घंटों के लिए सही, लेकिन वे वहां पर गईं।

वहां जाने पर प्रधान मंत्री ने वहां के मुख्य मंत्री से जो सवाल पूछे और वहां के

[श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस]

मुख्य मंत्री ने जो जवाब दिए, वे सबूत देते हैं कि सरकार कितना काम कर रही है।

बिहार शरीफ जल रहा था। जो जानकारी मिली है, उस जानकारी के अनुसार 200 लोग वहां मारे गए हैं। मुरादाबाद के बाद ऐसी भयानक घटना हिन्दुस्तान में शायद ही घटी हो, जो आज बिहार शरीफ में घटी है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): रिकार्ड इस्टीमेट कर रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जानकारी मिली है। ऐसी स्थिति में भी राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री जिन की जिम्मेदारी है ऐसे घटना स्थल पर तत्काल जाने की और लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने की और सब से आवश्यक बात तो यह है कि उनके जान और माल के बचाव का काम करने की और इस काम में नेतृत्व प्रदान करने की, प्रधान मंत्री के पीछे वहां गए, उसके पहले और बाद में नहीं गए।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara) : He is on bail.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : जमानत पर है इसलिए नहीं गए, अगर आपका यह कहना है तो उसके बारे में मेरा कुछ कहना नहीं है।

मैंने यह घोषणापत्र इसलिए आज अपने हाथ में लिया है क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकारी दल के लोग अपने बचाव की बात कहें तो सिर्फ बात काटने का काम न करें बल्कि इस घोषणापत्र को हाथ में ले कर क्या वादा किया था और उसको किस तरह से पूरा किया गया है, इसको बताएं। देश के अल्पसंख्यकों की स्थिति को आप देखें। वे एक जमाने से मारे जा रहे हैं। उनके साथ आपने क्या वादे किए थे और उन वादों में से किस वादे को अमल में लाने का काम आपने किया है, इसका जवाब आप दें। एक बिहारशरीफ नहीं बल्कि इलाहाबाद, अलीगढ़, मुरादाबाद तथा देश के अनेक कोनों में आज ऐसी ही स्थिति है।

मेरे पास यहां पर गृह मंत्रालय का दस्तावेज है। इस में जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, उनको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

"A comparative picture of the number of incidents and the casualties during the last five years is given below :—

Year	No. of communal incidents]	Persons killed	Persons injured
1976	169	39	794
1977	188	36	1122
1978	230	110	1853
1979	304	261	2379
1980	421	372	2691 —an all time record.

देश को तोड़ने के काम में आप लोग 1981 में लगे हुए हैं।

हरिजनों की बात कितनी चलाई गई थी, आदिवासियों की बात कितनी चलाई गई थी। इसी दस्तावेज में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बारे में क्या क्या वादे किए थे वे भी मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आदिवासियों की बात मैं विशेष रूप से करना चाहूंगा। इंदरावली की मिसाल हमारे सामने है। जयपाल सिंह जी और स्वामी इंद्रवेश वहां जा कर आए हैं और आंखों देखा हाल वे आपको बताएंगे। पुलिस ने चारों तरफ से घेर रखा है। कोई बाहर का आदमी अन्दर जाना चाहे तो नहीं जा सकता है, आदिवासियों से मिल नहीं सकता है। पुलिस की जीप वहां जमे हुए आदिवासियों के बीच में से चली और दोनों तरफ गोली चलाती गई। कम से कम सौ लोग मारे गए हैं। लोगों की लाशें जलाई गई हैं। गाँव समाज में यह काम नहीं होता है। क्या जुलूम वहां पर नहीं चला। आंखों देखा हाल कई लोग आपको बताने की कोशिश करेंगे।

वहां तो यह हुआ है लेकिन आप घोषणा पत्र में क्या कहते हैं ?

"Congress will intensify and enlarge the programme to make the tribal population of the country self-reliant and to bring them the benefits of development and progress. Congress will ensure that there is no interference with their traditional way of life and that their identity and culture are retained. Adequate measures will be taken to prevent their being uprooted from their original abodes in North Eastern and other States of India."

क्या हो रहा है इंदरावली में ? क्या हो गया है ढल्ली राजहड़ा में ? आदिवासियों को शराब से दूर करने का प्रयास एक नौजवान मजदूर नेता ने किया जो मार्क्सवादी है, गांधियन नहीं। इस घटना को लेकर चुन कर गए हुए, गांधी जी के नाम पर अपनी राजनीति की बात करने वाले लोगों ने क्या किया ? शराब से मजदूरों को, आदिवासियों को दूर करने का काम शंकर गुह नियोंगी ने किया। इसलिए ठेकेदारों के मगरमच्छों बन कर उनको गिरफ्तार करने का काम किया, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत उसको बन्द रखा। हुआ में यही स्थिति, बिहार के हुआ में जहां आदिवासी पंड न काटिये, हमारे जंगल को तोड़ने का काम न करिये, हम लोगों के साथ सीधा व्यवहार कीजिए, यह बात उन्होंने चलायी। लेकिन वहां भी आपने उन पर गोली चलाई।

हरिजननों के साथ चर्चा बहुत हुई है, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन बेलची में पहुंचे थे आप। लेकिन पिपरा नहीं पहुंचे, कफलटा नहीं पहुंचे और पिछले 16 महीने में, देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में हरिजननों के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ है, गुजरात में अरिक्खण के सवाल को लेकर जो हालत बनी है, उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी 5 रोज पहले जिस प्रकार की गोलियां चलायी गयीं, उनका कत्लेआम किया गया है, एक एक घटना को अगर देखें अध्यक्ष जी, समझ में नहीं आता कि यह घोषणापत्र और अपने वायदों को कहां यह लोग याद कर सकते हैं, कहां इनके दिमाग में यह बातें आ सकती हैं। और जैसा समाज

में शोषित लोगों के साथ यह व्यवहार, वही आर्थिक शोषित लोगों के साथ भी इनका व्यवहार रहा।

अभी अभी यहां पर बहस चली, और जिस मंत्री महादय ने जवाब दिया वह इस समय यहां नहीं है, हो सकता है कि बाद में आ कर अपना भाषण करें, मेरा मतलब श्री स्टीफन से है। लेकिन आज पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटॉकिंग्स के कर्मचारियों की क्या स्थिति है। इसी संसद के बाहर मजदूर नेता आज 10 दिन से अनशन कर रहे बैठे हैं। बंगलौर की स्थिति को आप जानते हैं सेना को बुला कर कहा गया मजदूरों के मामले पर आपको अलर्ट रहना चाहिये। शूट टू क्लि का शूट वहां पर देने का काम हुआ। कोई चीज बाकी नहीं रही। अभी मंत्री जी बोले मजदूरों की तरफ से हत्या हो गई। कहां हो गई मजदूरों की तरफ से ? गोलियां चली थीं बंगलौर में, तीन लोग मारे गये थे। मजदूरों ने गोलियां नहीं चलायी थी। पुलिस ने चलायी थी। और एक एक क्षेत्र क मजदूरों के साथ जो व्यवहार आज आप लोगों का हो रहा है, कल रेल कर्मचारियों की सदन में बहस चली और मंत्री महादय का जो रुख था वह भी हमने कल देखा। एल. आई. सी. कर्मचारियों को अदालत में जा कर दसियों हजार रु. खर्च करना पड़ा न्याय पाने के लिए। वह न्याय चाहते हैं, आप उनको वंचित करना चाहते थे, सरकारी ताकत को ले कर। उस ताकत से अपना न्याय पाने के लिए दसियों हजार रु. मजदूरों को अदालत में खर्च करना पड़ा। कौन सा इन्साफ है मजदूरों के साथ ?

और फिर इसमें लिखा था कि न सिर्फ मजदूरों को न्याय दिया जायगा बल्कि कारखाने चलाने में उनको हिस्सेदार बनाया जाएगा, साझेदारी उनकी होगी। साझेदारी की बात कही गई है। लेकिन बंगलौर में लाक आउट करके लोगों को सड़क पर भेजने का काम किया, और दिन प्रति दिन लाठियां, अश्रुगैस और गोलियां और आमी को बुला कर शूट एट साइट वाली बात। तो कहां इनका वायदा रहा ? आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हर व्यक्ति परेशान है।

[श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस]

किसानों की बात बहुत बढ़ कर कही गई इनके घोषणा-पत्र में :—

“Congress will therefore, ensure :

(a) That greater attention is paid to the farmer's cost structure. Input cost indexation of support prices will be instituted so as to safeguard the farmer's income from inflationary trends ;

(b) That the farmer is not put to loss due to deficiencies in the market mechanism ;

(c) That the purchasing machinery is reorganised on a decentralised basis to cater to the needs of the small farmers”

“यह आपके चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र के 22वें पंजे पर छपा है। कहाँ है ?

निपाणी में 20 किसान मारे गये अभी पिछले महीने की 6 तारीख को महाराष्ट्र में प्याज पैदा करने वाले किसानों को लेकर, गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों पर आपने गोलियाँ चलायीं, गुजरात में मूंग-फली पैदा करने वाले किसानों पर गोली चलायी। आन्ध्र में धान के लिए उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए ऐसा कहने वाले किसानों पर गोलियाँ चलायीं। दसियों हजार किसानों की गिरफ्तारियाँ कीं। और इस देश के पिछले 34 वर्ष के इतिहास में जितने किसान मारे गये थे उससे अधिक पैमाने पर पिछले 1 वर्ष में किसानों को मार डालने का काम आप लोगों ने किया। हमें आती है आपकी इस बात पर भी। क्या इनकी बात कही जाए ?

(व्यवधान)

गोली चलाओ और उसके बाद इस सदन में बैठ कर हँसो, यह इन लोगों का काम है।

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान दत्त (अजमेर) : आपको मुजफ्फर पुर के लोग याद कर रहे हैं, उन्हें मूंह तो दिखाएं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछला पूरा साल इनके वादों के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध रखने वाला नहीं रहा है। अगर मैं एक वाक्य में कहूँ, तो पिछला साल इस

देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से शोषित लोगों के लिए पुलिस के जुल्म का साल रहा है—पुलिस जुल्म के अलावा उनके लिये कोई दूसरी बात नहीं रही है।

और पुलिस के जुल्म की शुरुआत दिल्ली की सड़कों पर हुई। पता नहीं, कुछ शर्म बची है या नहीं, कुछ याद है या नहीं कि यह शुरुआत की गई थी अंधों पर लाठी चला कर इसी दिल्ली की सड़कों पर मार्च, 1980 में। (व्यवधान) पता नहीं कि इनको याद है या नहीं कि पिछले साल—वि योअर ऑफ दि डिसएम्बल्ड में—जिस दिन को वि योअर आफ दि डिसएम्बल्ड के तौर पर मनाया गया, उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री के निवास-स्थान को जाने वाले 300 अंधों पर भी लाठी चलाई गई, उनको भी गिरफ्तार किया गया।

13.56 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI IN the Chair]

जो सरकार अंधों पर लाठी चला कर, उनकी पिटाई कर के उनको जेल में भरने का काम कर सकती है, वह अन्याय के विरोध में मजबूती के साथ लड़ने वालों के साथ क्या कर सकती है, उसका अंदाज है ही, उसका दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

मगर जहाँ अन्याय के विरुद्ध लड़ने वालों के खिलाफ इस सरकार के हथियार खड़े हैं गए, वहाँ उसने देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की क्या स्थिति बना रखी है? आज मैं अखबारों में छपी बातें नहीं पढ़ूँगा, मैं आज अपनी बात आपके सामने नहीं रखूँगा। आज मैं गृह मंत्रालय का एक दस्तावेज आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहूँगा। गृह मंत्री यहाँ पर बैठे हैं। यह दस्तावेज है मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया, ब्यूरो आफ पुलिस रिसर्च एंड डेवेलपमेंट का। इसमें लिखा है :—

The crimes in the first quarter of 1980 when compared with the previous quarter that is the 4th quarter of 1979 showed an increase under the crime Heads. Counterfeiting 52.5%, dacoity 23.8%, rape 19%, administering of stupefying drugs 7.9%, robbery 7.3%.

kidnapping and abduction 5.5% and murder 2%.

आगे लिखा है :—

The crime in the first quarter of 1980 when compared with the corresponding quarter of 1979, showed an increase under the crime Heads dacoity 19.7%, counterfeiting 19.4%, murders 13%, robbery 4.4%, and burglary 2%.

सरकार में आने के बाद पहले तीन महीनों का इनका यह काम है। यह दिसम्बर 30, 1980 का, उसी गृह मंत्रालय के उसी ब्यूरो आफ पुलिस रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट का दस्तावेज है, उस में क्या लिखा है :—

“Crimes in the second quarter of 1980”

14.00 hrs.

यानी हम लोग इस सरकार के दूसरे क्वार्टर में पहुँच जाते हैं। काम अब जारों से शुरू हो गया है, सब लोग अपनी अपनी जगह पर पहुँच गए हैं और काम में लगे हुए हैं।

The ‘Government that works’ had started working. “The crimes in the second quarter of 1980 showed an increase when compared with the previous quarter of 1980.”

यानी पहले दूसरे महीने के जो भयानक आंकड़े मैंने रखे वहाँ से आगे बढ़ते हैं :—

They showed an increase under these crime heads : kidnapping/abduction 23.2 per cent; rape 22.8 per cent; murder 16.5 per cent; riots 14.4 per cent; culpable homicide not amounting to murder 12.9 per cent; other IPC crimes 8.3 per cent.

कानून और व्यवस्था की बात इन लोगों ने की थी, इसमें उस का उल्लेख था और पहले छः महीनों का यह आप लोगों का काम है कि देश में एक तरफ अन्याय के विरोध में लड़ने वालों पर जब आपने जुल्म करना शुरू किया और पुलिस का इस्तेमाल वहाँ शुरू किया वहाँ दूसरी तरफ जो समाज-कटक और इस प्रकार के गलत काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन को इतनी छूट देने की बात हो गई कि हर तरह से अन्याय और जुल्म देश में बढ़ता चला गया। तो इन का एक तरफ वादा और दूसरी तरफ इन का काम इस प्रकार है।

दाम की बड़ी चर्चा इन लोगों ने की थी और वह चुनाव मुझे याद है, 1979 के नवम्बर दिसम्बर से हिन्दुस्तान में चर्चा शुरू हुई थी—प्याज के दाम और चीनी के दाम को, प्याज और चीनी और कुछ लोगों ने लिखा भी था कि जो लोग सरकार में थे वह इसलिए हारे थे कि प्याज का दाम बढ़ गया था और चीनी का दाम पाँच रुपये पर पहुँच गया था। देश में बड़े पैमाने पर इतना चिल्लाना शुरू हुआ था कि चीनी का दाम पाँच पर गया है और क्या स्थिति है आज? वित्त मंत्री बैठे हैं, क्या स्थिति है? क्या है अब चीनी का दाम और क्या है और चीजों के दाम? सिर्फ आप के आश्वासन और प्रधान मंत्री के बंमलबी ब्यान जिस में कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है जहाँ तक दामों का सवाल है वह इतना ही बोलती रहती है कि जनता लोकदल ने सब बिगाड़ा, आप कम से कम यह तो नहीं बोलते हैं लेकिन सिर्फ आप के आश्वासन और वादे होते हैं, और हो क्या रहा है? यह है दस्तावेज और यह आप का ही है, आप के ही मंत्रालय का है—एक है रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया बुलेटिन, लटेस्ट दिसम्बर 1980 का, इस के बाद का अभी छप कर नहीं आया है और यह है वीकली स्टैटिस्टिकल सप्लीमेंट आफ दि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया बुलेटिन, मैं इस का एक एक पन्ना खोल कर अभी आप का समय इस में नहीं लूँगा लेकिन कुछ आंकड़े इन्हीं में से निकाले हुए दूँगा। वित्त मंत्री बड़े सयाने हैं, खूब पढ़ते हैं, उन के सामने तो कम से कम ये आंकड़े बिलकुल सीधे होना चाहिए और मैं चाहूँगा कि कांग्रेस दल के लोग भी इस को समझ लें, अगर कोई रास्ता इस में से निकालना आपके बस का हो, अपनी सरकार पर कुछ दबाव डालने का काम इस मामले में कर सकते हैं तो वह भी करने का प्रयास आप लोग करें। इसलिए इस को समझने की कोशिश करें। ये दाम बढ़े हैं दिसम्बर 1979 के अन्तिम सप्ताह से लेकर अप्रैल महीने की 11 तारीख तक, उसके बाद आंकड़े नहीं आए हैं, रिजर्व बैंक का बुलेटिन उस के बाद का नहीं आया है, समूचे 1980 साल से लेकर अप्रैल महीने की 11 तारीख तक ये दाम बढ़े हैं और इन्हीं के दस्तावेजों के ये आंकड़े हैं—226.2 था इन्डेक्स ओवरआल प्राइसेज

[श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस]

का, वह पहुंच गया 274, एन इन्क्रीज आफ ओनली 21 परसेंट ।

सेट्रल हाल में कर्मियों में बैठ कर जो भाषण आप लोग सुनते हैं सिर्फ उन को न सुना करें, कुछ हम लोगों की बात को भी समझ लें, उसे भी सुनने का काम करें... (व्यवधान)... अगर झूठ है तो यह दस्तावेज झूठ है, फिर आप के मंत्री ** फिर आप की सरकार** ... (व्यवधान) ...

जहां कुल दामों को 1980 और अप्रैल 1981 के बीच 21 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने का काम आप की सरकार ने किया वहां फ्यूएल पावर लाइट एंड लुब्रिकेंट्स का दाम आप ने बढ़ा दिया 37 परसेंट । मिनरल आयल्स का दाम बढ़ाया 45 परसेंट, चीनी का दाम बढ़ाया 64 परसेंट, एडिबल आयल्स का दाम बढ़ाया 27 परसेंट और वह जो बेचारे किसान हैं जिन को दिल्ली जाए आप लोग 200 करोड़ खर्च करके इंडिया टुडे के कहने के अनुसार और 100 करोड़ खर्च कर के एकोनामिक टाइम्स के अप्रिल के अनुसार उन बेचारे किसानों के लिए आप ने फर्टिलाइजर का दाम बढ़ाया । कांग्रेस पार्टी के डिप्टी लीडर प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब, आप तो किसानों के लिए जिन्दगी भर लड़ने वाले व्यक्ति रहे और आज आप चुप बैठे हैं ? आज आप चुप बैठे हैं । किसानों के लिए फर्टिलाइजर का दाम एक वर्ष में 54 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया । कभी इतिहास में यह बात नहीं हुई है—रंगा साहब आप इस बात को जानते हैं ।

जहां तक आवश्यक चीजों के दाम की बात है, जो खाने-पीने की चीजें हैं उसका क्या हाल है ? उसके लिए होलसेल इण्डेक्स उपलब्ध है । होलसेल और रिटेल का जो अन्तर है उसको मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं लेकिन होलसेल में भी आपने दाम कितने बढ़ा दिए, इस सिलसिले में मैं सिर्फ फूड प्रोडक्ट्स की बात ही कहूंगा । इसमें 16 महीनों में 55 परसेंट की इन्क्रीज हुई है । इसमें बेकरी में डबल रोटो

बगैरा के दामों में अभी हाल में 38 परसेंट दाम बढ़े हैं । फल और सब्जियों के दाम, आपके कहने के अनुसार ही, 26 परसेंट बढ़े हैं । यह तो होलसेल की स्थिति है, रिटेल की जो स्थिति होगी उसका अन्दाज़ तो हम कर ही सकते हैं क्योंकि रोज़ ही उसको हम अनुभव करते हैं । इस तरह से दाम बढ़ाकर जो लोगों की लूट हो रही है उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

स्टीफन साहब यहां पर नहीं हैं । जब लोगों ने शिकायत की, कलकत्ते से लेकर इस सदन तक, कि टेलीफोन काम नहीं कर रहे हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि टेलीफोन वापिस करो । उनके दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आती है कि मैं इस्तीफा देकर चला जाऊं, मैं निकम्मा साबित हो गया हूँ इसलिए मैं हट जाऊं । उनके दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आती है । अगर उन्हें अपनी सरकार की इज्जत बचानी होती तो वे सोचते कि जब मुझ से मंत्री का काम नहीं होता तो मैं हट जाऊं । अब मैं देख रहा हूँ एक दो महीने से वे एक नया नारा देने लगे हैं कि टेलीफोन ऐसे ही रहेंगे यानी गवर्नमेंट टेंट वर्क्स, लेकिन टेलीफोन ऐसे ही रहेंगे । इसमें जब सभी की लूट हो रही है तो जो सदन सदस्य हैं वे भी फसंगे क्योंकि वे इस में कुछ ज्यादा ही शामिल होते हैं । इस तरह से तो आपकी कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्ट्री चल रही है

अब चलिए रेल मंत्रालय की तरफ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 35 minutes.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : रेल मंत्री कल यहां पर बहस कर रहे थे, कल उन्होंने यहां पर जवाब भी दिया जिसमें उन्होंने स्वीकार भी किया कि पिछले एक वर्ष में रेलवेज में अनप्रिसिडेंटेड अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ने लगी है । रेलवेज का हर क्षेत्र में यही हाल है । उर्जा मंत्री की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास कोयला है लेकिन उसको उठाने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय की तरफ से कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है । रेल मंत्री की तरफ से गाड़ियों में जितनी चोरी डकैती कभी

नहीं हुई वहां तक पहुंचने का काम हुआ है। इसी तरह से जहाँ तक रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स की बात है वह हम राज ही देख रहे हैं। एक मंत्री ऐसे भी हुए हैं जिन्होंने एक एक्सीडेंट पर इस्तीफा दे दिया था। लेकिन अब राज ही एक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, उन की चर्चा ही नहीं है, सिर्फ वे अपने बचाव का काम करते हैं। इस सिलसिले में हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि यह सरकार किस क्षेत्र में और कहाँ तक कामयाब रही है मैं इस बात को आप लोग के सामने रख रहा हूँ। अगर इन के बस की हो तो उसको संधारने की बात कहें।

वाणिज्य मंत्री इस समय यहां पर नहीं हैं। इन के घोषणापत्र में, इनके एक-एक बयान में, इनके एक-एक भाषण में, पुरानी सरकार की खूब आलोचना होती रही है कि देश की निर्यात नीति खत्म हो गई है और देश डूब रहा है। तेल का दाम बढ़ा था और कोई बात नहीं थी। कोई चर्चा का विषय सामने नहीं आया था, लेकिन जब से जनता और लोक दल आये, इन लोगों ने विदेश व्यापार नीति को बरबाद कर दिया। यही एक नारा एक साल तक लगातार लगाते रहे। लेकिन शायद आप लोगों को पता नहीं है, आप शायद पढ़ते न हों या मंत्री की ओर से आप को बताया न गया हो कि 1980 कैलेंडर ईयर में, आप की सरकार के पहले वर्ष में विदेश-व्यापार का नैगेटिव बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड डेफिसिट 47 अरब 52 करोड़ रुपये रहा है। आज तक इतना बड़ा ट्रेड-डेफिसिट इस देश का कभी नहीं रहा, जो पिछले साल आपने कर दिया। 1979 में जिस पर आप लोग हल्ला कर रहे थे, यह उस का दुगुना है, 1978 का पांच गुना है और 1977 का आठ गुना है। यह आप लोगों का रिकार्ड है और यह आप लोगों की सरकार है।

खाद्य मंत्री किस तरह से अपना काम कर रहे हैं—खूब चर्चा और हल्ला हुआ था... (व्यवधान)... इस को समझ लीजिये, काम में आयेगा।... (व्यवधान)... चर्चा हो रही थी कि आप लोगों ने बहुत छोड़ा था लेकिन हम लोगों ने बरबाद कर दिया। आप लोगों को याद होगा जब हम लोग सरकार से हटे तो हिन्दुस्तान के अनाज के भण्डार में जो अनाज था—वह 1 करोड़ 90 लाख

टन था। आज उसको 1 करोड़ टन पर पहुंचाने का काम आप लोगों ने बड़ी काम-याबी से किया है। फुड-फार-वर्क हम लोगों ने चलाया, यह आप की ही सरकार की रिपोर्ट है—1977 के अप्रैल में शुरू किया हुआ कार्यक्रम... (व्यवधान)... यह आप की ही सरकार की रिपोर्ट है, जिसे आप लोग पढ़ना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, पढ़ाई और समझदारी से हमेशा आप लोगों की दुश्मनी है, इस के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है... लेकिन यह रिपोर्ट है:

“There was a favourable impact on the life and living conditions of the village community in terms of employment and income.”

As a result of the Food for Work Programme, what happened ?

“Thefts and crimes born out of hunger have come down due to the implementation of the programme.”

यह आपकी रिपोर्ट है, लेकिन उसको खेत आपने किया और खत्म करके जो रेल में जलम बढ़े है, जो डकैतियां बढ़ी हैं, चोरियां बढ़ी हैं, जिसके आंकड़ें मैंने आपके सामने रखे, तो उसके पीछे जो भले कार्यक्रमों का हमारी सरकार ने अमल में लाने का काम किया था, उनको आप लोगों ने समाप्त किया। वित्त मंत्री जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने भी खड़े होकर कहा कि हम लोग काबिल हैं, बचाव के लिए ऐसे चिल्लाने वालों की जरूरत नहीं है। सभापति जी, इतना चिल्लाहट था कि हम लोगों ने विदेशी भण्डार जो इन लोगों ने दिया था, वह सारा खत्म किया। वित्त मंत्री जी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं... (व्यवधान)... क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि 1979 के दिसम्बर महीने में, इसको समझ लीजिए, सुन लीजिए, आप लोगों के काम में आयेगा, अपनी सरकार को सुधारिए, आपकी सरकार को अपने दल को सुधारने के काम में आयेगा... (व्यवधान)... 1979 के दिसम्बर महीने में हम लोग जब सरकार से अलग हो गये, तो यहां पर फॉरेन एक्सचेंज 5395 करोड़ रुपये यानी 53 अरब 95 करोड़ रुपये छोड़ गये थे और इन पिछले 16 महीनों में कितना फॉरेन एक्सचेंज आपने खत्म कर दिया, कुछ पता

[श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस]

है, कुछ याद है आप को। 11 अरब 18 करोड़ रुपये समाप्त किया है। जब आप लोग सरकार से हटायें गये थे, तब आप लोगों ने छोड़ा 28 अरब 82 करोड़ रुपये और जो सरकार आप लोगों की जुबान पर निकम्मी थी, आप लोगों की जुबान पर काम न करने वाली थी, उस सरकार ने 2 वर्ष 9 महीने में 28 अरब 82 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा की रकम को 53 अरब 95 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँचाने का काम किया और एक साल में जब से आप लोगों ने काम की शुरुआत फिर से की है, इसी अप्रैल के महीने तक उस में आपने 11 अरब 18 करोड़ रुपये समाप्त करने की बात की है।

आपका जो काला पैसा निकालने का मामला है, उसमें भी फस गये आप, लेकिन आप बड़ी हिम्मत से बोलते हैं और वह स्वाभाविक है और हम आप से यह अपेक्षा नहीं करते कि आप अपनी हार स्वीकार करेंगे। इसके लिए हम आपकी तारीफ करेंगे कि आप अपनी हार को स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन देश मानता है, दुनिया मानती है कि आप हार गये हो।

आपने यह भी कहा था कि हम अगले बजट में यानी जो बजट पेश किया है, उस में आप लोगों पर बड़े टैक्स नहीं लगाएंगे और हर प्रकार की सुविधाएँ देंगे। आप ने उनको सुविधाएँ दी और उन्होंने सुविधाएँ ले भी लीं लेकिन देश से जो 10 अरब रुपये काले पैसे को सफेद पैसा करने का जो वायदा किया था, वह भी उन्होंने तोड़ दिया। इस तरह से आप तो दोनों तरफ से मारे गये। इसलिए आप को समझना चाहिए कि आपकी कामयाबी इस वक्त कहाँ जा रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you will conclude now. You have already taken forty-five minutes.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : जितना समय आप ले सकते हैं लीजिए और बोलिए।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : आप यह देखिये कि आप के औद्योगिक विभाग की स्थिति क्या है। हमने जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की शुरूआत की थी लेकिन उन जिला औद्योगिक

गिक केन्द्रों को आप को समाप्त करना है हालाँकि राज्य सरकारों ने इस का विरोध किया है, आप के दल की राज्य सरकारी ने भर विरोध किया और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी विरोध किया इसलिए नाम के लिए आपको इस को स्वीकार करना पड़ा लेकिन एक एक जिले का अनुभव यह है कि उग को आज पूँजी नहीं मिल रही है। गाँवों में उद्योगों को ले जाने, उद्योगों का विकेंद्रिकरण करने का जो आपने अपने मनी-फेस्टो में जिक्र किया था, आज उस कल्पना को इसलिए कि वह पुरानी सरकार को कल्पना रही है, आप समाप्त करने का काम कर रहे हैं। एक कारण तो यह है और दूसरा कारण इन को समाप्त करने का यह है कि 1979 साल में अकेले जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों के रहते हुए लगभग 400 करोड़ रुपये की पूँजी इन केन्द्रों के जरिये विकेंद्रित विकास के लिए लगाई गई थी और इस का हमारे देश के पूँजीपतियों ने पसन्द नहीं किया और जब नई सरकार बन गई, तो डि. आई. सी. को समाप्त करा, ऐसा नारा दिया और यह कहा कि ये जो डि. आई. सी. है, ये काम नहीं कर रही है, एक बात यह चलाई थी। असल में देश के बड़े पूँजीपति महसूस करने लगे थे कि जब गाँवों में उद्योग बनते हैं, जब वहाँ कुटीर उद्योग बनते हैं, जब वहाँ छोटे उद्योग बनते हैं, जब हथकरघों से कपड़ा बनता है, तो उन्हें पूँजी कम मिलती है और गाँवों में जितना उनका माल विक्राना चाहिए, वह भी कम हो जाता है। तो उनके लिए आपने नीति को बदलने का काम किया और छोटे उद्योगों के लिए, कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना में कम पैसा दिया और इन्होंने अपने बजट में भी पैसा कम दिया। दूसरी तरफ आप यह देखिये कि मारुती के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये रखा था और अब तो पता चला है कि वह 800 से 1000 करोड़ रुपये तक जा सकता है मोटर गाड़ियाँ बनाने के लिए। इतना पैसा अब उसके लिए जाएगा। एक तरफ देश की औद्योगिक नीति को बर्बाद करने का काम इनकी तरफ से होने लगा है।

हमारे गृह मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं। हमारे मित्रों ने आज सुबह पढ़ा होगा कि हमारी सरकार के एक बहुत बड़े आफिसर, जो कि बड़े सेक्रेटरी हैं, श्री नाग, उनकी क्या हालत बनी है। मंत्री जी उनसे कहते हैं कि

हट जाओ प्रधान मन्त्री जी को मालूम नहीं है, और भारत सरकार का सब से बड़ा संके-टरी कहता है मैं कैसे हट जाऊँ। क्या यह हमारे गृह मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है हमें मालूम नहीं कि इसके बारे में उनसे पूछा जाता या नहीं। हमें मालूम है कि उन पर भी बड़ा हल्ला है। देश में इस समय जो स्थिति बन रही है इस के लिए सारी सरकार जिम्मेदार है। उसका सारा दोष गृह मंत्री पर डालने का प्रयास कई लोग कर रहे हैं और सरकार के इशारे पर कर रहे हैं।

क्या गृह मंत्री को मालूम है, राज-स्थान के सदस्य यहां पर बैठे हैं, वे इस बात के गवाही देंगे कि राजस्थान के चीफ संकेटरी को 8 बजे रात टेलीफोन जाता है और उनसे कहा जाता है कि "यू आर रिस्लीड फ्रॉम योर ऑफिस"? वहां पर एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को बिठाया जाता है जो कश्मीर से आये हुए है। यह सिलसिला चल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में यह हो रहा है, मारुति में भी यही किया गया। एक ऐसे नौजवान को ले आये जो कि प्रधान मंत्री के घर बैठे हुए एक व्यक्ति के रिस्तीदार है, मारुति में मैं सब से बड़ा अफसर बना दिया।

सभापति महादय, गृह मंत्री, ऐसी हालत में क्या करें। काम तो किसी क्षेत्र में है नहीं, किसी क्षेत्र में विकास है नहीं, अपने वायदे पूरे करने का काम है नहीं। अगर कुछ नहीं काम है तो राज एमें चमत्कार दिखाए जाएं। और कुछ नहीं मिला तो एयर इंडिया के हवाई जहाज का मामला लाओ। वह भी नहीं मिला तो हमारे मित्र श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल को हटाने का काम करो, पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी को हटाओ। अगर वह भी नहीं तो किसी और के पीछे लगे। पिछले 14 महीनों से यहां नाटक चलाया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान) राज नारायण ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। उन्होंने डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. में जा कर काम किया। अब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी भी राज नारायण जी के बताये हुए रास्ते पर चल पड़ी हैं। मैं कह रहा था कि जहां सरकारी काम नहीं हो वहां राजनीति चलाने का काम करो। किसी न किसी ढंग से यह काम करो।

सभापति महादय : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेस : दस मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

सभापति महादय : दस मिनट तो आपको हो गये हैं।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Mr. Speaker said, you take your time.

I will be concluding in five minutes, Sir.

इनके पास काम क्या है? लोगों की समस्याओं को हल करने की दिशा में कोई पहल नहीं है। जब यह नहीं है तो कोई चमत्कार या जादू चलाते रहो और लोगों को गुमराह करते रहो, बेवकूफ बनाते रहो। दस वर्ष के डायनेमिक डिकेड में यही चला था। अब यह डायनेमिक डिकेड में यही हो रहा है। दिल्ली के एशियाड पर सात सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। दिल्ली के एशियाड पर ये सात सौ करोड़ रुपये बर्बाद हो रहे हैं जो कि दूसरी जरूरी चीज के काम में लग सकते थे। इसकी वजह से अस्पताल बनने रुक गये हैं, पुल बनने रुक गये हैं, सिंचाई के काम रुक गये हैं। हर क्षेत्र में जहां विशेष कर सीमेंट की, स्टील की और अन्य चीजों की आवश्यकता थी ने सारी चीजें दिल्ली के एशियाड में लगाने का काम हो रहा है। इसके चलते जहां आज लोगों को राहत मिलनी चाहिए, उसके बजाए सरकार ने तंगलकी विचारों से जनता को बेवकूफ बनाने का सिलसिला जारी रखा है।

* सबसे बड़ी तारीफ करने योग्य बात यह है कि सरकार बने हुए 16 महीने हो गए, लेकिन आपका मंत्री मण्डल अब तक पूरा नहीं हो पाया।

AN. HON. MEMBER: How can you say ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेस : बताइए, कौन है आपका उद्योग मंत्री, कौन है रक्षा मंत्री, कौन है इस्पात मंत्री, कहां है आपके सारे मंत्री। एक प्रधान-मंत्री के आगे ये सारे नाम लिखे रहे यह आपको जरूर भला लगता हो, लेकिन देश कैसे बरबाद हो रहा है, इसका समझने का आप लोगों का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

[श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस]

इससे अधिक तारीफ की बात क्या होगा कि इनकी सरकार पर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया है, लेकिन जिसका पल्लू पकड़कर ये यहां तक पहुंचे हैं, वही इनका बचाव करने के लिए यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं।

कल हमारे मंत्री स्टीफन जी ने यहां पर बड़े जोर-शोर के साथ प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर में कहा था कि प्रधान-मंत्री को यहां पर होना चाहिए, उनके वेंगर हम कैसे बोलें। हम मानते हैं कि उनकी सरकार है, आप तो सब ऐसे ही मेहमान हैं, यह सब हम जानते हैं और अब आपको ऐसी स्थिति में ला कर रख दिया है आपके प्रधानमंत्री ने ला उनकी सरकार के ऊपर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया है, लेकिन बचाव करने के लिए वे यहां नहीं हैं।

सभापति जी, यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है सदन के चलते, सदन की मीटिंग रहते, उनका गैर-हाजिर रहना... (व्यवधान)... इस तरह की गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात देश के प्रधानमंत्री के लिए दूसरी नहीं हो सकती.... (व्यवधान)

सरकार का प्रधानमंत्री, सदन का नेता, जिनको लेकर सब लोग यहां पर बैठे हैं, वही यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं*, इसी एक कारण को लेकर सरकार के प्रति अविश्वास व्यक्त किया जा सकता है। ऐसी सरकार को निकाल कर बाहर करना चाहिए....

(व्यवधान)

मेरी इन लोगों से इतनी प्रार्थना है कि अब भी वंचे हुए समय में अकल से काम लें और इनके लिए यही रास्ता ठीक है कि ये रास्ते से हट जाने का काम करें, वरना यह सदन और देश आप लोगों को हटाए बगैर नहीं रहेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने पेश करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

(व्यवधान)

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, अभी अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोस का भाषण हुआ। हम सब लोगों ने उसको बड़े गौर से सुना और सुनना भी चाहिए था। जब उनका भाषण खत्म हुआ तो जो अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाने वाले थे, उनमें से अधिकतर हाउस से उठकर चले गए। यह बात साबित करती है कि वे इस प्रस्ताव को कितनी गंभीरता से लाए हैं। जार्ज साहब कह रहे थे कि उनको बड़ी भारी आपत्ति है कि प्रधान मंत्री सदन में नहीं हैं। उनका सारा भाषण मैंने सुना। लेकिन उन्होंने कोई नई बात नहीं की ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही जो इस सदन में इस से पहले किसी ना किसी मौके पर कही न जा चुकी हो। उनके भाषण को अगर नोट किया जाए तो सारी वही बातें थी। इन का जिक्र होम मिनिस्ट्री की श्रॉट्स पर बहस के दौरान किया जा चुका है, इंडिस्ट्रियल मिनिस्ट्री की श्रॉट्स पर हुई बहस के दौरान किया जा चुका है या दूसरे मौकों पर किया जा चुका है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह उनका अधिकार है कि वे जब चाहें नो कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन ला सकते हैं। मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। इस का दो कारणों से लाया गया है इस समय खास तौर पर। प्रधान मंत्री दो दिन पहले ही बाहर गई हैं और उसके बाद इसको लाया गया है। क्यों? यह कहा गया खूल कर और अलबारा में भी यह आया है, आफिशली नहीं फार्मली नहीं बल्कि इन-फार्मली अपोजीशन के लोगों ने यह कहा है कि पहली बात तो यह है कि जब इंदिरा जी के एक्सपलेशन के बारे में रोज़ोयूशन हम लोग ले आए हैं तो इसका जवाब है नो कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन, उसको हम स्टाल करना चाहते हैं। दूसरी बात यह कही गई कि जरा मजा आएगा। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा लेकिन एक मंत्री ने कहा कि जरा मजा आएगा। इंदिरा जी बाहर हैं और वहां पर उन तक बात पहुंचेगी कि नो कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन आ गई है तो उनको परेशानी होगी। इन दो मोटिव्स से यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है। बात यह है कि हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग सरकार चलाने के काबिल तो थे ही नहीं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत असें से तीस साल से ये विरोध करते चले आ

रहे थे और मैं समझता था कि कुछ न कुछ कोई न कोई विरोधी दल की कहीं न कहीं एक सीमा होती है और सीमा में रह कर उसका काम भी करना होता है। लेकिन दो ढाई साल पावर टेस्ट करने के बाद उसकी पावर में वापिस आने की इतनी लालसा ज्यादा बढ़ गई है कि सारी सीमायें ही ऐसा करने के लिए वह पार कर सकता है, यह मैंने नहीं सोचा था। सभी सीमाओं को वह पार कर गया है। प्रधान मंत्री की एबसेंस में और प्रधान मंत्री चूँकि बाहर है इसलिए हम उनको परेशन करने में मैं बेवकूफी शब्द का इस्तेमाल तो नहीं करूँगा लेकिन अगर आप यह समझते थे और आपका यह ख्याल था कि आपकी इस मोशन से इंदिरा जी की एक्सप्लेनर का जो मामला था, प्रिविलेज का मामला था, उसको उलट करने के वास्ते कल जो प्रस्ताव यहां आया था, वह रुक जाएगा, तो आपकी अक्ल पर मातम करने के सिवा मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ, और मातम करने का मेरा जी चाहता है। उसको आप रोक नहीं सके। वह रुका नहीं। लेकिन एक फर्क है इन में और हम में। मुझे याद है जब ये प्रस्ताव लाए थे सदन में इंदिरा जी को निकालने का और इम्प्रिजन करने का उस समय मैं उस गैलरी में बैठा था। सारी बहस मैंने उस गैलरी में बैठ कर सुनी थी। यहां कांग्रेस के लोग विरोध में बैठे हुए थे। एक एक मिनट उस प्रस्ताव का डट कर विरोध कर रहे थे। माया थेवर जी यहां नहीं हैं। इन्होंने कहा था तथा कुछ और मेम्बरज ने कहा था कि याद रखो, तुम ने बहुत बड़े पाप किए हैं लेकिन अब इतना बड़ा पाप कर रहे हो कि जनता तुम को निकाल बाहर कर देगी, निकाल बाहर फेंक देगी और जनता ने इनको निकाल बाहर फेंक दिया। फर्क क्या है? कांग्रेस के लोगों ने यहां बैठ कर उस प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ बहादुरी से लड़ाई लड़ी। सारी स्पीचज भी मुझे याद है। जो तरीके अस्त्यार किए गए वे भी मुझे याद हैं। लेकिन कल इन्होंने क्या किया? कुछ एतराज किए। एतराज करने के बाद बजाय इसके कि तर्क का जवाब तर्क से देते, लाजिक का जवाब लाजिक से देते, जब बहस होने लगी तो भाग कर सब चले गए, वाक आउट कर गए।

इनको चाहिये था कि सामने बैठते। आज अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया है तो हमारी तरफ से मैंने पहले बोलना शुरू किया तो ये सदन से उठ कर बाहर चले गए हैं।

कौन नहीं जानता कि इंदिरा जी की सरकार बहुत स्थिर है? सारी दुनिया इसको जानती है। उसको पूर्ण बहुमत प्राप्त है, इसको भी सब जानते हैं। अगर आपका यह ख्याल है कि वह बाहर गई हुई है और उनकी पोजिशन खराब होगी तो मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बहुत गलत सोचते हैं। इंदिरा जी को कोई परेशानी नहीं हुई आपके प्रस्ताव से। उनके होने या न होने से हम को कोई परेशानी नहीं है। उनकी सरकार इतनी मजबूत है कि आप उसको हिला नहीं सकते हैं फिर चाहे वह यहां हों या न हों इसलिए अगर आप समझते हैं कि दुनिया के लोग धोखा खा जायेंगे, जिन देशों में वह गयी वहां के लोग समझेंगे कि इनकी सरकार हिल रही है तो हमारे विदेशी लोग इतने नासमझ नहीं हैं जितने आप हैं।

आपका अपना हाल क्या है? आप अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं, और राज हम क्या देखते कि फर्नाण्डिस के लोक दल के तीन लोक दल हो गये। एक चरण सिंह का, एक चन्द्रजीत यादव का और एक राज-नारायण का। दो जनता पार्टी हो गई। एक जनता पार्टी। और दूसरा भारतीय जनता पार्टी। इसके अलावा बहुगुणा जी अपना अलग झंडा लिए खड़े हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियों के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह भी दो के तीन हो गये और राजाना अखबारों में आ रहा है कि आई एम दी आल्टरनेटिव।

पहले क्या कहते थे! पहले कहते थे कि इन्दिरा जी की पार्टी इज ए पर्सनैलाइज्ड पार्टी। वहां पर्सनैलाइटी कल्ट है, इन्दिरा गांधी को ही प्रोजेक्ट करते हैं। अब इनमें से हर एक आदमी नाम ले कर के, एक एक प्रधान मंत्री नाम ले करके एक एक नाम प्रोजेक्ट कर रहा है, और कहते हैं वाजपेयी जी भावी प्रधान मंत्री, चरण सिंह भावी प्रधान मंत्री, अगर वह न हों तो जार्ज

[श्री एच्. के. एल. भगत]

फर्नान्डिस कहेंगे मेरा नम्बर लग जाये, बहुगुणा, बीजू, चन्द्रजीत यादव, मालूम नहीं 9, 10 आदमी, जवान भी, बुड्ढे भी सेमी जवान और सेमी बुड्ढे सब प्रधान मंत्री हाने के लिए रुड़े हैं दूल्हा बने तैयार हैं लेकिन न दूल्हन है कहीं और न बराती है। यह हालत अपोजीशन की है। माननीय जार्ज फर्नान्डिस को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ इस एक साल में फिर से साबित किया है कि अपोजीशन न हकूमत करने के काबिल है और न अपोजीशन करने के काबिल है। अब आपने बहुत बातें कहीं हैं, मैं अध्यक्ष जी, इस बात से खूश नहीं हूँ, अपोजीशन हानी चाहिये, अच्छी हानी चाहिये, तगड़ी और मजबूत अपोजीशन हानी चाहिए। जब यह पावर में थे तो लोग किस्सा कहते थे कि जब यह आपस में लड़ते थे तो इन्दिरा जी की तस्वीर मोरारजी भाई दिखा देते थे और और यह सब इकट्ठे हो जाते थे। यह उस वक्त एक कहानी मशहूर थी आप लोगों में कि यह तो पहली ही टूट जायेंगे। मोरारजी तस्वीर दिखा देते हैं और यह सारे डर कर इकट्ठा हो जाते हैं। अब भी नो-कन्फिडेंस पर कुछ इकट्ठे हो गये तो इन्दिरा जी के नाम पर ही थोड़ा बहुत जुड़े हुए हैं। इन्दिरा फोविया से सफर करती है। कैंसर की बीमारी का इलाज तो टूट लिया गया लेकिन इन्दिरा फोविया का कोई इलाज नहीं है क्योंकि यह उसकी गाड़ी से सफर करती है।

अभी माननीय जार्ज फर्नान्डिस देश के गरीबों के हित के लिये बड़ी चिन्ता प्रकट कर रहे थे। तीन काम माननीय फर्नान्डिस ने किये हैं मार्के के, बुरा न माने, उनका जाती आदर करता हूँ। पहला तो कार रैली पर पत्थर फेंके। इन्होंने कहा कि कार रैली नहीं हानी चाहिये। दूसरी बात इन्होंने कही रास्ता रोको। रेल रोकने की कोशिश करो। तीसरी बात अब इनका दल, और इनको मैं चार्ज करता हूँ कि इनका दल खड़ा हो कर के जगह जगह किसानों को कह रहा है कि अनाज न दो। क्यों कह रहे हैं? जवाब दीजिये कि चौधरी चरण सिंह और माननीय जार्ज फर्नान्डिस की वजारत में गेहूँ का दाम कितना बढ़ाया

था? शर्म आनी चाहिए। चूल्हा भर पानी में डूब मरो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने के कितने दाम अपने बढ़ाये थे? तुम ने प्याज वालों का क्या किया था? मैं माननीय फर्नान्डिस से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तुम्हारी सरकार ने किसानों के लिए क्या किया था? किसानों के जेल में डाला था, उनको डंडे मारें। जब कि इन्दिरा जी की सरकार ने किसानों के हित के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए हैं, उनके दाम बढ़ाये। और आज आप प्रॉक्लामेंट को संबोधित करने के लिए खुल्ला मञ्च लगा रहे हैं। रेल बन्द कर दो, अनाज सरकार को न दो। और अभी भाई एशियन गेम्स का जिक्र कर रहे थे। अब मेरे स्थान में जब एशियन गेम्स शुरू होंगे तो बाहर से जो लोग आयेंगे उन पर आप पत्थर फेंकेंगे। खूमी की बात है कि आपके विरोध की कोई परवाह नहीं करता।

अभी इन्होंने कहा हमारा अविश्वास प्रस्ताव जनता की भावनाओं का इजहार करता है। अभी इन्होंने इंडिया टू-डे का जिक्र किया और कहा कि उसने किमान रैली के बारे में कुछ लिखा है, मैं आज उस पर बहस नहीं करता, लेकिन इसी पत्र ने, जो अक्सर इन्दिरा जी का क्रिटिक है, उसने 15, 20 दिन पहले एक ऑपिनिन लिखा है, एक सर्वे में लिखा है कि "इन्दिरा दाउन्सेज वैक" और उसमें फिगर्स दी हैं कि इन्दिरा गांधी को आज भी देश के बहुमत का विश्वास हासिल है। यह "इंडिया टू-डे" ने लिखा है। इसके अलावा और भी 53 परसेंट का लिखा गया है, आपका तो 2 परसेंट है शम्सी जी, आप किस गिनती में हैं? (व्यवधान) जितने आप हमसे दूर होते जा रहे हो, अगली दफा आओगे ही नहीं, यह लिख लो (व्यवधान)

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि असेम्बली के इलैक्शन हम जीते, बाई-इलैक्शन हम जीते और ओपीनियन-पोल जितने भी आये हैं वह सब कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा गांधी को अलावा कुछ है ही नहीं। सारे अखबार, जनरल, जिसमें आपके सिम्पैथेटिक भी हैं, वह सब लिखते हैं कि अपोजीशन

कूट नहीं, अपीक्षित खत्म हो गई, मूर्ख हो गई, उसमें जान नहीं रह गई, कूट नहीं है और जार्ज फर्नान्डोस खड़े होकर कह रहे हैं कि यह साल जो है इस सरकार का कूट नहीं है, उनका बड़ा अच्छा है।

इन्होंने कॉमनल रायट्स का जिक्र किया और कहा कि सरकार के डाकमैन्ट्स से साबित होता है कि ज्यादा आदमी मरे हैं। यह तो सरकार को क्रेडिट है कि उसने सही पिक्चर दे दी, अगर आप होते तो इसको छिपा लेते, चुप हो जाते।

(व्यवधान)

बोला आपने? हम बड़ा नहीं रहे। यह साल संघर्ष का साल रहा है। आप आग लगाते हैं और हम आग को बुझाते हैं। आपको तो खूबी होती है। हमारे जार्ज फर्नान्डीज साहब जिस दिन अखबार में पढ़ लेते हैं कि वहाँ दंगा हो गया तो उनका खून बढ़ जाता है। उनको मोका मिल जाता है इंदिरा गांधी को गाली देने का।

दाम के बारे में कहा गया कि दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। हम मानते हैं कि दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन दाम का मुकाबला आपने क्या किया? जात-पात की बात आप करते हैं, जिस समय आपने हिन्दुस्तान की गद्दी छोड़ी उस समय भारत बिल्कुल "आन दा वर्ज आफ इन्ट्रिगेशन" था। असम को लीजिये, जब आपने 80 में सरकार छोड़ी, जब पिछले साल में आपको और आपकी जनता पार्टी की कृपा हुई उस समय क्या हालत थी। आज असम पहले से बेहतर है या नहीं? गुजरात में आपको कोशिशों के बावजूद भी अब सुधार हुआ है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिहार में क्या हो रहा है?

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत : बिहार में सबसे ज्यादा खराबी हुई है। सबसे ज्यादा जात-पात को बढ़ावा देना, भगड़ा करना और करवाना, जब राम विलास पासवान की सरकार थी, वह उस जमाने से है और जात-पात को बढ़ावा आपने दिया है।

हम इस बात से बहुत खुश नहीं हैं, हमें बहुत तकलीफ होती है, दंगों से देश

को नुकसान होता है, हम सब लोगों का सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। जब हरिजननों पर अत्याचार होता है या कॉमनल दंगे होते हैं, उससे देश गिरता है, उसकी ताकत कम होती है। एज ए पाटी जिन लोगों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, वह हमारे ज्यादा नजदीक हैं, वह हमको वोट देते हैं। हमारी दिलचस्पी इन दंगों में नहीं है, आप उनको भड़काना चाहते हैं। कोई भी दंगा होता है तो आप उसका नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं।

अभी हमारे भाई फर्नान्डीस कह रहे थे कि अन्धों पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया। उनका भी इस्तेमाल आप अपने पॉलिटिकल पर-पेज के लिए करना चाहते हैं। कोई किसी प्रकार का भी मौका मिल जाये, हमारी सरकार की बातें कहते रहते हैं, अभी कह रहे थे कि राजस्थान के चीफ सैक्रेटरी को यों कर दिया और सैक्रेटरी को हटा दिया। आप सरकार की एक नहीं, दो, चार, दस बातें और भी कह सकते हैं, लेकिन एक चमत्कार किसी ने नहीं किया जो कि अपने किया है। मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था इस बात को, लेकिन मजबूरी में कह रहा हूँ। यह बात हमारे भारतवर्ष के इतिहास में रही है कि अगर कोई इन्सान अपना शरीर छोड़ दे तो हमारे ऋषियों, मुनियों और सन्तों ने अपने तप से उस मरे हुए आदमी को जिन्दा कर दिया और इस प्रकार के चमत्कार वह करते थे। लेकिन एक चमत्कार आपने किया था कि अपने बड़े महान नेता श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के जिन्दा होते हुए भी उन्हें इस हाउस में मुर्दा घोषित कर दिया था। अब यह हुकूमत चलायेंगे, इंदिरा जी की सरकार की जगह यह फर्नान्डीज को लायेंगे।

यह इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री की बात सुना रहे थे, मैं इनकी कहानी में जाना नहीं चाहता, मैंने चिकमंगलूर में भी बड़ा देखा था इनको, और मैं परसनल नहीं होना चाहता क्योंकि इस हाउस के हर मੈम्बर का मैं आदर करता हूँ। उनकी आदत है और उन्होंने अपनी आदत के मुताबिक काम करना है। वह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव इसलिये लाये थे कि सेशन खत्म होने वाला है, सब इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में लग जायेंगे और

[श्री एच्. के. एल. भगत]

जो रज्यूलूशन कल आया है वह रुक जायेगा।

It is a battle of tactics.

आप यह मोशन टैक्टिक्स के तौर पर लाए हैं, लेकिन इसमें आपको दिलचस्पी नहीं है और आप जानते हैं कि इसके कोई माने नहीं हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि आपोजीशन को विरोध करना है, कुछ कहना है, लोगों में जाना है, हर बात को उठाना है, लेकिन मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इरैस-पासिवल होने की भी कोई लिमिट होती है, थिएट्रिकल होने की भी कोई लिमिट होती है, चाइल्डिश होने की भी कोई लिमिट होती है। अगर वे हमारा फायदा नहीं साँचते, तो कम से कम अपना फायदा तो साँचा होता। आदमी में इतनी तो अकल होनी चाहिए कि मेरा फायदा किस में है और नुकसान किस में है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि इस तरह के थिएट्रिकल कर के, गलत बातें कह कर, जनता को गुमराह कर के और भड़का कर आप फिर सत्ता में आ जाएंगे, तो आप गलतफहमी में हैं। ऐसा कर के आप तीस साल तक सत्ता में नहीं आ पाए। आप बुरा न मानें—हमारे लोग भी शायद बुरा मानेंगे—लेकिन 1977 में जो आप सत्ता में आ गए, तो अपनी लियाकत से नहीं आए, बल्कि हमारी वजह से आए। उस बात को भूल जाएं।

(व्यवधान)

उनको डेमोक्रेसी में बहुत विश्वास है। श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस अभी डेमोक्रेसी की दुहाई दे रहे थे। डेमोक्रेसी में उनका विश्वास इतना है कि जब यह पार्लियामेंट चन कर आई, तो उसके एक हफ्ते के बाद चौधरी चरण सिंह कहने लगे कि :

The Parliament has lost its relevance.

इसी लिए शायद अब वह पार्लियामेंट में नहीं आते हैं, कभी कभी भाषण देने के लिए आ जाते हैं। चूंकि वह सत्ता से हट गए, इस लिए पार्लियामेंट की रोलबैस ही नहीं रही। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के रूप में उन्होंने

पार्लियामेंट को एक दिन भी फेस नहीं किया, मगर जब हम जीत गए, तो पार्लियामेंट की रोलबैस खत्म हो गई। मैं समझता था कि शायद इस नोकानफिडेंस मोशन पर बोलने के लिए वह आ जाएं, लेकिन वह नहीं आए।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस को पार्लियामेंट और उसके इलैक्शन में विश्वास है। वह हमें सुना रहे थे कि हमें 42 परसेंट वोट मिले। लेकिन उनको तो सिर्फ 4.2 परसेंट ही वोट मिले। क्या उससे आगे कुछ है? — कुछ नहीं। आपके पल्ले कुछ हैं नहीं। लोग आपके साथ नहीं हैं। दम आपमें नहीं है। हाँ, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि भाषण आपका बड़ा जोरदार होता है। योग्य भी है भाषण योग्यता से करते हैं। लेकिन चालाकी तो पकड़ी जाती है—और भी बैठे हैं पकड़ने वाले। इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि यह अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव न तो सीरियसली लाया गया है, न इससे उनको कोई फायदा होने वाला है और न किसी को फायदा होने वाला है।

It was only a tactical exercise which will boomerang on them.

हिन्दुस्तान की जनता समझती है कि आज की आपोजीशन महज नाटक है। नाटक में भी दिखावे की सच्चाई होती है, लेकिन इन के दिखावे की सच्चाई होती है, लेकिन बिल्कुल झूठा नाटक है और जनता पर इसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है।

आपके ब्याल में हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर तहत खराब हो गई है। यह ठीक है कि जो तस्वीर हम चाहते हैं, वह नहीं है आज। जितना सुधार हम चाहते हैं, वह नहीं हो पाया है। जनता की कठिनाइयाँ हैं। हम संघर्ष से गुजर रहे हैं, कठिनाइयों से गुजर रहे हैं। लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी और आपके एपरांच में यह फर्क है कि आप जलती हुई आग में तेल डालना चाहते हैं, जबकि इन्दिरा गांधी मेहनत कर के उस आग को बुझाना चाहती हैं। आप लोगों की कठिनाइयों पर मुस्कराना चाहते हैं, मगर इन्दिरा गांधी कठिनाइयों का मुकाबला मुस्कराहट से करना चाहती हैं। यह साल रहा है इन एपरांचिज के संघर्ष का। हमें विश्वास है देश की जनता

पर । अभी तो थोड़े दिनों में बाई-इलेक्शन होने वाले हैं । सब के सामने आ जायेंगे कि आपकी बात सही है या हमारा । इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि This No-Confidence Motion by the opposition is just a tactical drama, a very childish act and more than that I should not say. This is bound to boomerang on them.

श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदवाई (मंत्र) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। हमारे साथी जार्ज फर्नान्डिस साहब ने इस सरकार के खिलाफ जो अद्भुत एतमाद की तहरीक आज सदन में पेश की है मैं उसका सख्ती के साथ विरोध करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ । जार्ज फर्नान्डिस साहब, मुझे आज वह वक्त याद आ रहा है कि जब मैं आजमगढ़ से जीतकर आई थी और वही बैठे थे जहाँ आज आप बैठे हैं और आप इस तरफ बैठे थे। जूलाई में जब सवा दो साल आपके सरकार चल चुकी थी उस वक्त हमारी पार्टी ने उस वक्त की सरकार के खिलाफ नॉ कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन मूव किया था तो मरे खयाल से उस वक्त की मिनिस्ट्री में सब से ज़ोरदार और ध्वंशकार तकरीर जार्ज फर्नान्डिस साहब, आपकी थी। वह आखिरी तकरीर थी और दूसरे दिन आप उस पार्टी को छोड़ कर चले गए थे। मैं हवाला देना चाहूंगी आप की स्पीच का । बहुत लम्बी स्पीच थी, थोड़ा सा हिम्मा हो उसका मैं पढ़ना चाहूंगी :

“Now, Sir, what is that dynamic decade's performance, against which he would like to judge us ? We have been in power for only two years and three months so far and we could have not moved the Himalayas. We could not have done that.”

सवा दो साल के आप के राज्य के बाद आज इस के लिए क्या आप का खयाल है कि साल सवा साल के बाद आप आज यह नो-कॉन्फिडेंस लाए हैं । What is your benchmark, Mr. George Fernandes ? आपने इस चीज का जोरशोर के साथ विरोध किया और आज मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगी, मैं तो समझती हूँ जैसा भगत जी ने कहा, दुनिया की सब से बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी को

मानने वाली और सब से बड़ी पार्लिया-मेंट हमारे मुल्क की है और मैं समझती हूँ कि अपोजीशन को गैर-संजीदगी का मवा से बड़ा सबूत यह है कि जब नेता सदन मौजूद न हों और महीनों से यह मालूम हो कि वह दूसरे मुल्कों के दौरे पर जाने वाली हैं ऐसी हालत में ठीक उस दिन अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव ला कर रख दिया जाए मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि बड़ी ही अनस्पोर्टिंग चीज आपने की है जो अपोजीशन को तरफ से यह तहरीक आज लाए हैं। तीन महीने का बजट सेशन हो गया, कोई ऐसा मसला नहीं आया कि जिस के ऊपर यहाँ चर्चा नहीं हुई हो या वक्त नहीं दिया गया हो तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आज ही के दिन छोट कर क्यों लाया गया ? या तो यह समझा जाय कि अब कुछ बाई-एलेक्शन होने वाले हैं और उसके लिए चर्चा यही से शुरू हो जाय अखबारों में या जो भी आप कहें, जैसा भगत जी ने कहा, वह मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहती लेकिन आज मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि आज मुल्क जिन हालात में से गुजर रहा है, पिछले तीन सालों का जनता पार्टी का मिम-रूल उसका कारण रहा है, आज मैं दावा के साथ यह कह सकती हूँ ।

मुझे बड़ी हंसी आई जब जार्ज साहब यह कह रहे थे कि हम लोगों की पार्टी का पढ़ने लिखने से कोई वास्ता नहीं और मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आप पढ़ लिख कर आंकड़ों के चक्कर चला कर दूसरों को बे-वकूफ बनाना खूब समझते हैं । आज आप यह कहते हैं कि किसानों को हम ने बेवकूफ बनाया । मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि किसानों को हमने बेवकूफ बनाया ? आप ने सौ रुपये उन्हें गेहूँ की कीमत दी थी, हम ने 130 रुपये गेहूँ की कीमत उन को दी। यह हमारे बेवकूफी है ? कम से कम 130 रुपये । इस के अलावा गन्ना आपने खेतों में जलवाया । उस गन्ने की कीमत आज 32 और 34 रुपये किसानों को मिली । आप ने हर कोशिश की कि गन्ने की फ़ैक्ट्रियों में गन्ना न जाय, मिलों हड़ताल पर चली जाय, गन्ना किसान मिलों को गन्ना न दें। आपने बिकवाया गन्ना 3 रुपये क्विंटल और हम जब दे रहे हैं 23-24 रुपये और 32 रुपये क्विंटल तब आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं,

[श्रीमती मींसना किदवाई]

हर मिल पर आप के लोग जा रहे हैं, मैं खुद बड़ी इज्जत करती हूँ चौधरी साहब की और उनको बीबी की, वह तक हर मिल पर गईं लेकिन किसी गन्ना किसान ने उनकी बात नहीं सुनी। आज आप कहते हैं कि किसानों के हम हक में नहीं हैं? मैं आप से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि वह किसान सम्मेलन जो हुआ था और कराड़ों रुपये जो किसान सम्मेलन के नाम पर जमा हुए थे जरा मुझे जार्ज साहब अपने जवाब में बता दें कि कितने प्रतिशत आपने उसमें से किसान के वेलफेयर पर खर्च किया? कितना रुपया जमा हुआ था और कितना रुपया आपने किसानों के लिए खर्च किया?

आज आप कहते हैं हमारा रिजर्व फंड कितना था? लेकिन आज मैं कह सकती हूँ कि 1977 में जनता पार्टी शासन में आई लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ किसी भी जमहूरियत का मानने वाले देश के लिए जो संहतमन्द निशानी होती है, किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार आए उसको चलाने के लिए कुछ जरूरी चीजें होती हैं, उस वक्त आपके लिए पॉलिटिकल गूडविल थी, आपके लिए अनाज का बहुत बड़ा भंडार था, फारेन एक्सचेंज का बहुत बड़ा भंडार था, सूटैबल प्राइसेज थी, मुल्क में हर तरफ अमनो अमान था लेकिन उसके बावजूद आप सरकार नहीं चला पाए। उस वक्त भी आप बड़े बड़े आंकड़े देकर हमसे कहते थे कि हमने बहुत कुछ सम्हाला है। जार्ज साहब कहते हैं 38 अरब को फरेन एक्सचेंज को 58 अरब में बदल दिया लेकिन मुझे यह शिकायत है कि अगर कांग्रेस सरकार बनी रहती तो हम 58 अरब का जगह 78 और 80 अरब करके दिखा देते। आप एक पढ़े लिखे और काबिल इन्सान हैं, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है लेकिन अगर आप सन 1980 और 1981 का मुकाबला सन 1952, 1950 या 1948 से करें तो यकीनन आपको यह लगेगा कि उस वक्त कोई तरक्की नहीं थी और आज बहुत तरक्की है। असल चीज यह है कि किसी भी मुल्क की तरक्की करने के लिए पहले इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर को जरूरत होती है, इण्ड-

स्ट्रुक्चर के लिए और तालीम के लिए जब बुनियाद बन जाती है तब फिर आगे बढ़ने में दिक्कत नहीं होती है। जैसे पहाड़ों को खोदकर हम कोई सड़क निकालना चाहते हैं तो पहले बड़ी परेशानी आती है लेकिन एक बार अगर सड़क हमवार हो जाए तो फिर उसको आगे कहीं भी ले जाना बड़ा आसान रहता है। हमारे कांग्रेस को सरकार ने पहाड़ काटे, जमीन हमवार की, बुनियाद डाली और आप उसपर इमारत खड़ी करने के लिए आए तो वह भी आपने टूटो-भट्टी कर दी।

आपने बहुत जोरदार तरीके से कहा था कि 6 पार्टीज इकट्ठा होकर मैनस्ट्रीम में शामिल हुईं और आपसे में डिफरेंसज भी है लेकिन वह पार्टियां मैन स्ट्रीम से फिर उन्हीं नालियों में घूस गईं।

आज मैं कहती हूँ अपोजीशन से कि आपने तजकिया किया किसान आन्दोलन का लेकिन वह किसने कराया? उसका जिम्मेदार कौन है? आपने हमेशा घेराव और आन्दोलन की राजनीति चलाई। हम भी तीन साल अपोजीशन में रहे, हमने कॉर्गिश की कि आपको जिम्मेदार अपोजीशन का रोल निभाना भी सिखा दें लेकिन अफसोस है वह भी आप नहीं सीख सके। हमने कभी आपका घेराव नहीं किया, कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं की जिससे कि नेशनल इन्स्टिट्यूट को कोई धक्का पहुंचे लेकिन आप वही कर रहे हैं जिससे कि नेशनल इन्स्टिट्यूट को धक्का पहुंचे। आपने कॉर्गिश की किसानों का आन्दोलन करा कर कि उनकी जो भी फसल है—प्याज, गन्ना गेहूं वगैरह—उसको उनके घर में ही सड़ा दिया जाए। यह मानी हुई बात है कि अगर प्रोडक्शन कम होगा तो मंहगाई को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अगर आपने किसानों को बेवकूफ बना लिया होता और किसानों ने मिलों पर अपना गन्ना नहीं पहुंचाया होता तो आज चीनी 25-30 रुपये किलो से कम पर नहीं बिक रही होती आज आप कॉर्गिश कर रहे हैं, एक तरफ आप मजदूरों में जाकर कहते हैं कि हड़ताल करो, बोनस के मामले में तालाबन्दी करो और दूसरी तरफ जब आप आवाज

में जाते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि मंहगाई कितनी बढ़ गई है। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि किसानों को दाम मिलना चाहिये—दो से रूपया क्विंटल और दूसरी तरफ आवाम में जाकर कहते हैं कि यह इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार है, जो आपको दो रु. और तीन रु. किलो में गेहूँ खिला रही है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसा कान सा तरीका है कि किसान को डंड सा रूपया मिले और आवाम को एक रूपया किलो गेहूँ मिले। यह सोचने और समझने की बात है।

15.00

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज आपको अपने दोस्त बायें-बायें नजर नहीं आए। तीन साल में आपने अपनी सोशियलिस्ट विचारधारा को अपनी सरकार के जरिए आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन आपने देखा कि आपके साथ बैठे हुए, जो आपके दोस्त बनते थे, उन्होंने सड़म ज्यादा फायदा उठाया और आज वह पाटों, जिसका विश्वास रहा है दो कांभी नजारे पर, उन्होंने इस मुल्क में कितनी बड़ी एक चीज पैदा कर दी। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप उन शिशु मंदिर को बन्द नहीं कर सकते, जो हिन्दुस्तान के पवित्र मंदिर में आग लगाना चाहते हैं। आज आप यह नहीं कर सकते कि जो वहाँ चीजें सिलाई जाती हैं, पढ़ाई जाती हैं, उन मासूम बच्चों को जिनका पूरा करियर, पूरी जिन्दगी आप खराब कर सकते हैं, इस ओर हमने कभी नहीं देखा कि आप उनसे कभी लड़ें हों। चाहे आपकी सरकार हो या हमारी सरकार हो, लेकिन वह खतरनाक अलामत है, अलामत की तरफ देखिए, उस जड़ की तरफ देखिए, आज आप आग लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और पानी डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं—यह आपके लिए या हमारे लिए नहीं, बल्कि मुल्क के लिए घातक है। आज आपको सोचना पड़ेगा कि कौन नेशनल इश्तूज होने चाहिए कि जहाँ पर हमारा और आपका सम्झौता हो। चाहे वह नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन हो और चाहे जात-पात से ऊपर उठकर सोचने की बात हो, चाहे मुल्क को स्वायत्तता की बात हो, चाहे मुल्क को प्रोडक्शन की बात हो, चाहे एबुकेसन की बात हो—लेकिन कौन

इश्तूज होने चाहिए, जिन पर पाटों लाइन से उभर उठकर साबें और कोशिश करें कि इस मुल्क को कैसे बनायें।

मुझे खुशी है कि कल श्री बलौराम भगत द्वारा रिजोल्यूशन लाया गया, जो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ प्रिवेलेज कमेटी का फैसला था (व्यवधान) उसको रद्द किया गया। आपको तीन साल का मौका आवाम ने दिया, लेकिन अपने उसको सिर्फ श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी तक ही मंहदूद रखा कि कैसे श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को खत्म किया जाए और मैं तो यहां तक कह सकती हूँ कि इनको सबसे बड़ी जेलसी हमारे लीडर्स से है, क्योंकि इनके पास कोई लीडर तो है नहीं... (व्यवधान)

एधः माननीय सदस्य : इनमें हर आदमी लीडर है।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किरदई : मैंने किसी अखबार में देखा था कि इन्होंने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की लीडरशिप को माना है। लेकिन आज भगड़ा इस बात का है कि इनमें दूसरा लीडर कौन होगा—बाइजी हों, बहगुणा जी हों, जार्ज साहब हों या कोई और हो?—लेकिन सवाल यह है, जानी-मांची बात है कि बगैर लीडर के कोई नहीं चलती है। बगैर लीडर के कोई मुल्क नहीं चलता है। आज

15.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी न सिर्फ इस मुल्क की लीडर हैं, बल्कि देखनी मुसालिक की जानी मानी लीडर समझी जाती हैं। आज जार्ज साहब ने कह दिया कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी सिर्फ देखनी मुसालिक के दारे पर गई हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आपको लीडर कभी टम कर्सी से उठकर बेलछी में गए, पिपरा में गए, नारायणपुर में गए। आप तो बड़े भारी मजदूरों के नेता हैं। जब कालूर में टैक्सटाइल मिल में मजदूरों को भूना जा रहा था, उस वक्त आप कहाँ थे? जब पुस्त नगर में खेतहर मजदूरों पर, किसानों पर गोलियाँ चली थीं, उस वक्त आप कहाँ थे? मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप को

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किवदाई]

रिजूम में क्या हुआ या हमारे रिजूम में क्या हुआ, इससे इस मुल्क की किस्मत वाली नहीं है। आप के भाषणों से, आपके बयानात से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के ऊपर कुछ आंच आने वाली नहीं है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को इस मुल्क का बच्चा-बच्चा मानता है, जानता है और दिल से इज्जत तथा मोहब्बत करता है, जो आप लोगों में कोई भी उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है।

मैं सिर्फ इतना रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि आप मुल्क के हालात को देखिए, उन ताकतों को देखिए उन फोर्सों को देखिए, जो इस मुल्क को सालमियात के खिलाफ, इन मुल्क की मजबूती के खिलाफ, इस मुल्क की आत्मनिर्भरता के खिलाफ आज जागरूक हैं, जिनके चक्कर में आज आप भी हैं। आज आप इंडस्ट्रीमल प्रोडक्शन को ले लीजिए। हमने कभी भी सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट करने की बात नहीं कही। जब आप इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर थे तो मेरे ही सवाल के जवाब में आपने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की चूरी सीमेंट फैक्टरी का प्रोडक्शन 20 परसेंट है जबकि पहले वह 70 परसेंट था। क्या वजह थी जो उसका इतना प्रोडक्शन गिर गया था? उसकी वजह यही थी कि तीन सीलों में इस मुल्क की ऐसी हालत कर दी गयी थी कि मुल्क कहां से कहां पहुंच गया।

ये सारी बातें आपको संजीदगी से देखनी चाहिए। आपको उन फोर्सों को बनेकाब करना चाहिए जो इस मुल्क को नुकसान पहुंचा रही हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि आज हमारे इंडियन ओशन में तहल्का मचा हुआ है। जब आप पावर में थे तो आपसे जब यह पूछा गया कि आप इस मामले में क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो जवाब मिलता है कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यू. एन. ओ. गये थे लेकिन इस मामले पर उनकी कोई खास बातचीत नहीं हुई। इतने अहम मामले पर आपकी नजर नहीं गयी। आपकी नजर किस चीज पर गयी कि किसी तरीके से भी श्रीमती गांधी की मेम्बरशिप को खारिज किया जाए, किसी तरीके से जल्दी से जल्दी उन्हें जेल भिजवा दिया जाए।

आपको उस वक्त बहुत माँके थे। आपसे लोगों ने बड़ी आशाएं और उम्मीदें बांधी थी। आपने उनकी वे आशाएं और उम्मीदें पूरी नहीं कीं। आज भी आपके सोचने का वही ढंग है कि किस तरह से झूठ बोल कर लोगों को बहकावें, गुम-राह करें। ये जो नारे आप लगा रहे हैं वे आपके हक में नहीं हैं। कोई भी इनसे बहकावे में नहीं आयेगा लेकिन मुल्क के लिए ये सब से ज्यादा खतरनाक है। इसीलिए मैं आपसे इतिहास करूंगी कि आप अपनी ये बचकाना हरकतों से बाज आए, कुछ सोचें और समझें। कुछ समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने की तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिए। हमें इस मुल्क को शानदार तरीके से आगे बढ़ाने को कोशिश करनी है तभी हम सब आगे बढ़ेंगे और यह मुल्क आगे बढ़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
(Howrah): Sir, at the outset I make the stand of my party clear.

We are not the sponsors of the No-Confidence Motion, but we supported this motion. Our consideration was that the No-Confidence Motion should be debated in the presence of the Prime Minister because she is the real authority, the only authority, and that is why her performance over the last 16 months should be debated in her presence so that at least from the debate the Government and the Ruling Party may try to learn something about their bankruptcy or failure. However, when the No-Confidence Motion has come, we realise the necessity and importance of this because the situation has reached a stage when every day you might see the reflector here. Two or three days before, our Speaker showed a list of adjournment motions, 200 or 300 I do not know. So many issues outside are affecting the people whom we partly represent. You have got a massive mandate. I take it for granted, at least a partial mandate we have got. So, we feel that the issues must be raised here. But the relationship is becoming so bitter that unless you allow this thing to be raised here, acrimonious debates and exchanges of words are taking place. (Interruptions). Nobody individually should be blamed for this. You are also now working under tension because tension is growing. That is the feature of the country today. What are

the main reasons for this tension ? That is to be understood. If you do not understand that, there is no future for the millions and millions of the people so long as you are running the State. This is an objective reality because you are representing a system which has historically been outmoded and which is decaying and dying out. You are representing the capitalist system. A new system has already come into existence in the world and you have been forced to accept as your objective 'the establishment of socialism'. But your practice and performance is just the opposite. That is why I want that you must give a patient hearing to what we want to speak.

When we are discussing a No Confidence Motion I am not simply dealing with sixteen months performance of this Government because this is the Government which has been in power since 1947. There was a break of 2 years and 9 months only and you know we supported a No Confidence Motion against the Janata Government also. The arguments and the points that we raised are still valid in your case because our main complaint against the Janata Government was that their policy basically is the same which you pursue. Logically they had to go. Again you have come in not because of your strength but because of the weakness of the Opposition. Here lies your strength. So long as the Opposition is divided you are safe. The moment they are united you are finished if there is Parliamentary democracy. That you know. You are realising this. That is why the attempt has started to do away with Parliamentary democracy completely.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): No.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Let me explain. It is not according to your desire. Things are working. Social forces are at work despite your desire and you do not see which are the social forces that are in action. Why are they in action. It is because you cannot solve any of the basic problems of the masses.

I come to the main points. Why has this situation come today in India? Things are going out of the control of everybody, not only yours. Political parties and every thing has become unstable. You are slitting. You cannot say that you are united. Today, it has appeared in the press that six of your M.L.As have resigned in Assam from your party. This shows that your unity and integrity is under stress. There is discontentment among them. They raised certain issues in Tea Garden Areas. The Chief Minister did not agree or was incapable of satisfying them. They tried through

you to put pressure on the Chief Minister who has failed. Now they have taken action. They have resigned. Every Government has become unstable. Why? Because your theory and practice are totally opposite. Your argument is if there is political stability, economy will be stable. We have repeatedly told you that unless there is economic stability, there can be no political stability. Unless you bring about basic changes in the lives of the common man, unless you solve their basic problems you cannot be stable. This is a historic basic fact. (Interruptions). I am discussing a very serious thing. I am not attacking anybody personally.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When your chance comes, you can repudiate it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The question is how can you solve the basic problems of the masses. What are the basic problem ? The basic problems are:

1. Food
2. Clothing
3. Accommodation
4. Health
5. Education.

These five things are basic and very essential.

What is the position on the food front? Our Finance Minister is here. I read his speech which has come in the Economic Times today.

Yesterday, the Finance Minister gave reply to the debate on the Finance Bill in the Rajya Sabha—here, I see a completely self-complacent outlook—that the economy is now looking up. This is an observation made by our Rashtrapati also. What is the experience of the common man? Is the common man experiencing that the economy is looking up, that the economy in his life is becoming more and more helpful to him ? It is just the opposite. So the experience of the common man and your understanding of the whole situation are totally opposite.

You always compare and put yourself in a favourable position with that of Western developed capitalist countries. Our Finance Minister has replied on the question of inflation. He says that the increase in consumer price index, for example, in 1980 over the previous year was 9.1 per cent—Mr. Geroge Fernandes has given some figures; you can compare

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

—in India compared with 12.4 per cent in the U.S. and 15.1 per cent in the U.K. In the United Kingdom, already inflation has gone down and it has come to, so far as I have seen in the papers, 11 per cent. In Indonesia, it is 17.1 per cent; 34 per cent in South Korea, 28.8 per cent in Mexico, 15.8 per cent in Pakistan, 14.4 per cent in Philippines and 22.4 per cent in Venezuela. We are a country where 50 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. Even if we take 9 per cent increase in inflation for granted, in a year, how much is the hardship for the people whose standard of living is below the poverty line?

You are comparing with those countries which are affluent countries whose general standard of living is so high that 10 or 15 or 20 per cent increase in inflation is not causing so much hardship to them as it is causing to the people of India.

Our Ministers never compare with socialist countries. But our Prime Minister compared with socialist countries. She has now started an ideological fight. This is what she said in the meeting of the National Development Council. I am quoting from the Sunday Statesman of February 15, 1981.

"Mrs. Gandhi said, at least one so called ideal society continued to import vast quantities of grains from every available market, specifically the capitalist countries, while our bourgeois policies have made us self-sufficient. The trouble with our leftist friends—these are her words—is that they continue to think in archaic terms and in grooves of ideas which have long become outdated and which the most orthodox socialist countries have given up.

Mrs. Gandhi further said, India's socialism was a logical development of the concept of democracy to suit the requirements of our system which was built on the mobilisation of private initiative for the greatest good of society."

All capitalists here are engaged in building socialism, including black money owners. She said India's leaders chose this mixed economy consciously and deliberately "We intend to come to what we believe will take us perhaps slowly but certainly and more surely towards socialism". She said:

Now, Mr. Venkataraman would listen.

This country, she has not mentioned the name, but it is quite obvious that it is Soviet Union because they are importing foodgrains.

This is 'Breznev's Report' This is the latest Soviet Russian's Party Congress report. I am quoting from that (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the ideology?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Her ideological theory is that socialism will be built by individual private capitalists. This is the ideology. You are to understand what ideology you are advocating. Please listen. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I am reading out. (Interruptions) I am not imputing anything to her. I am reading out Breznev's Report. "Although all the past three years were unfavourable, the grain harvest has averaged 205 million tonnes per year. This is the production, 205 million tonnes.

Our population is now 68 crores. At the time of her above remarks it was considered nearly 65 crores. 130 million tonnes is our production. We are very proud of that.

Soviet population is now 26 crores Their production is 205 million tonnes

65 crores of people having 131 million tonnes on the one side and 26 crores of people having 205 million tonnes. Who is advancing? I ask you just to give a reply. Not only that. (Interruptions)

This is "Times of India". (Interruptions). You will reply not to me but to your heart. (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order order, please. Don't disturb.

बाचार्य भगवान दौब (अजमेर) : नहीं ऐसे आन्दोलन नहीं होते, वहाँ ऐसे पटरियां नहीं रोकती जातीं ।

(अवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the Prime Minister has not mentioned about any country. Why are you worried?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Soviet Union is importing. There is no denying this fact. I am saying that Soviet Union is importing. Why? A news appeared in the "Times of India", just on the eve of the Party Congress it writes that at that time there was a drought. Now it has passed. It stresses that the economy of the USSR continues to be free from crisis, and that there has been

no unemployment for half a century. Retail prices for bread, sugar, milk, meat, butter and most other foodstuffs and non-food household commodities, it points out, has not changed in the last 10 to 15 years. The price has not changed. So too is the case of house rent and transport which have not changed for the last half a century. The general price index moved up by only 2 points from 1970 to 1980." Will you compare this with our country? I am asking you. (Interruptions)

Now I come to China. This is Chinese construction. Because I am in India I am trying to give the comparative facts. (Interruptions)

This is the report of the Prime Minister of China. I am not reading out the whole thing. 'The success in 1980. Targets— for 1981.'

"All these have stimulated the peasants to produce more and accelerate agricultural growth. In 1979, the gross output of agriculture by value increased by 8.6% over 1978. Total grain output was 332.12 million tonnes." 27.37 million tonnes more than the excellent harvest of 1978.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : What is the position this year, in 1981, in China?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I do not know it. The population of China is 100 crores, the grain output is 332 million tonnes; here you have 65 crores and 331 million tonnes. Now, you divide and see what is the per capita consumption. I will ask Mr Venkataraman to compare with these and not simply with the capitalist countries. Mr. Venkataraman, the Finance Minister, has admitted that these developed capitalist countries are in a crisis. Throughout the world, the capitalist system is in deep crisis. As in 1933, again, the world crisis has seriously accentuated. That is why, their internal market has completely shrunk; the factories are being closed. These are known facts, known at least to those who are conversant with world developments. In order to keep their profits, they are very much interested in dumping their goods in these underdeveloped or newly developed countries. And he has replied yesterday that, in order to prevent that, Government have increased some duty on imports of some good. What is the position of the total economy? The posi-

tion of the total economy in our country is same. If we judge by the policies which Government is pursuing, it is to give concession after concession to the monopolies and big houses

SHRI MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA (Udaipur) : How much is the cultivated area in China, how much in Russia, and how do we compare with them in this matter?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I will give you the figures later on. Personally I will give you all the figures. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : How many contracts have been given by the Chinese Government to Birlas? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : So, you must seriously think it over...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only if the hon. Member yields, you can interrupt; otherwise, you should not.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The Indian Constitution, in its Directive Principles, has categorically stated that the policies of the Government should be pursued with an objective to reduce the disparities between the rich and the poor. For 30 years, you were in power. And what has been the result of your policies in these 30 years? The position is that a few monopoly houses have become bigger monopoly houses. The money is concentrated in the hands of these few, and the poor have become poorer. That means, with reference to the Directive Principles of the Constitution, the Government's performance has been just the opposite. Why? It is because you are pursuing a capitalist policy, and so long as you do not change this policy basically, the logical results will follow, it will lead to these results. Those who are becoming more powerful are acting as a parallel economy and they are cornering all the essential commodities into their fold and are creating artificial want and are raising the prices of all the things....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member will continue after the Private Members' business is over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the Private Members' Business.

Shri Rasheed Masood.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th May, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th May, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : PREVENTION OF TARNISHING OF IMAGE OF MAHATAMA GANDHI — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How the discussion to be resumed on Shri Tayyab Hussain's Resolution.

Shri Tayyab Hussain.

श्री तैयब हुसैन (फरीदाबाद) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं उस दिन अर्ज कर रहा था कि गांधी स्मृति एक कौमी यादगार है, जिसको देखने के लिए रोजाना हजारों आदमी जाते हैं। मगर उस कौमी यादगार में जो पेंटिंगज लगी हुई हैं, उनको देख कर आदमी पर एक अजीब असर पड़ेगा। पहले वे पेंटिंगज मिटा दी गई थी, मगर हाल ही में वे फिर से पेंट कर दी गई हैं। गांधी जी ने हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों और सभी देशवासियों का आपस में मिल कर रहने की तल्कीन की थी, लेकिन वहां पर एक तस्वीर दिखाई गई है कम्युनल रायट्स की। जिस जगह पर गांधी जी ने जामे-शहादत पिया, जो एक कौमी यादगार है, अगर वहां पर कोई बच्चा, या बड़ा भी, कम्युनल रायट्स की--लोगों के आपस में लड़ने की--तस्वीर देखेगा, तो वह क्या

असर ले कर जाएगा ? वहां पर जो और तस्वीर हैं । **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't you think that you better avoid mentioning these things. You just say that certain obnoxious things are there.

SHRI TAYYAB HUSSAIN : This is a public place and thousands and thousands of people are visiting. I am sorry to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I told you even last time. Why should all these things be recorded there ? You can say that there are certain obnoxious things.

SHRI TAYYAB HUSSAIN : I entirely agree with the hon. Deputy Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you.

श्री तैयब हुसैन : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर गांधी जी के बारे में जो तस्वीरें लगाई गई हैं, जिनको हजारों आदमी देखते हैं, वे मनासिब नहीं हैं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : गांधी जी की ये फोटोज कहां हैं ?

श्री तैयब हुसैन : गांधी स्मृति, तीस जनवरी मार्ग, पर इस तरह के पेंटिंगज हैं। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने सही कहा है कि उनका जिक्र करना जरूरी नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not even able to hear these things. That is why I told you.

SHRI TAYYAB HUSSAIN : I agree.

तो उस में यह अर्ज करता हूँ आप से कि एक सवाल का जवाब राज्य सभा में दिया गया है 6 मई को जिस का नम्बर है 1503, उस में कहा गया है कि यह गांधी जी की आत्मकथा से लिया गया है। वैसे ताज्जुब होता है और अफसोस की बात है कि जिस ने चुना, चुनने वाले ने इन चीजों को चुना और सवाल के जवाब में आप ने यह चीज मानी है, मैं राज्य सभा का जवाब कोट करता हूँ :

"Some of them do appear to be inappropriate to the sanctity of the place."

यह उस में बताया गया है राज्य सभा के जवाब में लेकिन उस में यह कहा तो गया है, उस के बाद आज तक भी वह वहां मौजूद है। यानी कहने के बाद उस पर अमल क्या हुआ ?

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : कितने साल से वह फोटो वहां है ?

श्री तय्यब हुसैन : यह आप पूछ लीजिएगा जब आप का टर्न आए। मुझे अपने ड्रंग से कहने दीजिए और मुझे यह कहने में कोई झिझक नहीं है कि जितनी जनता पार्टी के राज्य में अनगांधियन एक्टिज हुई है उतनी कभी नहीं हुई जब कि गांधी जी के नाम से यानी उन्हीं के प्राइम-मिनिस्टर थे, उसी स्टेट के लेकिन उस जमाने में जितना हुआ उतना कभी नहीं हुआ।

मैं यह उर्ज कर रहा था कि यह कहने के बाद भी कि यहां पर वह नहीं रहना चाहिए, उस के बावजूद भी वह वहां है।

एक दूसरे सवाल नम्बर 1423 के जवाब में 6 मई को ही यह बताया गया है, उस का भी मैं जिक्र कर दूँ, जो मैंने पिछले फ्राइडे को यहां बात कही, उस जवाब में यह कहा गया है राज्य सभा में कि वहां पर इस तरफ की किताब नहीं बिक रही है। अगर वह कहते कि नहीं बिक रही है और साधारण ग्राह्य होती तो मैं मान लेता लेकिन वहां न सिर्फ किताबें बिक रही हैं, न सिर्फ इस सदन के मेम्बरान वहां से खरीदकर लाए हैं बल्कि खुद होम मिनिस्टर साहब वहां से किताब खरीदकर लाए हैं जैसे कि "हू किल्ड गांधी जी" गांधी वध और मैं, इस तरह की बेशमार किताबें खुद होम मिनिस्टर साहब वहां से खरीद कर लाए हैं और सवाल के जवाब में मुझे यह लगता है कि उन्होंने गांधी स्मृति से जवाब मांगा होगा,

उन्होंने जो जवाब दे दिया, वजीर साहब ने उस का बगैर वरिफाई किए हुए कि खुद यहां के होम मिनिस्टर साहब वहां से वह किताब खरीद कर ला चुके हैं, और उस में वह चीज है, उन्होंने राज्य सभा में जवाब दे दिया।

जहां तक पेंटिंग्स का सवाल है, वह पेंटिंग्स और भी अच्छी हो सकती थीं लेकिन उन्हीं को चुनना अच्छी बात नहीं थी क्योंकि जो वहां जा कर देखेंगे वह क्या समझेंगे? वह कैसी यादगार है, वहां हजारों लोग जाते हैं। जो आत्मकथा की बात कही गई, आत्मकथा में तो कहीं कोई स्ट्रे इसीडेंट या इस तरह की कोई बात कही होगी मगर जहां तक मुझे मालूम है उस में यह कहीं नहीं है आत्मकथा में**

इस तरह की बातें आत्मकथा में नहीं हैं। यानी वह जो सवाल के जवाब में दिया गया है, हालांकि मैं उस का भी नहीं समझता कि वह सही तौर पर कहा गया है लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी मिसलीडिंग इन्फार्मेशन दी गई है जिसको कि फौरी तौर पर दूर करने की जरूरत है और वह दूर करना चाहिए क्योंकि इस तरह की चीज उस में कहना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

ज्यादा वक्त न लेता हुआ मैं यह उर्ज करूंगा कि गांधी जी के साथ जो भी संस्थाएं जुड़ी हुई हैं चाहे गांधी स्मारक संग्रहालय है, चाहे गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन है या गांधी बुकडिपो है जिस की राजघाट पर दुकान है या और भी जो संस्थाएँ हैं, जहाँ गांधी जी का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है वहां कम से कम हमें पार्टी लाइन से उठ कर इस बात की कॉन्शिश करनी चाहिए कि गांधी जी के बारे में या जो भी संस्थाएँ गांधी जी के नाम पर चल रही हैं वहां पर गांधी जी जिन बातों को नहीं चाहते थे उन को न किया जाए ताकि हम कम से कम उन की रूढ़ को तो दूनिया में जा

[श्री तैयब हुसैन]

कर तकलीफ न पहुँचाएँ। इस तरह की बात करने की बेहद जरूरत है।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह रोज़ेल्डेशन लाने की जो मंरे दिल में इच्छा हुई और उस के साथ जो मैंने इस का मूव किया उस का एक कारण यह है कि हमारे ऊपर तो गांधी जी का खास तौर से एहसान है। मैं फरीदाबाद कांस्टीच्यूएन्सी से आता हूँ, गुड़गांव जिले और फरीदाबाद कांस्टीच्यूएन्सी से, सन् 47 के जमाने में जब लोग पाकिस्तान को जा रहे थे तो अलवर और भरतपुर रियासत के लोग भी वहाँ आ कर जमा हो गये थे।

गांधी जी खुद आए थे। उस वक़्त कुछ ऐसे हालात थे कि मजबूर किया जा रहा था जाने के लिए तो गांधी जी खुद 19 दिसम्बर 1947 को, एक घसड़ा गांव है गुड़गांव में वहाँ गए थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि आप लोग यहीं रहिए, हर आदमी यहाँ रहे क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान सभी का है। हम लोग बिल्कुल ही जाना नहीं चाहते थे और गांधी जी के आने के बाद, वह ताक़ातें जो कि गलत बातें कर रही थी वह रुकती और हमारे सारे लोग हिन्दुस्तान में ही रह पाए। मैं समझता हूँ उस जमाने में, 1947 में गांधी जी की शायद वह आखिरी पब्लिक मीटिंग हुई थी क्योंकि उसके बाद उनको शहदत हो गई 30 जनवरी, 1948 को। तो हमारे ऊपर गांधी जी के नाम अहमियत है। उन्होंने हरएक को यकीन दिलाया था कि तूम्हें मकान और जमीन वगैरह मिलेगी लेकिन वह बात अलग है। अलवर जिले के गाँवदंगढ़ तहसील में मकान नहीं मिला लेकिन गांधी जी दिल्ली से चलकर हमारे इलाके में आए और वहाँ जाकर उन्होंने कहा कि आप लोग यहीं रहिए। वैसे तो गांधी जी के लिए सभी को दिल में दर्द है और होना भी चाहिए लेकिन हमारे लिए कुछ ज्यादा ही अहमियत थी। उस जमाने में हमारे वालिद साहब यासीन खाँ साहब और सभी को उन्होंने रोका था और इसीलिए हम लोग जो हिन्दुस्तान में रहना चाहते थे यहाँ पर रह पाए थे।

मैं आपका और ज्यादा वक़्त न लेकर के यह अर्ज करूँगा कि गांधी जी का नाम लेकर

जो बहुत आन्दोलन और दूसरी बातें हो रही हैं वह ठीक नहीं हैं। मेरे पास यह "आसाम ट्रिब्यून" डेटेड 25 अप्रैल, 1980 है जिसका कोट करना चाहूँगा :

"Gandhian leader's support to Movement :

Gauhati, April 24, Shri Radhakrishna, Secretary Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi, has assured that he will happily come to Gauhati to support and strengthen the Assam movement.

In reply to yesterday's telegram of Shri Ravindra Upadhyaya, Sarvodaya leader who is undergoing treatment in a Gauhati Nursing Home after an accident, Shri Radhakrishna in his telegram received today said, "We are taking steps help resolve Assam conflict. I fully agree with you that the Assam movement is no longer a problem of Assam. It should be a national issue. I shall await developments and initiatives here before leaving for Gauhati. Shall happily go to Gauhati to support and strengthen Assam movement."

मैं नहीं समझता गांधी जी की तालीमात में से ऐसी भी कोई तालीम है? आज गांधी जी के नाम से जुड़ी हुई कितनी ही संस्थाएँ चल रही हैं, करोड़ों रुपया उनके पास है क्योंकि गांधी जी का मुकद्दस नाम लेकर पैसा भी आसानी से मिल जाता है। मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि इस तरह की जो बहुत सी संस्थायें हैं और जो बहुत सी चीजें हो रही हैं उनके साथ गांधी जी का मुकद्दस नाम न जोड़ा जाए। आज गांधी जी के नाम पर ऐसी सासायटोज बन गई हैं जिनको बाहर की एजेंसीज से भी रुपया मिल रहा है। इस तौर से दिल्ली में गांधी बुक डिपो, गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन, गांधी स्मारक निधि—इस तरह की जो संस्थाएँ हैं, सरकार को उनकी जांच पड़ताल करनी चाहिये और जब तक जो नुक़सान होना था वह हो चुका लेकिन आगे के लिए उसका रोकने की पूरी कांशिश की जाए।

15.44 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA IN THE CHAIRS]

इन अलफ़ाज के साथ मैं पूरे हाउस से दरबदास्त करूँगा कि मैंने जो एक बहुत सीधा-सादा रोज़ेल्डेशन रखा है, उसका इत्तफ़ाक़ राय से पास किया जाए और गवर्नमेन्ट को यह रेकमेंड किया जाये कि इस तरह की जो गलत एक्टिविटीज हो रही हैं उनकी रोकना जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

"This House recommends to the Government that any action by signs, words or publications to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, be made a cognisable offence."

Now certain hon. Members have given Amendments. They may move their amendments one by one.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : (Chandni Chowk) : I beg to move :
That in the resolution,—

after "any" insert ;

"effort, design, scheme, or" (1)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

after "publications" insert—

"not based on facts" (2)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end

"and a Commission be appointed to go into the working, finances and activities of such persons, institutions, organisations or bodies who indulge or who have indulged in activities which insult or a tarnish the image of Gandhiji with instructions to report within six months". (3)

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Jammu) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end —

"punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than 6 months and with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000/-" (4).

SHRI B. R. NAHATA (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution, —

add at the end—

"and office bearers and officers of any institution, organisation or body of persons constituted for the purpose of preaching propagating Gandhian philosophy and ideology which has indulged

or indulges in any activity contrary to the basic concept of Gandhian philosophy or idealism and which tarnishes or is likely to tarnish the image of Gandhiji shall be liable for prosecution and punishment that may be prescribed." (5)

SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA (Saharsa) I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"with retrospective effect without any period of limitation." (6)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bhogendra Jha is absent. Shri Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

(i) after "that any" insert "deliberate"

(ii) after "action" insert "or attempt"

(iii) after "cognisable" insert "and non-bailable" (8)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end —

"punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Resolution and the Amendments are before the House.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do understand that Mr. Tayyab Hussain has no doubt got great devotion to Mahatma Gandhi. I also share his feelings and his sentiments about Gandhiji. While I share his sentiments I should express my opinion in evaluating the resolution by which he purports to pay homage to Gandhiji.

Sir, the resolution has been worded as follows :—

"Any action by signs words or publications to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation be made a cognisable offence."

Now, Sir, in the Oxford Dictionary the meaning of the term "tarnish" has been given this way. I am quoting the relevant portion.

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

'Tarnish means' to lessen or destroy the lustre of' a Image means character of a thing or person as perceived by the public".

Now, if you construe the resolution in the light of the meaning given by the Oxford Dictionary it will be like this:—

"any action by signs words of publications to lessen or destroy the lustre of the character of Mahatma Gandhi the Father of our Nation as perceived by the public, be made a cognisable offence."

Now, Sir, the character of Gandhiji has been perceived by the public. The term public has a very wide connotation. 'Public' means 'any member of our country or any living person outside' So, whenever any one goes and criticises even Gandhiji policies and view principles then he will also be brought within the purview of this cognisable offence. I cannot agree with this point of view. I say this is wrongly worded. While agreeing with Mr. Hussain on the view which he has expressed, I would like to point out that under Article 19 (1)(a) of our Constitution all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression. So, if this resolution is translated into action, the fundamental rights of our citizens would be curtailed because every has been given the right to criticise subject however to the limitations imposed under Article 19 (2)(a) of the Constitution in so far as the freedom of speech and expression are concerned. I therefore would like to point out that the spirits of the Resolution does not consist with the fundamental rights. Therefore, this Resolution should not be adopted.

Sir, ours is a democratic society it has had its own democratic character. Those who follow the rules of Almighty also criticise Him. They have got this right. "Gandhiji is a big man no doubt but not above criticisms. Therefore, by putting the resolution into action, the spirit of the mover of this Resolution will not serve the purpose. Sir, I have respect for Gandhiji for his leadership in the imperialist struggle for his sympathy for the poor, for the down trodden and for the neglected ones. I have very deep regard for him. But while I have regard for his leadership in those days have some difference of opinion with him. He preached that there should be equality in sacrifice and there should be equity in enjoyment. And following these principles, he devoted his life to the policy of man making. But as he been successful? If Gandhiji's principles had been right then Lord Buddha or any religious leader Could have changed the society could have done away with the poverty of the society. But they have not been able to do so Gandhiji's principles do not hold good now. There are sets of laws which govern-

the development of societies. But has he followed those laws? We follow the principles of Marxism? You know there are sets of laws which govern the development of society. There was a class struggle and because of the class struggle society developed and the present day society we are living in now is also the result of such class struggle. So I think if I Criticise Gandhiji in respect of his principles and policies in the light of class struggle then I would also be brought within the purview of a cognisable offence. If I criticise his principles and policies, then it will be construed as destroying or lessening the lustre of the character of Gandhiji because Gandhiji had a particular set of principles and if my ideology goes against all those principles, then it will be construed that I am going against the principles of Gandhiji. Then Sir, how shall I exercise my right under article 19 (1) of the Constitution?

I would have been happy if Shri Hussain had brought forward a resolution to curb the monopoly power of the ruling party leaders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How does Mahatma Gandhi come in the picture?

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him develop his point..... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only helping the House to understand it.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: This resolution purports to bring all persons who tarnish the purview of a cognisable offence. I have pointed out that these two words, tarnish and image, have no relevant bearing in this connection. I would have been happier had Shri Hussain brought forward a resolution to curb the monopoly powers of the ruling party leaders. I say so because he is a follower of Gandhism and Gandhiji wanted that there, should be decentralisation of power administrative, political and economic. But has the ruling leaders resorted to these things? No, when the big disciple of Gandhiji Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was not in power, he preached eloquently for socialism but when he came to power, he did not mention a single word about socialism. So, I think, Shri Hussain would have done justice to society, to the nation, if he had brought forward a resolution pointing out the difficulties and defects in the policies pursued by the so-called Gandhians. In this context, I would like to point out that one Shri Nirmal Kumar Bose, an eminent Gandhian, who is dead now, has written a book.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have seen him and had talks with him.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I did not support all that he wrote in his book about Gandhiji. There may be some activities and actions of Gandhiji, which I may feel I require to be criticised. And if I criticise him on those points, I shall be brought within the purview of a cognizable offence. Now, for example, in Jalianwala Bagh there was a massacre. The great poet, Tagore surrendered his knighthood given by the British imperialists, but Gandhiji wanted to suppress the facts. If I point out these things to the people, I will be brought within the purview of this resolutions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): We knew the Communist ideology even before they were the stooges of the British imperialism.... (Interruptions) We know how to answer these points. But this is not the way to tarnish the image of the Father of the Nation. I strongly protest. (Interruptions). I can answer you, but do not distort the facts... (Interruptions). I will reply to you point by point. We know what role you played in the freedom movement. You did not hesitate to call Subash Chandra Bose** (Interruptions)

16 hrs.

I am a freedom fighter... (Interruptions) It is recorded in history. (Interruptions). I cannot expect better performance from you because your history is that of betrayal of the freedom struggle. (Interruptions)

I have read that Book. I know. I had a contact with that gentleman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken about 13 minutes. So, I request you to conclude in a minute or two because there are, I think, 10 members who want to speak so far. We have to conclude it within two hours.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: The hon. Minister had utilized this Floor to put forth his own distorted views.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Forget that.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: But I am not saying what the hon. Minister want to say. The historical facts must be stated. You are keeping these things beyond

the knowledge of the people. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I know what you had done in the freedom struggle.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: The ruling class people are exploiting the people for whom Gandhiji had done a lot. Therefore, I think the resolution is redundant, superfluous and unnecessary in view of what I had already pointed out.

16.2 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhiku Ram Jain.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was very carefully listening to my friends in connection with a very innocent resolution relating to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. I am really surprised to know that instead of appreciating the resolution, he has brought in politics, difference of opinion and the principle involved in the politics of Mahatma Gandhi and his party. I wish he would have appreciated the spirit of the resolution. Mahatma Gandhi has been acknowledged the tallest man of the era. He was the Father of the Nation declared by one and all unanimously. Now he is talking about the Father of the Nation and his defective policy. It is something which has not been understood by me at all. He has touched something about his character which certainly I would not like to mention. The mover of the resolution has very rightly mentioned that during the past few years some such action has been taken which has warranted this resolution to be brought in by my friend Mr. Tayyab Hussain. I appreciate that after all a resolution of this type has come here. He himself has mentioned that some such step has been taken knowingly or unknowingly by the Government or by some other authority which needs to be undone if it is as not to be quoted in a bad manner as has been said by the Deputy Speaker, Shri Tripathji in the last meeting, Shri Sukhadia and all others.

What happened about two or three days ago? A member of Rajya Sabha had raised this point about these paintings at the Birla House, which is now a national monument, which is under the control of Gandhi Samiti. Some very indecent Paintings are there which were once destroyed by one of the ex-members

[Shri Bh'khu Ram Jain]

of this House. Surprisingly, after spending another Rs. 6,000 the same paintings have been placed there again. Therefore, it looks as if there is some such sort of a move that they want to tarnish the image of the Father of the Nation in the eyes of posterity. You permit me to say that despite the fact that something has been mentioned by Gandhiji in his own biography in a passing way, does not mean that it is a part of this life; and it does not believe us that we leave things for the posterity in a manner which has been displayed there. Are we telling the people who have to come after us, after 50 or 100 years.**

And it has been stated to Mr. Tayyab Hussain that such things should not be repeated here. But my only anxiety is, in spite of what, was said last time, an effort has been made to say that this is what has been written in the book of Gandhiji and therefore, it is very rightly placed. If this is the way to we have to depict the life of the Father of the Nation, and if this is how we pay him reverence. I am really surprised how this is being done. I wish to tell you, I wish to take my friends into confidence that if those paintings are not removed by the Government of the authorities who are responsible for it, then I will personally go and remove those paintings within two or three days myself. They are derogatory to his memory and I wonder how they have been allowed to remain there. It is my apprehension that they have been deliberately placed there and it was during the last two or three years, that it was done. Mr. Chairman, I say that.

Mr. Tayyab Hussain has those photos and much as I would like to say about those photos. I want that they should be placed on the Table, so that some day we will be able to say that we had done something showing Gandhiji in such a position. These are real photographs which were taken about a week back at that very place. I am, therefore, with your permission, placing them on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will be examined.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : You may examine them and then you can place them on the Table.

I wish to quote what Pandit Nehru had said about Gandhiji on his death.

I have taken it from the Minute Book. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru said :

"I have a sense of utter shame both as an individual and as the head of the Government of India that we should have failed to protect the greatest treasure that we possessed."

And, Sir, this is the respect that we are giving to the greatest treasure that we possessed. Pandit Nehru had also said in the obituary reference to Gandhiji :

"Today the fact that this mighty person whom we honoured and loved beyond measures has gone because we could not give him adequate protection is shameful for all of us. He was perhaps the greatest symbol of the India of the past, and may I say of the India of the future that we could have had."

These were the remarks made by our Prime Minister in this House in 1948 on the death of the great man of the era and if we just do not see as to how we should keep Mr. Gandhi's things and his books and his remembrances, and the place which has been made so sacred,—it is some thing which we should have seen we have to do some stock taking about it.

It was again Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who said :—

"Great as his man of God was in his life, he has been great in his death and I have not a shadow of a doubt that by his death he has served the great cause as he served it throughout his life."

Therefore, and very respectfully, Mr. Chairman, I submit, that not only today but it is really good that in 1950 this House has passed an Act, the Emblems and a Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950. By this Act the use of the pictures of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Chatrapati Shivaji, or the Prime Minister of India of the name of Gandhi, Nehru and Chatra Shivaji, except the pictures on calendars was prohibited. It was done to protect the name of the three great persons of this country.

I have one small thing to mention. We have been taken Mahatma Gandhi's name in reverence and there is the Gandhi Peace Foundation and Gandhi Simiti. Definitely we say that we will be able to perpetuate the memory of this great man for posterity. What has happened in actual practice ? Hundreds of institutions have cropped up. Money is coming from foreign countries. It is coming in the name of Service to Poorer Sections of

society. And shall I tell you what is happening? I have got a photostat copy of an advertisement appearing in one of the papers of foreign Press and one of the organisations which is working there, they have advertised,

“PEOPLE EAT WHAT HE LEAVES”

The language here is: “People kill rats to earn a small amount of money.” In second para it says :

“They take the rat's food from the nest. Then they and their families eat it. Such is the desperate poverty in one village near Gazipur, India.”

Why has such an advertisement appeared? Because they want money from those people. They are telling that our people are not having a simple bread to eat and that they collect grains from the holes of rats and then eat it. And we are tolerating all these things. This is being done by those who are professing the Gandhian philosophy and who are working in Gandhi, Peace Foundation and Nidhi. I, therefore, wish to mention that this advertisement has been inserted by a very important organisation called Oxfam. Oxfam has sent crores of rupees to our organisation here. But nobody knows what the money is being used for. I think, it is used for activities other than Gandhian activities. I wish to mention that if you happen to go there—I wish Mr. Chairman you had gone there—you will find that books are being sold at the Gandhi Book Depot which are contrary to Gandhian philosophy. I have got one book here titled ‘The men who killed Gandhi’. Another book is

“गांधी वध और मैं”

written by the killer of Gandhi. Another book is written by the brother of the killer of Gandhi. Those books are sold at the Gandhi House. When I asked about it, somebody there told me that they wanted to sell all the literature available in regard to Gandhi whether it was for or against the philosophy of Gandhi.

My submissions that a very appropriate Resolution has come today. It has not been brought to curb any political activity of individual activity. Somebody was quoting Article 19 of the Constitution. It is not against any individual. The Resolution is very clear, innocuous and innocent. I have also given an amendment to this. It means that any effort, design, scheme or action by signs, words or publications to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi be made a cognisable offence. I do not know why it has not been done hitherto we have got to protect our nation's respect, Gandhi mean our nation. Gandhi means India. Gandhi's respect is India's respect. If there

is anybody who does not believe in this, he should say so. But to my mind, it would be very difficult to find anybody in this country who can disown Gandhi, his philosophy and who can disown Gandhi as Father of the Nation, and who would tolerate all these things.

I repeat that if this insult that is being done at the place where Gandhiji was murdered, assassinated, is not undone within a few days I shall personally go there and remove it. I shall certainly face all the consequences that may come to me. I cannot tolerate it. My heart burns. It pains me to see in this city of mine, Delhi, such a picture being displayed by people who are responsible to maintain that place and who are doing all sorts of things. If this is not removed, we shall have to think, of some other remedy. But I am sure that this will be looked into by the Government.

श्रीमती प्रमिला वंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, गांधी जी के बारे में जिन लोगों का इस देश के राष्ट्रीय संग्राम से संबंध है, जिनकी ईमानदारी 100 प्रतिशत इस देश के सा है, ऐसे लोग गांधी जी को हमेशा ही मानते रहेंगे। गांधी जी को सिर्फ अपने देश व ही लोग नहीं, पूरी दुनिया के शोषित लोग अपना आदर्श मानते थे।

गांधी जी हमारे राष्ट्रपिता हैं। जो रोज़ूल्शन उनके बारे में आया है, वह लगता है कि इन्सोसेन्ट है, लेकिन वह इन्सोसेन्ट नहीं है। जो रोज़ूल्शन लाया गया है, उसने गांधी जी की फिलामफी को भी डिफिट कर दिया है। गांधी जी विरोधियों को भी चाहते थे, उनका हृदय परिवर्तन कर के अपने साथ लेना चाहते थे। कागनीजेबल आफेंस की बात उनके मन में नहीं होती थी।

इस प्रकार का रोज़ूल्शन लाकर गलती हो गई है। मैं समझती हूँ कि रोज़ूल्शन लाने वाले का मन भी आदर से भरा हुआ है। लेकिन दो तीन बातें मैं कहना चाहती हूँ। आज की दुनिया की द्वाबत हर क्षेत्र में हो रही है, आज गांधी जी की और

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

जाने वाले, जिन्होंने गांधी जी से नफरत की थी, ऐसे पार्टी के लोग भी गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं क्योंकि आज दुनिया के सामने जो सवाल हैं, उन्हें हल करने की ताकत गांधी जी की फिलासफी में है और उनकी शिक्षा में थी। गांधी जी के किसी चित्र के नीचे क्या लिखा है, हम उससे अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि उसके पीछे क्या भावना है। यह बात हमारे दृष्टिकोण पर निर्भर करती है। किसी चित्र में गौतम बुद्ध की आम्रपाली के साथ दिखा देने से गौतम बुद्ध का नाम खत्म नहीं हो जाता है। गौतम बुद्ध के एक वंश्या के पास जाने के संबंध में उस जमाने में कई लोगों ने उनकी आलोचना की थी।

मुझे लगता है कि यह चित्र वगैरह सब एक बहाना है। गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन और गांधी स्मृति के लोगों ने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन को समर्थन दिया था, यह बात सही है। मुझे जो कहानियां बताई गई हैं, उनसे मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब वहां गए और उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे गाइस की किताब चाहिए। वहां पर जो एक नौकर है, उसने कहा कि यह किताब हमारे यहां नहीं बेची जाती है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि बेची जाती है, मुझे चाहिए। उन्हें वहां से यह किताब नहीं दी गई, तो उन्होंने किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा बाहर से किताब मंगवाई और इस बात पर जबरदस्ती की कि उन्हें वहां से रसीद दी जाए। (ब्राम्हण)

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: It is not correct. I have also purchased books from there.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते: गांधीजी ने 1942 में क्रान्ति लाकर हमारे देश को आजाद कराया और हमारे देश में आजादी के लिए उमंग पैदा की। मगर गांधीजी के तपस्वर्य से फायदा उठाने वाले लोगों ने 42वां संशोधन ला कर इस देश को एक बार फिर गुलाम करने की कोशिश की। मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि आपातकाल में हम लोगों से कहते थे कि उन्हें गांधीजी से शांति चाहिए, क्योंकि गांधीजी ने

कहा था कि अन्याय करने वालों की तुलना में अन्याय सहने वाले अन्याय के लिए ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं, इस लिए अन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ो, और ब्रिटिश सरकार के जाने के बाद आगे चल कर अगर कभी अपनी सरकार भी अन्याय करती है, तो उसके खिलाफ भी निर्भय हो कर लड़ो। आपातकाल में जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे गांधी जी के फोटो का बैज लगा कर घूमते थे, उन्हें पकड़ कर जेल में डाल दिया जाता था।

मेरी एक फ्रेंड ने पूना में चित्रों की एक एग्जिहिबिशन लगाई थी। उसमें ऐसा कोई भी अनुचित चित्र नहीं था, जिसका जिक्र अभी माननीय सदस्य ने किया है। उसमें गांधीजी से संबंधित डॉ. मर्च आदि ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं के चित्र थे। लेकिन उस वक्त एग्जिहिबिशन को बंद कर दिया गया। श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण उस वक्त मुख्य मंत्री थे। उन्होंने उस एग्जिहिबिशन को बंद कर दिया और उस महिला को गिरफ्तार कराया। इसका कारण यह था कि चूंकि अन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए गांधी जी की शिक्षा काम में आती है, इसलिए गांधी जी की शिक्षा और चित्रों आदि पर बैज लगा देने से अन्याय के विरुद्ध आवाज नहीं उठायेगा।

आज भी लोगों का निर्भय होने की आवश्यकता है सैन्ट्रल हाल में और अपने घरों में बातें करते हैं कि जो कुछ हो रहा है हम उसका विरोध करते हैं। इस तरह से बांडिड लेबर बन कर नहीं रहना चाहिए। आज देश के लोकतन्त्र को खतरा है। इस लिए अगर गांधीजी के प्रति सम्मान प्रकट करना है, तो आज जो हालत चल रही है, उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठानी चाहिए। आज देश भर में स्मगलरों और गुन्डों का राज्य चल रहा है। उनके खिलाफ कानून लड़ेगा? अगर देश को बचाना है, तो गांधीजी की शिक्षा के अनुसार निर्भय बनो। यह रेजोल्यूशन लाने के बजाय निर्भय बनो और लोकतंत्र के लिए खड़े हो जाओ और इस सदन में जो कुछ चल रहा है, वह खत्म करो, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है। केवल गांधीजी का नाम ले कर कुछ नहीं होता है (॥)

मुझे पता चला है कि यह हुक्म निकाला गया है कि गांधी स्मृति के द्वारा जयप्रकाश नारायण की किताबें न बेची जाएं, "प्रिजन डायरी" न बेची जाए। यह सरकार श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के सम्बन्ध में कमटो बनाती है, प्रधान मंत्री उसकी चेयरमैन बनती है और श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की स्मृति में स्टम्प्स जारी करती है। दुनिया जानती है कि इस देश में फिर एक बार लोकतंत्र लाने वाले और जनता के मन में उमंग पैदा करने वाले श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण थे। यह आदेश दिया जाता है कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण का लिट्रचर न बेचा जाए। उनके नेतृत्व को समर्थन देने वाले और उनकी मदद करने वाली जो संस्थाएँ हैं, कुछ न कुछ बहाना करके उनके खिलाफ मुद्दा उठाए जाते हैं। इसीलिए आज यह प्रस्ताव आया है। (अवधान)

आचार्य भगवतिन देव : यह गलतबयानी कर रही है।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवत : कांग्रेस में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, अगर वे सच्चे मानों में गांधीजी का सम्मान करना चाहते हैं, तो वे इस रेजोल्यूशन का विरोध करें और स्वतंत्रता के लिए अपनी सरकार के खिलाफ भी लड़ने के लिए तैयार रहें।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am generally in favour of the spirit of this Resolution.

Sir, I am glad this question has been brought up here for discussion in the House. I have to plead guilty before the House in regard to one matter. I happened to be one of the members of the executive of the Gandhi Smriti which used to be at one time Birla Bhavan. Later on it was consecrated to the nation after having paid compensation to the Birla family. We had taken it over for the nation. But when we took it over, we found in a small mandir there a number of pictures already painted there. We did not wish to get them removed because we felt that some people might take some objection. But there were a few—one or two—small pictures which need not have been there, which could easily and conveniently be removed, but then somebody or the other has got to take the decision and it needs a lot of courage from the political point of view. Now, I would like the Government to get those

pictures removed properly. It should be carefully examined to see whether two or three of those things can possibly be removed.

Secondly, the Government itself has to give an explanation to the whole nation, whether it is this Government or the Janta Government or the previous Government, for having failed to raise Mahatma Gandhi's statue and instal it in this Capital over all these years. This question came up several times for discussion when Panditji was alive and later on also. When Morarji bhai was there as Prime Minister, I took it up with him and he asked me to be happy at the news that they had at long last decided upon the kind of design for Mahatma Gandhi's statue and the kind of statue by which Mahatma Gandhi should be shown as standing as he would appear to us now, when he was moving in the Dandi March or when he was praying or when he was spinning and so on. He told me that they took the decision, they chose the architect and very soon the statue would be raised. Till now no final decision seems to have been taken and I do not know how much longer this Government would take before the statue comes to be erected.

Indeed, there was some controversy over the place where the statue has to be raised. After a long time, especially during those days when we were trying to celebrate Gandhiji's Birth Centenary we insisted that by the time the Centenary year was over, the statue should be erected. But that is not done. The place should be chosen and I think the place has, at long last, come to be chosen. Just before the India Gate arch where there used to be King George's statue, in that place or somewhere nearby they have chosen the place. I would like some definite information to be given by Government to this House if it is possible today, otherwise some time later.

All over India there are statues of Mahatma Gandhi. I am sure there are more than a lakh statues. In many towns, each mohalla was raising one statue or the other and when they raised the statues, quite a number of them needed repairs. People were keen on raising them and afterwards they are not so very keen on maintaining them. But that is the most important thing. Something has got to be done. Some kind of an instruction has to go from here in the form of an advice to the State Governments in order to see that wherever Mahatma Gandhi's statue is raised, either a panchayat Board there or panchayat samiti or zila parishad, some municipal authority or civic authority, should be charged with the responsibility of maintaining the statues in

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

proper condition, and also in seeing to it that on two or three crucial days i.e. on 2nd October, the day on which Mahatma Gandhi was born and on 30th January, his *swargarohan* day, the statue should be properly cleaned, garlanded and prayer should be held near the pedestal.

I would like to make one point i.e. the absence way of dealing with Mahatma Gandhi has to be given some consideration by us. There were some books also. They have written all kinds of things about Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi, during his life, made experiments in various aspects of our social life, social life of Indians, social life of human beings. There are certain experiments, about which it would be good for us to tell our children, help them to emulate the achievement made by Mahatma Gandhi and the results achieved. Those should be placed before the children. There are other experiments where no results were achieved. They proved to be abortive. Such aspects of life and experiments need not be propagated. I do not mean to say that Government should propagate but Government should certainly see to it that such publications, such photographs which are being placed before the public should be properly examined and Government should be in a position to come to some decision as to which of them should be allowed to be propagated and which of them should not be allowed. Just as you do not allow little children of formative age below adolescence and during adolescence to go and see such and such pictures, so also these are certain aspects, certain photographs about Mahatma Gandhi. Those shots were taken at that time and some were not taken at all but were imagined by some artists. We should see to it that those things are not placed at the disposal of the general public as a whole.

Can we make it a cognisable offence? It is a very serious matter. Government will have to give some thought to it. I do not think it would be possible for the Government to say here and now whether they are going to make all these things a cognisable offence so as to punish such artists and other people. They have to give serious thought to various aspects of the manner in which we should allow these artists, photographers, writers and other people to present their conception of Mahatma Gandhi before the public in our country.

I am sure there cannot be two opinions in this House, from all sides of the House,

as to how Mahatma Gandhi has come to be venerated by us, should continue to be venerated by our people and his life sketch and teachings should be placed before the coming generation like that of Buddha, like that of Shri Rama, to be emulated, to be held in great veneration and to be treated as an example for men and women.

His treatment of women is something most extraordinary. We know that he made experiments in that direction. He started like any other Indian husband in the usual unhappy manner of treating the woman as something less than man and then ended by treating the women as not only equal to man but also to treat her almost as goddess.

In this way, in regard to children also, just like Mahatma Gandhi, United Nations has been thinking of 'observing the children day'. This year it is disabled people's day. Earlier it was a day for the lepers, another for women and so on. It was Mahatma Gandhi who led the way in all these directions.

He was the man who nursed a leper. Only the other day we had a discussion also in this House and our friends were asking that special facilities, financial and other facilities should be provided for all those institutions which are catering to and which are ministering to the needs of our lepers. It was Mahatma Gandhi who led the way. Many of us get frightened with the very idea of a leper. But it was Mahatma Gandhi who went and nursed a leper and led the way to all of us.

In so many directions Buddha wanted people to move, in a humane manner. Mahatma Gandhi actually moved and led the way for people and showed how not only human beings are to be respected, loved and cherished but animals also are to be respected and cherished. Even vegetation should be treated with great respect. In all these directions, Mahatma Gandhi was unique.

The Indian tradition itself has been unique in these directions. Mahatma Gandhi put life into all these things and made us all feel one with nature, one with everything that is there, whether animate or inanimate. He was once asked, whether he believed that stones had life. He said, "Yes, why not? There is life in everything." And that is also apart of our own tradition. Our men and women at home do not allow our children to sit on the earth in a contemptuous manner. They ask them to apologise to Mother

Earth and, respect Mother Earth. In this manner, Mahatma Gandhi has held before us the noblest possible ideals of life and it is for that we have to cherish Mahatma Gandhi and we will continue to cherish.

I sincerely hope that the Government would take earliest possible steps in order to raise a statue here and would also give necessary advice to all the civic organisations all over the country to cherish Mahatma Gandhi's statues and also to propagate his ideals.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH (Hardwar) :
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the wording of the Resolution :

"This House recommends to the Government that any action by signs, words or publications to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, be made a cognisable offence."

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस रिजॉल्यूशन के सेंस और कान्सेप्शन पर दोनो के दिग्ग खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं काँग्रेसजनों आदिकों के मामले में खास तौर से शुरू में ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिजॉल्यूशन के विरोध करने का मकसद यह नहीं कि मैं महात्मा गांधी की इज्जत नहीं करता हूँ या उनका विरोध करता हूँ, बल्कि सिद्धान्ततः देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में एक तरफ महात्मा गांधी जी ने अगर इस देश की आजादी को नेतृत्व दिया था तो दूसरी तरफ इस देश को आजादी के लिए सैकड़ों-हजारों नौजवानों किसान-मजदूर और हमारे भाइयों और बहनों के पतिशों ने बलिदान दिया था। यह बात सही है कि महात्मा गांधी ने नेतृत्व दिया था। कल किसी भी नेता के बारे में इस हाउस में मामला उठा सकते हैं, चाहे वह पीडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू हों, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के बारे में हो या किसी और गांधी के बारे में हो, स्व. संजय गांधी के बारे में हो या श्री राजीव गांधी के बारे में हो, किसी भी गांधी के बारे में हो सकता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी पालिसी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि एक-एक देश के नेताओं के बारे में रिजॉल्यूशन आए और दूसरे नेताओं के बारे में छूट हो और उनके बारे में जो चाहे करें।

एक बार गांधी जी ने कहा था कि पाप से नफरत करनी चाहिए, पापी से नहीं। उनके

पूरे जीवन का जो उद्देश्य था वह किसी से बदला लेना नहीं था। मैं खास तौर से... (स्वबोधित)... मैं इस मामले पर इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्योंकि कान्स्टीट्यूशन में हमारे मूलक में लोगों का बाजादी है, डिफ्रेंट ओपिनियन रखने की, आलोचना करने की। इस रिजॉल्यूशन का कल गलत इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, जिसमें हमारी ज़म्हूरियत को खतरा पहुंच सकता है। मान लीजिए, कल मैं ही या कोई भी आदमी किसी विचारधारा को मानने वाला हो, वह गांधी जी की विचारधारा का समर्थन नहीं करता है।

सभापति महोदय: विचारधारा की बात नहीं है, इमज की बात है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: मैं पब्लिकेशन और वर्ड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि राउन्ड टेबिल कान्फ्रेंस में बाबा साहिब अम्बेडकर और गांधी जी दोनों गए थे। दोनों की ओपिनियन बिल्कल डिफ्रेंट थी। गांधी जी कुछ कहें और बाबा साहिब अम्बेडकर कुछ कहें और जब लोग बाबा साहिब अम्बेडकर के बारे में बातें करें तब हमसे गांधी जी की ज़रूर प्यार आती है।

सभापति महोदय: जगपाल सिंह जी, इमज और बातचीत दोनों अलग बातें हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस की लेक्चर बड़ी वाइड और वेग है। आप उन की मूर्ति के प्रति या किसी प्रकार के अपशब्दों के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव को संशोधित करीजिए, लेकिन जो इस प्रस्ताव में दिया गया है उन शब्दों को निकालिये। आप जानते हैं—हिन्दुस्तान में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है, अन्य क्रान्तिकारी हैं, जो गांधी जी की विचारधारा से सहमत नहीं हैं। गांधी जी स्वयं कहते थे कि मेरा कोई "वाद" नहीं है, मैंने तो दुनिया से सीखा है। यहाँ तक कि गांधी जी ने स्वयं, जब कांग्रेस पार्टी कुछ दिन शासन में रह चुकी थी, तो कहा था कि ये लोग मेरी विचारधारा के खिलाफ चल रहे हैं, जो मुझे एक भाड़ू देने वाले के बराबर भी नहीं समझते हैं। उस समय का शासन रबी जी के

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

विचारधारा के खिलाफ काम कर रहा था। गांधी जी चाहते थे कि देहात की गरीब जनता के हित में काम किया जाए, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी उन को उस विचारधारा पर नहीं चली। उसी पार्टी के सदस्य आज इस प्रस्ताव को ले कर यहां आए हैं, जब कि गांधी जी की विचारधारा के खिलाफ चलने वाली इस सरकार को सत्ता में रहने का भी अधिकार नहीं है। जो हमेशा गांधी जी के नाम पर जनता से वोट लेते रहे, लेकिन गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों के खिलाफ चलते रहे, जिन्होंने गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों को ही तिलांजलि दे दी...

एक माननीय सदस्य : चौ. चरण सिंह ने दी है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : चौ. चरण सिंह के बराबर गांधी जी का आइडियॉलाजी को मानने वाला दूसरा नहीं हो सकता। वे आज भी देहात के प्रश्न को लेकर चल रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और इस लिए विरोध करता हूँ कि इस के पास कर देने में कहीं किसी प्रकार का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन पैदा न हो जाए। गांधी जी को वे इमोज है, जो श्रद्धा और सम्मान उन के प्रति हमारे दिल में है, इस प्रस्ताव के पास करने के बाद कहीं कोई सिर फिरा आदमी कोई गलत कदम न उठा दे। दुनिया में गांधी जी के अलावा और भी बड़े-बड़े नेता हुए हैं, यद्यपि उन के विचार गांधी जी से मिलते नहीं थे, लेकिन वे गांधी जी की अपार इज्जत करते थे। इस लिए सब के साथ एक सा व्यवहार होना चाहिए। इसीलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

प्रो. नारायण चन्व पराशर (हमीरपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन हकरता हूँ और श्री तैयब हुसैन जी की सराहना करता हूँ। उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को इस समय यहां ला कर एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर इस सदन और राष्ट्र का ध्यान मिलाने की कोशिश की है।

सवाल यह नहीं है कि इस प्रस्ताव के पास हो जाने से या इस प्रस्ताव पर इस सदन को मोहर लग जाने से इस में वर्जित कुचेष्टायें कमनिजिगल आफेंस हो जायेंगी। यह तो एक भावना है जो इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा सरकार को दी जा रही है। आप लोग जानते हैं कि जब कोई कानून बनेगा या इस को आफेंस में शामिल किया जायगा तो यह "ओपन-टू-दि-कोर्ट्स" होगा। मैं भी यही बात कहता हूँ—तब फिर इस में घबराने की क्या बात है। हमारे विरोध पक्ष के भाई कुछ इस तरह की आशंका व्यक्त कर रहे हैं कि इस पक्ष की ओर में कोई ऐसी बात लाई जा रही है या श्री तैयब हुसैन की ओर में ऐसी बात लाई जा रही है जिस में विरोध पक्ष का स्वतः करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही हो रही हो। इस में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। वास्तविकता यह है कि कुछ संस्थाओं द्वारा ऐसे काम किये जा रहे हैं, उन की गतिविधियां कुछ इस प्रकार की हैं जिस पर आपत्ति हो। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्र को कुछ मान्यताएं हैं, कुछ सिद्धान्त हैं, कुछ आदर्श हैं, जिन को ले कर हमारी सरकार चल रही है। यह ठीक है कि देहात में लोगों को गांधी जी की विचारधारा से डिल्लियाफ रहा है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी वे दिन में उनका सम्मान करते थे, इसलिए कि गांधी जी ने सारे राष्ट्र को अहिंसा के रास्ते पर ला कर खड़ा कर दिया था और उस समय एक ऐसे राज्य से टक्कर ली जिस का सात-समूह पार राज्य था जिस के शासन काल में सूर्य अस्त होता था। ऐसे व्यक्ति के प्रति कुछ गलत भावना पनपे, जिसको हम राष्ट्रपिता मानते हैं, उसकी छवि को धूमिल किया जाय—यह उचित नहीं है। हमारे देश में ऐसे ओक क्रान्तिकारी हुए हैं जिन्होंने गांधी जी की विचारधारा का खण्डन किया था, लेकिन वे भी उन के सामने नतमस्तक हुए हैं। उन्होंने भी माना है कि महात्मा गांधी एक ऐसे राष्ट्रपुरुष हैं जो सारे राष्ट्र को आगे ले जा सकते हैं। उस व्यक्ति के प्रति कम से कम हमें श्रद्धा की बात करनी चाहिये। बड़े खेद की बात है, जैसे कि मैं देख रहा हूँ, इस किताब में—द मेन हूँ किल्ड गांधी—में नाथू राम गोडसे की उक्तियां दी गयी हैं। इसको एक उचित

यह है जो कि मैं चेंटर दो में से पढ़ कर
सनाता हूँ —

"There was no legal machinery by which (Gandhi) could be brought to book.... I felt that (he) should not be allowed to meet a natural death."

ये बातें जिनका ऐसी किताबों के द्वारा प्रचार किया जा रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि महात्मा गांधी को अपना जीवन पूरा करने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए, उनकी प्राकृतिक मृत्यु नहीं होनी चाहिए, उनकी हत्या होनी चाहिए। अगर इस तरह की किताबों में उस तरह की उक्तियाँ हों और उन्हें गांधी स्मारक निधि द्वारा चलाये जा रहे पुस्तकालयों में रखा जाए और उसकी विक्री के द्वारा बचा जाए तो यह देश को निम्न गहल में डाल कर होगा। इस किताब के एक दूसरे चेंटर में गाँडने की एक बात और कही गयी है जिसमें मैं पढ़ कर सना देता हूँ —

"As regards non-violence, it was absurd to expect 40 crores of people to regulate their lives on such a lofty plane."

अहिंसा हमारे राष्ट्र की एक गारंटी है, एक चिन्तन है, एक परम्परा है, एक आधार है। अगर इसमें जड़ बाँटने की निम्न कोई प्रयत्न करें और गांधी जी के नाम से करें तो आपको यह समझना चाहिए कि इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

जिस जड़ को गांधी जी ने महेनत से सींचा, अपने खून-पसीने से पनपाया उस जड़ पर इन चीजों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इस को आपको समझना चाहिए। इस प्रस्ताव में यह जो बात कही गयी है कि राष्ट्र के चिह्नों और राष्ट्र पिता का जो अपमान करें उसके बारे में जहर काया-वाही होनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार यह व्यवस्था नहीं करेगी तो हमारी जो ये परम्परा है, या शक्तियाँ हैं उनको तोड़ दिया जाएगा। इससे बड़ी विडम्बना क्या हो सकती है कि उन्हीं के नाम से बनी संस्था में ऐसी किताबें बिकें। हम इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा किसी विचारधारा को खत्म नहीं करना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान) हमारे किसी की विचारधारा से मतभेद हो सकते हैं लेकिन

हम व्यवस्था जी आदर करते हैं। व्यवस्था नारायण स्मारक समिति की स्वयं हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी अध्यक्ष हैं। वह उनका आदर करती हैं तभी तो वे उसकी अध्यक्ष हैं। (व्यवधान) आपकी तरफ से यह बात आई थी, मिसिज दंडवत ने यह कहा था। अगर ऐसी बात होती तो इन्दिरा जी उसका अध्यक्ष होना पसंद नहीं करती। इस से यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि वे उनका आदर करती हैं।

इसके द्वारा हम यही चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्र का जो चिन्तन है, जो परम्परा है, अहिंसा का जो वातावरण है जिसको गांधी जी ने पूरे महेनत के साथ देश में बनाया था उस सब को खत्म करने को किसी को भी इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। बहुत सी ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं जो देश-विदेश में धन ले कर और गांधी जी का नाम ले कर इस तरह की किताबों का, साहित्य का, ऐसे चित्रों का, भाड़नों का प्रदर्शन करती हैं। जो भी इस प्रकार का प्रदर्शन करती हैं, या इस प्रकार का साहित्य सृजित या क्रिय प्रसार की किताबों का, साहित्य का, ऐसे में बढ़ती है तो उनको इसकी इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसमें देश का नुकसान हो सकता है।

इसलिए मैं सदन के सदस्यों से अपील करूँगा कि वे इस की भावना को समझें और टैय्यब हुसैन जी के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें और मन में यह बात स्वीकार करें कि गांधी जी का रास्ता ही सही है, वहाँ ठीक रास्ता है; अहिंसा का रास्ता ही ठीक है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore):
Mr Chairman, Sir, or behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra, Kazhagam I rise to make a few suggestions on the Resolution of Shri Tayyab Hussain, which recommends to the Government through the House that any action by signs, words or publications to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation be made a cognisable offence. In his introductory speech, my hon. friend Shri Tayyab Hussain gave a graphic description of the intentions that

[Shri Era Mohan]

guided him to bring forward this Resolution. The hon. Member Prof. Ranga and others, who preceded me, very clearly referred to the prevalent situation in the country and also emphasised the imperative need for the Government to implement the Resolution before the House.

Though the State Governments have banned the use of names of national leaders in advertisements, yet in many parts of the country you can find Mahatma Gandhi's name being displayed in shops and in hotels and Mahatma Gandhi has also become the brand name of beedi, tobacco etc. The Government should take steps to end this kind of misuse of names of our national leaders. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our Nation, Pandit Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and those leaders of Southern India who were in the forefront of freedom struggle like Rajaji, Thanthai Periyar, the great pioneer in shipping Vaa. Vo. Chidambaram Pillai should be remembered for their role in our Independence Movement. The posterity should cherish their names or their contribution in our freedom struggle, and not by using their names for personal benefits. If efforts to exploit such venerable names for 'partisan considerations are continued, then it will undermine the nation's prestige. The Government should take immediate steps to curb such anti-national activities. In fact, the Government are duty-bound to protect the honour of such great men of our nation.

Recently, there has been heated discussion about Sir Attenborough's film on the life of Mahatma Gandhi. I do not join the ranks of dissenters or supporters. If the life of Mahatma Gandhi is filmed properly, then entire world will come to know of Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to the liberation of colonial countries. If it is filmed, without proper appreciation of the events and without proper understanding of the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, then it will naturally create misconceptions in the minds of many in the world. We should safeguard our nation's dignity in this matter. From what I have read in the newspapers and from what I heard from these who witnessed the simulated funeral procession of Mahatma Gandhi, which was filmed recently in Vijay Chowk, I think the participants in this scene did not evoke the spirit of loss that the nation suffered in the death of the mightiest of man of the earth. On the other hand, they were laughing, smiling and cutting jokes among themselves. It looked as though they were gay-walkers. Naturally, this depiction of the last scene of Mahatma's life will not be understood by the audience in its proper spirit. The Government of India should scrutinise such scenes of the film carefully and before permission is given

for universal exhibition of this film, appropriate steps should be taken for exhibiting the life of Mahatma Gandhi in its proper sense.

As I was saying initially, the names of Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders are being used for advertisements in shops and in hotels and they are used also for brand names of products. In addition, of late, even political parties, which are to be organised on well-laid out principles and programmes, carry the names of national leaders. I do not know about other states. But in Tamil Nadu, in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and Kamaraj there is a political party. In the name of Kamaraj alone there is a political party. Arignar Anna has become the prefix of a political party. Yesterday, my hon. colleague, Shri Subramania Swamy was talking about Anna D.M.K. and Amma D.M.K. He does not know the dravidian movement in Tamil Nadu. Anna was the founder-Member of D.M.K. He has left the legacy of his ideals only in D.M.K. But another party appropriates merely the name of Anna and not his ideals.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Congress (I) stands for whom ?

SHRI ERA MOHAN : That is different. In Tamil Nadu they are directly using the names of national leaders for personal benefits. Mahatma Gandhi's name or Kamaraj's name or Anna's name should not be used for a political party. The Government should take effective steps to ensure that the names of venerable leaders of the nation are not belittled or denigrated in this manner either by sign or by word or by publication. With these words I resume my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Gadgil Please be brief.

SHRI V. N. GAUGIL (Pune) : Sir, I shall try to be brief. But, you will be a little indulgent because I have to substantiate as to why I have moved my amendment. I have moved my amendment to have an enquiry Commission for this reason. A number of institutions in the name of Gandhi have now become a hot-bed of politics, of political activities and of party activities. I shall mention one or two of them.

First of all, I would like to mention the name of Gandhi Peace Foundation, run by Shri Radhakrishna. I am sorry Mrs. Danavate is not here. But, I shall be quoting not from news magazine or any journal of my party but from the magazine

articles from the newspapers which have nothing to do with my Party, as to what is happening. Shri Radhakrishna's name appears in one of the magazines.

This Gandhi Peace Foundation is registered under the societies' Registration Act. The premises on which the Foundation is situated at 221/223, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, was an outright gift from the Government of India including two bungalows. One of the conditions was that no other registered, unregistered or commercial institution or activity can be conducted from the premises. The whole object was that such activities as are conducive to Gandhian Philosophy could be carried on from the premises. Now, what happens ?

There are to-day a number of institutions—a long list is with me, I will not read the whole of it, but I will illustrate that.

There are institutions like :

- 1 Voluntary Action Cell,
- 2 Indian Council for Peace Research,
- 3 Consortium on Rural Technology (CORT),
- 4 Media Foundation,
- 5 Clearing House-cum-Information, Centre on Rural Development;
- 6 People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUGL);
- 7 Coordinating Committee for a Strengthening Democracy.

There are a number of registered and unregistered Societies.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Gadgil, it is better to name the organisation—not the individuals

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I am not naming. I am only quoting from the newspapers. These Associations are registered or unregistered societies carrying on their activities in violation of the terms and conditions under which the land was gifted for this Foundation. I mentioned the name of one Shri Radhakrishna who is connected with a number of institutions...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You only mention the subject-matter. Why mention the name ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I am only quoting from the newspapers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why mention the names ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Because it refers to that particular person and I shall mention his name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They are not here to defend themselves.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I understand you. I am quoting from the newspaper article. There is nothing defamatory. I am only asking for an enquiry committee. That is all. The whole purpose of my amendment is that when activities carried on by the institutions or associations are in the name of Gandhiji and if they are inconsistent with the Gandhian principle, these should be enquired into by Government.

Now, Sir, this gentleman is connected with various institutions. I am prepared to give a list of 49 institutions twenty of whom receive foreign money. It is now part of the record in this House. For instance, I had asked a question about the number of foreign countries who are sending funds to various institutions. I shall immediately mention some of these institutions. Here is an association called 'AVARD' which has received from EZE Bonn Rs. 44,55,589 in 1979; from the Danida-Denmark Rs. 1,41,000 and again from EZE-BONN Rs. 15,63,215 and from Ford Foundation—Rs. 6,14,250. This is the kind of money awarded to various institutions. What is happening in Gandhi Peace Foundation. How it is used for political purposes ? One illustration is enough. The very first meeting to elect Shri Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister was held in this premises. It was not meant to be used for party purposes. That is how it started.

[Shri V. N. Gadgil]

There is another institution called Academy of Gandhian Studies. It has its office at Tirupati and Hyderabad. I would like the Government to enquire as to who is running this institution, who is financing this and who are the persons involved in this institution. Have they received any foreign money ?

Then again, activities are carried on by this institution which are not in the interest of the nation and in that sense against the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. A survey was carried on by the Government of India which says that there are 2 lakh bonded labour. This institution carried on a survey which says there are 24 lakh bonded labour. The whole thing is sent to West Germany for computer processing. Is this an activity for Gandhian purposes ? Is this activity to be carried on in the name of Gandhiji ?

There is Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. The basic principle of Gandhiji was truth and respect for law. He stood for the small man. Now, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has invested funds in—Ltd. Guest Keen Williams Braithwaite Co., Hindustan Lever Ltd., Binny Ltd. Dunlop India Ltd., Siemens India Ltd. Larson and Toubro Co. etc. Ltd., Is this consistent with Gandhiji's philosophy to invest in monopoly shouses ?

There is Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya about which Shri Bhiku Ram Jain has already made mention. What is going on in that institution. It is something against labour and something against the interests of the people. I would like only to give two-three examples from an Article in this journal—Ravivar—dated 8th February, 1981 which says :

“कुछ बातें तो साफ दिखाई देती हैं, जैसे प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें

प्रतिष्ठान के भवन का विधि विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल, यहाँ सम्पन्न हुए कामों की गुणवत्ता, प्रतिष्ठान के साधनों का स्पष्ट दुरुपयोग इत्यादि । प्रतिष्ठान की कार्य पद्धति में अनियमितताओं और विधि उल्लंघनों की तो पूरी एक श्रृंखला है ।)

Then again ?

उदाहरण के लिए एक संगठन एक हॉटल चलाता है जिसे यद्यपि हास्टल कहा जाता है लेकिन आधार व्यावसायिक है

Further it says :

हाल ही में प्रतिष्ठान ने दान व्यक्तियों से 25 हजार रुपये दान के रूप में प्राप्त किए। यह रकम दस्तुतः “सिस्टिज फार मोर्केरी” को दी जाती थी और उसे ही मिली लेकिन प्रतिष्ठान के रास्ते से, क्योंकि प्रतिष्ठान के दाताओं को प्रदत्त रकम पर आयकर को छूट मिलती है। क्या यही गांधी जी का रास्ता है ? गांधी शान्ति प्रतिष्ठान का हॉटल और कैंटीन पिछले 16 वर्षों से चल रहे हैं। सालाना वक्री है लगभग तीन लाख रुपये। लेकिन 1974 तक इसकी कोई भी ऑडिट शुदा रिपोर्ट नहीं पेश की गई थी

Further it says :

उदाहरण के लिए प्रतिष्ठान के काल व्यक्ति गांधी बूक हाउस का काम करते हैं। और उन्हें पैसा दिया जाता है दिल्ली तत्व प्रचार केन्द्र की ओर से

Then again :

बताया जाता है कि किसी विदेशी संस्थान से चार गाड़ियां तीन मेटाडोर और एक स्टेशन वैन प्राप्त हुई थीं लेकिन इन में से एक भी गाड़ी जब गांधी शान्ति प्रतिष्ठान में नहीं है।

Then again it says :

एक बार तो यहां तक हुआ कि कर्मचारियों की यूनिफॉर्म को रजिस्टर्ड होने से रोकने के लिए प्रतिष्ठान के लोगों द्वारा समझौता सरकारी अधिकारियों को घूस भी दी गई ।

17-00 Hrs.

Bribe was given by persons connected with this institution. Then there is one more point which I wish to make and it is this. If all these things are going on, is it not a case for having a Commission of enquiry? Then I will refer to one more point. Whether it is Jyotirmoy Bosu or Jyoti Bosu? What happened was this. Jyotirmoy Bosu made a reference in this House under Rule 377, Special Mention; that was in the year 1977. He said that the enquiry against AVARD was politically motivated. He said that they were innocent persons and they are not indulging in any wrongful activities and so on, that it was done out of revenge by Mrs. Gandhi's Government and all that. That is what he said in 1977. But today I find this. I am quoting from Sarvodaya Press Service, Vol. II, Part 48, April, 16, 1981. Shri Manmohan Choudhuri, a former Sarva Seva Sangh President has said this :

'The agencies thus banned from working in the adivasi areas of West Bengal include the AVARD (The Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development) and the Tagore Society for Rural Development.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I am concluding. Just one sentence. I therefore request the Home Minister to accept my Amendment and appoint a Commission of Enquiry to enquire into the working of all such Institutions. With these words I conclude.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे इस बात के कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि महात्मा गांधी इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों के लिए एक आदर्श थे और इस शताब्दी में देश के लिए अगर उन्हें अणुशक्ति भी कहा जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई गलत नहीं है। लेकिन महात्मा गांधी को अगर कोई इस देश में अपमानित करने की कोशिश करता है तो वह नाकाबिले बर्दाश्त है। महात्मा गांधी की इज्जत के नाम पर किसी संस्था से राजनीतिक रजिश निकालने के लिए अगर कोई भावना इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे छिपी हुई है तो उससे ज्यादा कोई निन्दनीय और गन्दी भावना नहीं है।

यह महात्मा गांधी का देश है। इस देश में आदिवासियों के समूह पर चलती हुई गोलियाँ, हरिजनों की सामूहिक हत्या,

मजदूरों पर चलती हुई गोलियाँ, कर्नाटक के किसानों पर चलती हुई गोलियाँ क्या यही महात्मा गांधी का आदर्श है? महात्मा गांधी के देश में इससे ज्यादा गांधी का अपमान और कोई नहीं हो सकता।

सभापति महोदय : आप रज्यूलूशन के बाहर बोल रहे हैं।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : वह भी अपमान है। साइंस वर्ल्ड आया है। अगर चिन्हों से और इशारों से कहा जाता है तो वह वह भी गांधी जी का अपमान है।

महात्मा गांधी को अगर मान देना है तो इस का साँचना चाहिए। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी के नाम को आपने जिन गांधी आश्रमों के बोर्डों पर लगा रखा है, उन आश्रमों की हालत भी देखिए। वहाँ पर नकली कपड़े बिकते हैं, उनकी कपड़ों में सूती कपड़ा मिलाकर बेचा जाता है। तेल और इहद में भी मिलावट होती है। यह सब चीजें भी गांधी जी का अपमान हैं, उनके नाम का अपमान है। अगर कहीं महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति अपमानित की जाए, कहीं डा. अम्बेडकर, परिवार रामास्वामी नाथकर और महात्मा बुद्ध की मूर्ति अपमानित की जाए तो उस का भी इसमें जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। सारे महापुरुषों को एक ही इज्जत और प्रतिष्ठा से रखा जाना चाहिए। इस देश में महात्मा गांधी के फर्ज के नाम पर लोगों को धोखा देने की कोशिश की जाए तो उसका भी भिड़ाना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी महान थे और जितने और लोग महान थे, उनको अपमानित करने का अगर कोई प्रयास किया जाता है तो वह राष्ट्र का अपमान है हर व्यक्ति का अपमान है। सारे राष्ट्र के महापुरुषों को मानव सम्मान मिले, ऐसा होना चाहिए। इस रज्यूलूशन के पीछे कोई दुर्भावना न हो। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण भी इस देश के उन क्रांतिकारियों में रहे हैं, जिनको आज भी देश के करोड़ों लोग इज्जत देते हैं। अगर उस भावना को दुर्भावना में लाने की कोई कोशिश की जाती है तो इस आदर्श का विरोध ही नहीं निन्दा भी हम करेंगे।

श्री तारिक अनवर (काटिहार) : चेंबरमैन साहब, बाबू भारत ही नहीं, बल्कि सारी दुनिया इस बात को कबूल करती है कि गांधी जी ने जो अहिंसा का रास्ता दिखाया, उसी रास्ते पर चल कर लोगों के लिए कुछ किया जा सकता है। श्री तैयब हुसैन ने जो रोज्यूलेशन रखा है, उसका मकसद यह है कि ऐसी किताबों या तस्वीरों को इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए, जिनसे गांधी जी की प्रतिष्ठा गिरने या उनके आदर्शों पर धब्बा लगे। यह रोज्यूलेशन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हमने महात्मा गांधी को बापू के नाम से जाना है। यह सही है कि हम उनकी पीढ़ी के नहीं हैं। हम उस पीढ़ी से आते हैं, जिसने महात्मा गांधी को किताबों और इतिहास के पन्नों से जाना है। लेकिन हमें उनके आदर्शों और उनके बताए हुए रास्ते पर विश्वास है। (व्यवधान)

अभी हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के साधियों ने गांधी जी के प्रति सम्मान प्रकट किया है, लेकिन वे अपने भाषणों में हर बात में 'लेकिन' और 'परन्तु' का शब्द इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। इसमें यह बात सिद्ध हो जाती है कि उनकी भावना साफ नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग—कांग्रेस के लोग—गांधी जी की इज्जत नहीं कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की भी चर्चा की, मगर उन्होंने जयप्रकाश बाबू को क्या प्रतिष्ठा दी, इसका हमने और सारे देश ने देखा है। विरोधी दलों और जनता पार्टी के लोग चिल्ला चिल्ला कर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण का नाम लेते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को क्या प्रतिष्ठा दी है, यह हमने और देश ने तीन सालों में देखा है। जब वे जयप्रकाश बाबू का नाम लेते हैं, तो हमें दर्म आती है। जहाँ तक हमारा ताल्लुक है, हम पहले भी जयप्रकाश बाबू की इज्जत करते थे और आज भी करते हैं।

अगर महात्मा गांधी जैसे महापुरुषों के बारे में कोई अनुचित बातें कही या लिखी जाती हैं, तो उनपर बंदिश लगनी चाहिए, क्योंकि गांधी जी एक ऐसे व्यक्ति थे, जिनको हमने महात्मा माना है। अगर

उनके विरोध में कोई बात होती है, तो वे राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं हैं।

श्री कनका जिन नथूकर (मोतीहारी) : सभ्यता बहोव्य, भारत की बाबादी के संघर्ष में महात्मा गांधी की बा भूमिका रही है, राष्ट्र की बाबादी को लाने में उन्होंने जो योगदान किया है, यहाँ तक कि आबादी के संघर्ष को मासोज तक उन्होंने पहुँचाया, मासोज को माविलाइज किया, उसमें उनकी ऐतिहासिक भूमिका रही है और अछूताधिकार में। राष्ट्रीय एकता में, हिन्दु मुस्लिम एकता में जो उन की भूमिका रही है वह सर्वमान्य है, उसमें कोई विवाद की बात नहीं है। हम गांधीवाद को नहीं मानते हैं, हमारा दृष्टिकोण दूसरा है। लेकिन जो उन की इतिहास में भूमिका है उस से तो इनकार करने की बात नहीं हो सकती है।

माननीय सदस्य जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं उस प्रस्ताव से उनकी मंशा पूरी नहीं हो रही है। मंशा यह होनी चाहिए कि गांधी जी के नाम पर बहुत सारी संस्थाएँ जैसे गांधी स्मृति या गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन आदि चल रही हैं उन की गतिविधियों को देखा जाए, ये सारी संस्थाएँ अमेरिकन एजेंसी का काम कर रही हैं, सी. आई. ए. का काम कर रही हैं और सरकार की नाक के नीचे यह हो रहा है। कहावत है कि चिराग नाने अंधेरा। वही बात हो रही है। आप यहाँ यह प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं और हमें मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ नहीं हैं, क्या उन को मालूम नहीं है कि इन संस्थाओं के जरिए कितने राष्ट्रश्रेही कार्य हो रहे हैं और आप के सामने हो रहे हैं, आप की आवाज नहीं उठती है। प्रस्ताव से क्या होने वाला है? आप प्रस्ताव क्या लाए हैं? प्रस्ताव यह लाए हैं कि गांधी जी की तस्वीर को, उन की इमेज को बिगाड़ने वाले को कागिनजबल आफेंस के अंदर लाया जाए। लेकिन यह कानून ला रहा है? सही माने में कहा जाए तो गांधी जी की सारी तस्वीर को बिगाड़ने में उन्होंने ज्यादा भूमिका बढ़ा की है। उन्होंने गांधी जी का नाम लिया है। हमारे यहाँ क्या परम्परा रही है? परम्परा यह रही है

कि हम राम का नाम जपते हैं, दिन भर, महादेव का नाम जपते हैं दिन भर, कृष्ण का नाम जपते हैं दिन भर और ठीक उनके बताए गए आदर्शों के उल्टा चलते हैं। असल में कहा जाय तां गांधी टोपी पहन कर और गांधी जी का नाम ले कर आप गांधी जी के नाम को, उनके सिद्धांतों को और उन के जीवन दर्शन को आचरण में नहीं ला रहे हैं और आचरण में नहीं लाने से क्या हो रहा है कि गांधी टोपी में और गांधी दर्शन से आज नौजवानों का घृणा है, वह कहते हैं कि गांधी दर्शन कोई वैज्ञानिक सत्य नहीं है। उसमें कोई ऐसा सत्य नहीं है जो विज्ञान सम्मत हो। (व्यवधान) गांधी जी के दर्शन को जीवन में उतारने का प्रयास आपसे भी नहीं होता होगा और किसी से नहीं होता है। (व्यवधान) वही मैं अर्ज करने वाला हूँ। आज गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन एक कर्कश है देश के सामने गांधी जी के जीवन को, उन को तस्वीर को एक समग्र रूप में रकना चाहिए। इतिहास में उन की क्या भूमिका रही है यह बात आनी चाहिए।

उन्होंने आत्मकथा को काट दिया है। आत्मकथा में उन्होंने कबूल किया है कि मैं ने मांस खाया है, आत्मकथा में उन्होंने कबूल किया है कि मैं ने मिश्रित पिया है, और भी बहुत कुछ कबूल किया है। लेकिन यह प्रयास किया जाय कि आत्मकथा में जो ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं उन्हीं को उभाड़ कर रखा जाए और समग्र रूप उस को न दिया जाए, इस बात का मैं भी विरोध करता हूँ, मैं आप के साथ हूँ इस बात में। लेकिन फिर हृदय टटानिए आप कि गांधी जी का दर्शन क्या है और आप का व्यवहार क्या है ?

एक किताब निकली है आचार्य रजनीश के द्वारा, आप जानते होंगे, उसमें क्या लिखा है? उस में लिखा है कि दूध से और गांधी से मैं बड़ा हूँ। उस को नौजवान पढ़ते हैं, क्यों नहीं उस को बन्द करते हैं ?

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उपाय क्या है ? उपाय यह है कि आप के जीवन में, समाज के जीवन में अगर गांधी जी का

दर्शन सही हो, हालांकि हम लोगों को उस पर मतभेद है, हम नहीं मानते हैं उसको, फिर भी उस को जीवन में तो उतारिए। वह नहीं कर रहे हैं। उस को जीवन में उतारने का प्रयास तो कीजिए, वह नहीं कर रहे हैं। तो फिर गांधी जी का नाम रटने से, उन की माला जपने से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। आप अगर गांधी जी को माला जपते हैं और सही माने में गांधी जी के जीवन दर्शन को आचरण में नहीं उतारते हैं तो कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए जदरी है कि सब से पहले क्लिंग पार्टी की ओर से गांधी जी के दर्शन और उन की इमेज को बिगाड़ने के काम को कम किया जाय। यदि अत्याचार रहेगा, हिन्दू, मुस्लिम रायट होता रहता, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होता रहेगा और फिर भी कहा जायगा कि हम गांधी जी को मानते हैं तो यह गांधी जी की इमेज को और बुरा करता है। इसलिए प्रस्ताव में जो कागिजेबल आफिस की बात है उस को मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। उनकी मंशा को मैं सही समझता हूँ कि ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, तैयब जी ने जो संकल्प इस सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस संकल्प का जो उद्देश्य है उसको हमारे विरोध मित्रों ने गलत रूप में समझने की कोशिश की है। एक पवित्र उद्देश्य को लेकर, कुछ गलतियों की तरफ इस संकल्प के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है ताकि उन भूलों को दूरस्त किया जा सके और सरकार तत्परता के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठा सके। इसी उद्देश्य से हमारे मित्र तैयब जी इस संकल्प को यहां पर लाए हैं लेकिन हमारे विरोधी दोस्तों ने कुछ ऐसी मंशा जाहिर की है मानो इसके पीछे कोई राजनीतिक उद्देश्य छिपा हो। जय प्रकाश जी का नाम इस सन्दर्भ में आया है। हम जय प्रकाश जी की विचारधारा से सहमत नहीं हो सकते लेकिन आज वे स्वर्गवासी हैं, जो उनमें अच्छाईयां थीं, जो त्याग-तपस्या उन के साथ जुड़ी हुई थी उसको सम्मान देने के लिए सरकार ने एक प्रतिष्ठान की स्थापना की, जिसकी चयरमैन स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी

[श्री हरी चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

है। यह इस बात का खातक है कि भले ही उनको राजनीतिक विचारधारा को हमारे पार्टी और सरकार न मानती हो लेकिन उन में जो अच्छाइयां थीं, उनको जो त्याग-तपस्या थी उसको सरकार सही स्न्दर्भ में देखना चाहती है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ बार बार उनका नाम लेने वालों ने हमेशा उन के नाम को कलुषित करने का कोशिश की है और उनके सपनों को चकनाचूर किया है। इसी प्रकार से गांधी जी के नाम के साथ जो लोग ज्यादातर कर रहे हैं उसको रोकने के लिए हमारे साथी तैयब हुसैन जी ने यह संकल्प यहां प्रस्तुत किया है जिसका मैं परा समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर)

मान्यवर, यह प्रस्ताव बहुत अच्छा है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन जो इस प्रस्ताव की मूल भावना है उससे क्या शासक दल के लोग अपने को सचमुच में सम्बद्ध रख पाए हैं—इसमें मुझे सन्देह है। गांधी जी से शासक दल के लोगों का क्या सम्बन्ध है—यह मैं इन शब्दों में व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि केवल राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए गांधी जी के नाम का प्रयोग किया जाता है। एक प्रकार से गांधी जी का नाम शासक दल के लिए राजनीतिक भोजन बन गया है। इस प्रकार की शासक दल की जो वर्तमान स्थिति है उसकी मैं कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा करता हूँ। यह स्थिति क्यों है, इस सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जब आपातकाल की घोषणा की गई थी तब महात्मा गांधी के नाम से सम्बन्ध जितने भी संगठन हैं, सभी ने उसका विरोध किया था क्योंकि वह एक अन्यायपूर्ण व्यवस्था थी। उसके बाद लगातार इस बात की कोशिश की गई कि उन संस्थानों को अधिक से अधिक नुकसान पहुंचाया जाय। उन की जो मांगें थीं उन को पूरा न करना, उनके ऊपर कीचड़ उछालना, इस तरह की तमाम बातें उस समय चल रही थीं। आज भी मौजूदा सरकार की कोई भी सहानुभूति उन संगठनों के साथ नहीं रह गई है।

मान्यवर, एक फिल्म बन रही है, उस में भी एता चला है कि गांधी जी के जीवन

से सम्बन्धित कुछ ऐसी बातें रखने की कोशिश हो रही है जिस से गांधी जी के जीवन पर कीचड़ उछाला जा सके। अगर इस तरह की कोई भी हरकत होती है तो उस की जिम्मेदारी पूरे तरीके से मौजूदा शासन के ऊपर होगी। इस लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे उस को देखें और उस फिल्म के अन्दर अगर कोई भी ऐसी बात हो जिस से गांधी जी का जीवन कलुषित और कलंकित होता है। तो उस को रोकें क्योंकि उस से हमारे राष्ट्र का जीवन कलुषित और कलंकित होता है। जब तक कमजोर वर्गों पर अत्याचार होते रहेंगे, जब तक एक-एक सूबे में साठ-साठ आदिवासी मारे जाते रहेंगे, जब तक बीस-बीस हरिजन गोलियों से उड़ाये जाते रहेंगे तब तक गांधी जी का नाम लेने का अधिकार इन लोगों को नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान) क्योंकि आप का शासन है, आप को ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इस तरह की हरकतें न होने पायें। गांधी जी की प्रतिमाएँ जब तोड़ी जाती हैं, तो उस के लिए यह शासन जिम्मेदार है। क्यों ऐसी बातें होती हैं? इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बात के लिए निन्दा की जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम सिंह शर्मा (अलवर) : सभापति महाशय, जो मौजूदा प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं व्यक्ति रूप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। महात्मा गांधी जी सन 1947 के दौरान में चौधरी तैयब हुसैन के गांव में आये थे और मुझे यह भी मालूम है, चूकि मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र चौधरी तैयब हुसैन के क्षेत्र के बिल्कुल समीप रहा है, कि इन के क्षेत्र में ज्यादातर उसी काम के लोग रहते हैं जिस काम से चौधरी तैयब हुसैन ताल्लुक रखते हैं। चौधरी तैयब हुसैन 'मेव' मूलमान जाति के हैं। हिन्दूस्तान के बटवारे के वक़्त एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल पैदा हुआ था—मेव जाति के लोग उस वक़्त के पंजाब और राजस्थान के बीच में रहते थे, उन्होंने उस वक़्त यह फैसला किया था कि हम लोग पाकिस्तान जा कर आबाद होंगे। लेकिन वहां पर महात्मा गांधी जी ने आकर स्थायित्व किया—यह उस क्षेत्र का जिक्र है

जो बसवर और गुड़गांवों के बीच का क्षेत्र है—इन के पिता चौधरी यासीन खां ने महात्मा गांधी के साथ इस बात का वायदा किया कि जितने भी मेव भाई हैं वे सब हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रहेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान के ही नागरिक रहेंगे तथा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर उन को भी वही अधिकार मिलेंगे जिन की कि वे पाकिस्तान के अन्दर उम्मीद करते हैं। यही कारण है कि महात्मा गांधी और चौधरी तैयब हुसैन के पिता चौधरी यासीन खां के यत्नों से वे मेव लोग वहीं पर आबाद रहे और इस वक्त भी बहुत खुशी के साथ, हिन्दुओं के साथ मिल कर रहते हैं।

जहाँ तक महात्मा गांधी के दर्शन, उनकी संस्कृति और उन की फिलास्फी का सम्बन्ध है, इस बात में कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी, यदि आज के इस युग को गांधी-युग कहा जाए। गांधी जी एक साधारण मानव ही नहीं, बल्कि एक महान यगुरुप थे और उन्होंने इस राष्ट्र के अन्दर अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो हमारे अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक कमजोरी, नैतिक कमजोर और दूसरी कमजोरियाँ जो आ गई थी, उन सब दुर्दलताओं को दूर कर के समाज में एक शक्ति पैदा की, एक फिलास्फी समाज को दी। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि कोई कितना भी बड़ा समाज क्यों न हो, उस समाज के अन्दर यदि शक्ति कहीं से प्राप्त हो सकती है। तो फिलास्फी से हो सकती है। जिस समाज के अन्दर जिस राष्ट्र के अन्दर और जिस काम के अन्दर कोई फिलास्फी नहीं है, तो वह राष्ट्र कभी भी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता हो। यही कारण है कि वही राष्ट्र अंग्रेजों के टाइम में महात्मा गांधी से पहले भी हिन्दुस्तान था, लेकिन उन्होंने एक फिलास्फी दी और एक दर्शन दिया और उसी दर्शन के कारण उन्होंने एक नई जिन्दगी इस काम को दी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो फिलास्फी और दर्शन हमको महात्मा गांधी जी ने दिया है, उस फिलास्फी को हमको कायम रखना है और यदि वह फिलास्फी कायम रहेगी तो किसी भी बड़ी से बड़ी ताकत का हम मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, चाहे वह बाँधक ताकत हो, चाहे वह आर्म्स की ताकत हो और

किसी भी तरह की ताकत हो यदि वह फिलास्फी और दर्शन हमारे पास से लुप्त हो जाएगा, तो हम उस ताकत को भी हार देंगे। इसलिए जरूरी है, जो गांधी वांगमय है, गांधी संस्कृति है, गांधी अभिव्यक्ति है, गांधी दर्शन है और गांधी सिद्धान्त है, उस सिद्धान्त को हम अक्षुण्ण रखेंगे। मैंने इसलिए एक संशोधन पेश किया है कि गांधी जी का दर्शन, गांधी विचारधारा और गांधी के सिद्धान्तों का क्षण रखने के लिए हमें इस तरह का प्रावधान करना चाहिए कि इस राष्ट्र के अन्दर इस प्रकार की किसी का हिम्मत, न हो सके।

मैं आपको खास तौर से अमृतसर के बारे में, जो कि 17 मई, 1980 को पोट्टुवाटे में खबर ली है, कहना चाहता हूँ :

"A bronze statue of Mahatma Gandhi installed in the Rambagh garden here, was found disfigured by some miscreants this morning."

The stick (danda) depicted to be held by Mahatma Gandhi in his hand had been broken. Dung and mud had been plastered on other parts of the statue of the Father of the Nation."

इस तरह की जो साम्प्रदायिक बात है या जो किसी भी नाम पर राष्ट्रपिता को कलंकित करना चाहते हैं, उन की मूर्ति का खण्डित करना चाहते हैं—इस राष्ट्र को ऐसी चीजों को किसी भी कीमत पर बरदाश्त नहीं करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई उचित कदम उठाएँ, कोई ऐसा कानून इस सदन के सामने लायें जिस से महात्मा गांधी जी के साहित्य, उन के वाणमय, उन के विचारों को अक्षुण्ण रखा जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू): चेंबर-मैन साहब, मैं इस रेज्यूलूशन और जो तर-मीम मैंने पेश की है, दोनों के हक में बोलना चाहता हूँ। जिन लोगों ने गांधी की हत्या की, उन को शहीद किया, उनकी फिलास्फी का भी वे ही लोग आज फायदा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डॉंगरा]

उठाना चाहते हैं। उन की फिलास्फी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उस वक्त जो संस्थायें बनाई गई थीं उन संस्थाओं में उन लोगों ने अपनी पोजीशन मजबूत कर ली है और आज गांधी जी के नाम पर वे गलत फायदा उठा रहे हैं। उन के जीवन-चरित्र को गलत ढंग से पेश किया जा रहा है। इस बारे में गाडगिल साहब ने बहुत सी बातें डिटेल में आप के सामने रखी हैं और यह बतलाया है कि गवर्नमेंट के लिए लाजमी हो जाता है कि पार्लियामेंट के एकट के जरिये एक लाइब्रेरी बनाई जाए, उन के लिए मेमोरियल बनाया जाय। उस वक्त तमाम लोगों ने मिल कर गांधी स्मारक निधि को बनाया था, उस को जमीन दी गई थी, उस के जरिये गांधी पीस फाउण्डेशन बनाया क्या, वहां पर बड़े बड़े एअर कण्डिशनड हाल बनाये गये, उस के बाद क्या हो रहा है—विदेशों से रुपया जमा किया जा रहा है, यह सब कुछ हो रहा है लेकिन वह पैसा कैसे खर्च होता है उस का हिसाब किसी को पता न हो और अगर पता लगाने की कोशिश की जाय तो उस की मुसालिफत हो—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

मेरे एक दोस्त अमरीका गये थे—उन को वहां पर बतलाया गया कि इस तरह का प्रचार वहां पर हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान के गांव-गांव में लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। स्कूली बच्चों से चन्दा इकठ्ठा किया गया और वह पैसा इन्हीं संस्थाओं के पास भेजा गया। यहां आ कर उस पैसे का क्या इस्तेमाल हुआ किसी को पता नहीं है यह क्या ब्रेबरी है? सरकार को इस बारे में पूरी तहकीकात करनी चाहिए कि जो गांधी जी के नाम की टारनिश करते हैं, उन के नाम पर पैसा जमा करते हैं वह पैसा कहाँ जाता है, कैसे उस का इस्तेमाल होता है और जो लोग इस के लिए मुजरिम पाए जाय उन को सजा दी जाय।

न सिर्फ महात्मा गांधी, बल्कि हिन्दु-स्तान के रहने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति की इमेज को खराब नहीं करना चाहिए—मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन फादर-

आफ-दि-नेशन को तो हमें सैप्रेडली ट्रीट करना होगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि हमारे अपोजीशन के साथी इस की मुसालिफत क्यों कर रहे हैं—इस में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

इन अलफाज के साथ मैं इस रेंजोल्यूशन की तारीफ करता हूँ और दरखास्त करता हूँ कि मैंने जो तरमीम पेश की है उस के साथ इस को मंजूर किया जाय।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Not only the people of this country but the people of the entire world are indebted to Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. It was Einstein who had told about Gandhi that:—

“Generations to come will scarce believe that such a one as this in flesh and blood to walked on this earth.”

Fortunately, today is the birthday of Rabindra Nath Tagore, another great soul. Gurudev said about Mahatma Gandhi :—

“Here is at last the living truth.”

In these words, he gave the greatest tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

It was the Father of the Nation who taught us to stand erect against the British Empire, who created a sense of self-respect amongst us. He gave us the battle field, the battle cry and battle dress and made us march in the freedom struggle under his leadership. Whenever something is said about Mahatma Gandhi in this country, the innermost recesses of our hearts are touched. We would like to see that the dignity and honour of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, must be honoured and protected at all costs. From that viewpoint, this Resolution is commendable and I would commend the Resolution.

But when I heard the speeches here, I was doubtful whether that is the only objective behind moving this Resolution. Some people attacked the Gandhian institutions. If there is something wrong some Gandhian institutions, as Shri Gadgil stated, naturally, an enquiry should be held. If in some Gandhian institutions, some wrong things are committed, we should see to it that they are discouraged, they are stopped forthwith. As far as that is concerned, I am with you. But, at the same time, I would like to caution you, and caution my friends on this side, that if we are trying to introduce politics in

these Gandhian institutions because those institutions during the days of emergency fought.....

(Interruptions) आप मेहरबानी कर के मत बोलिए, आप चुप बैठिए।

There are certain elements in this country which did not like what these institutions did during the emergency, because those institutions fought for the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, and Mahatma Gandhi had taught us निर्भय बनी, (Be fearless) you have banned even the slogans and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi. And now you are preaching about these. Kindly, do not preach for Mahatma Gandhi. Do not try to become a Messiah, preaching the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. Remember, the speeches of Mahatma Gandhi were not allowed on the radio during the emergency. Why don't you put your hands on your heart and decide what you have done?

So, let us be humble enough when we talk of Mahatma Gandhi. If there are some wrongs committed by some institutions, let us try to remove them.

आचार्य भगवान देव : आप बिल्कुल गलत-बयानी कर रहे हैं।

श्री रतनसिंह राजवाड़ा : आपके कहने से गलत-बयानी नहीं होगी। आपने क्या किया है वह हमको मालूम है।

Sir, you will have to put this man in order. He cannot interrupt me like this. This is not the way to function in this House.

Shri Stephen tried to bring in politics and from that viewpoint some speeches were made. A reference was made to some magazines also. If there are some institutions in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, where some wrong things or irregularities are committed, I say that they should be dealt with according to law, enquiries should be carried on according to law but, at the same time, our motive should not be political. While criticising these institutions, we should see that we purify them; our aim should be to purify them, not to introduce our own politics, I would like to caution our friends here on this aspect.

I am saying this because, while speaking on this Resolution, there was an attempt to malign these institutions, which are adding wonderful work, very highly constructive work, in Adivasi areas, in harijan areas and other areas. They are doing very good work, productive work in the field of khadi and village industries. While these Gandhian institutions are doing very good work, sometimes it may happen somewhere some vested interests may creep in and try to tarnish the name and image of

Mahatma Gandhi. As far as that is concerned, we should not allow that to happen.

I would appeal to my hon. friends here that when we talk about Mahatma Gandhi, we must all talk unanimously. If anybody wants or tries to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi or wants to desecrate his statues etc. in this country, we must fight it tooth and nail, not only by law but also by creating public opinion among the masses so that nobody would dare to break or desecrate his status or malign his name.

From that point of view, I would like to commend this Resolution. But I would definitely say that mere law would not do. We shall have to organise the people, the conscience of the people so that they may stand for the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. If we do that, I think that will serve the purpose.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, यहां पर जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस संबंध में मेरा निवेदन है कि गांधी समृति भवन पर जो लिटरचर बिकता है, उसके संबंध में तैयब साहब ने जो जिक्र किया है, इस प्रकार का लिटरचर अगर बिकता है तो निश्चित रूप से इसको जप्त कराया जाए, इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन ऐसी संस्था है, जिसके बारे में अभी एक कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य ने कहा कि यह संस्था सी. आई. ए. की एजेंसी के रूप में काम करती है और फोर्ड फाउंडेशन जो कि अमेरिका में है, उससे धन प्राप्त करके इस देश को बदनाम करने की कोशिश कर रही है। इसके संबंध में निश्चिता तरीके से जांच की जानी चाहिए कि इसकी क्या एक्टिविटीज है और यह किस तरीके से काम करती है। अगर इसकी एक्टिविटीज एंटी नेशनल है। तब निश्चिता तौर पर इसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

जनता पार्टी के समय एक काम हुआ कि जनता पार्टी ने सब को भय-मुक्त कर दिया, निर्भय कर दिया। गुण्डे,

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

बदमाश, स्मगलर्स, हर्डर्स, ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स सब को निर्भय कर दिया और इस प्रकार के लोगों द्वारा इन संस्थाओं में प्रवेश करके इन संस्थाओं को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बदनाम करने की कार्यवाही की गई। इस तरह के जो लोग इन संस्थाओं में प्रवेश कर गए हैं, इनके खिलाफ अवश्य कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए और ऐसे लोग जो एंटी नेशनल एक्टिविटीज में भाग लेते हैं और देश को बदनाम करने की कार्यवाही करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों की इन संस्थाओं से निकाला जाना चाहिए और इनके स्थान पर ऐसे लोगों को लाया जाना चाहिए जो गांधी जी के नाम को उज्ज्वल करें ऐसे लोगों को लाना चाहिए जो मजदूरों, किसानों, गरीब आदिमियों, पीड़ितों, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और गरीब तबके के लोगों की सेवा करें।

आज ये संस्थाएं पालिटिक्स प्ले करती हैं, पालिटिक्स का अड्डा बन गई हैं। 1977-78 के चुनाव में हमने देखा है। कांग्रेस विरोधी लोगों द्वारा धन दिया गया और सर्वोदय के नाम पर प्रचार किया गया। इनका कहना था कि हम तो वोटर्स को एजुकेट करने का काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनकी एजुकेशन कांग्रेस के खिलाफ रही और राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए इन संस्थाओं का उपयोग होने लगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन संस्थाओं की जांच होनी चाहिए और दोषी लोगों को इसमें से निकाला जाना चाहिए।

आज चाहे गांधी स्मारक निर्धि हो, चाहे गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन हो, चाहे गांधी स्मृति भवन हो या इसी प्रकार की अन्य संस्थाएं हों, ये सारी की सारी संस्थाएं और संगठन आज इसी काम में लगे हैं, इसलिए जब तक इनके खिलाफ पूरे तरीके से कार्यवाही नहीं करणें, तब तक संस्थाओं के लोग पालिटिकल एक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा लेते रहेंगे और जिन उद्देश्यों के लिए इन संस्थाओं का निर्माण किया गया है, उन उद्देश्यों को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता।

अभी राजदा साहब कह रहे थे कि ये पालिटिकल बॅंडेटा से कार्यवाही करना चाहते

हैं, यह कार्यवाही नहीं करनी चाहिए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हम इन संस्थाओं से पीड़ित हैं। ये ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जो बराबर राज्य से पैसा लेती हैं और राज्य के खिलाफ ही काम करती हैं। इस प्रकार की संस्थाएं अगर वोटर्स को एजुकेट करके सच्ची रास्ते पर लाने का काम करती हैं, गरीब लोगों को उपर उठाने का काम करती हैं, ऐसे काम करती हैं जिससे देश ऊंचा उठता है, इनके द्वारा स्थापित स्माल स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज में लोगों को रोजगार-धंधा मिलता है तो निश्चित रूप से इनके कार्य स्वागत योग्य हैं। लेकिन ये उल्टे काम करते हैं। लाखों करोड़ों रुपये इनको मिलता है। उसका नाजायज फायदा उठा कर अपने आपको ये शक्तिशाली और मजबूत बनाने में लगे हुए हैं। श्री तैयब हुसैन ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है और श्री गाडगिल ने जो एमेंडमेंट दिया है, उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक कमिशन म्कुरर करवा कर जितने भी सर्वोदय संस्थान हैं, गांधी स्मारक निधि है, गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन आदि हैं उन सब की जांच कराई जाए और उनकी जो आपत्तिजनक गतिविधियां हैं उन पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Many Members want to speak on this Resolution. I have tried to accommodate them with in the time limit but many Members are still left. They want to participate in this Resolution. Do you want that the time be extended.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Should it be by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

श्री रामावतार शस्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी मेरी बात सुनिये। यही करना है तो अपोजीशन को कह दीजिये कि चले जाएं मुझे अपने प्रस्ताव को इंट्रोड्यूस करने का मौका तो दे दें। लास्ट टाइम भी ऐसा हुआ था।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no provision here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : (Katwa) : Late Shri Ramavtar Shastri move the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the session is going to be adjourned.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no provision like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What to do? You can see the difference. Now the House is adjourning. Shri Sunder Singh.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरी बात तो सुनिए । चेंबर से पिछली बार वाजपेयी जी को कहा गया था आपका नहीं होगा तो अगली बार ले लेंगे । इतना तो आप भी करिये । उनका रोज़ोल्यूशन स्टेट्स के वाइफरकेशन के बारे में था । डिप्टी स्पीकर ने यह कहा था । मेरे रोज़ोल्यूशन को आप किल तो न करें । आप हमारा काओप्रेशन चाहते हैं लेकिन ऐसे तो वह नहीं मिल सकता है ।

सभापति महोदय : कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उनके वास्ते कैसे प्रोविजन हो गया था ? आपके यहां से उस कुर्सी से उनको एलाउ किया गया था । बारह साल से मैं यहां हूँ और पहली बार मेरा रोज़ोल्यूशन आ रहा है और उसको भी निल किया जा रहा है । एक बार चेंबर से ऐसा फैसला दिया जा सकता है तो मेरे कंस में भी ऐसा आप कर सकते हैं । मुझे आप मौका दे सकते हैं और मैं नेक्स्ट टाइम इस पर बोल सकता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री सुन्दर सिंह, आप बोलिये ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मुझे मूव कर लेने दीजिए और नेक्स्ट सेशन में यह चला जाएगा । मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । मूव कर लेने दीजिए ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, महात्मा गांधी फ़ादर आफ़ दी नेशन थे । उनके बरखिलाफ़ अगर कोई बात करता है तो इसका साफ़ मतलब यह है कि वह नेशनल नहीं है । इस

रिज़ोल्यूशन पर बोलते हुए जिन ख़्यालात का इज़हार किया गया उनको सुन कर जो हरिजन हैं उनको बहुत तकलीफ़ हुई होगी । मैं इस रिज़ोल्यूशन के लाने पर माननीय सदस्य को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमको मौका दिया इस ग्रहम मसले पर बहस करने का । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी पार्टी महात्मा गांधी की नीति के बरखिलाफ़ बात करे उस पार्टी में नेशनैलिटी नाम की चीज़ नहीं है । अगर मोहम्मद साहब, ईसा मसीह के खिलाफ़ कोई ग़लत बात करे तो तूफ़ान खड़ा हो जाता है । लेकिन जब कि गांधी जी के खिलाफ़ बात हो रही है तो किसी को गुस्सा नहीं आ रहा है । गांधी जी हमारी आंखों के सितारे थे, उनकी एक शक्तियत थी, उन्होंने गरीबों की मदद की और तमाम दुनिया को इकट्ठा कर के हिन्दुस्तान को आज़ाद कराया । अब उनके बरखिलाफ़ आवाज़ उठायी है । जो उनकी बेइज्जती करते हैं मेरी तो मांग है कि ऐसे लोगों और पार्टी के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये । लेकिन जब ऐसी कार्यवाही करने में आप हमारा साथ नहीं दे रहे हैं तो हम कैसे मानें कि आप नशनल हैं, आपमें नेशनैलिटी है । ऐसी जो भी संस्थायें हों, तो महात्मा गांधी के पवित्र नाम का मिसयूज़ करती हैं उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही में हर माननीय सदस्य को साथ देना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ आप में नेशनैलिटी नहीं है । महात्मा गांधी ने क्या कहा था :

“I do not want to be born. But if I have to be born again I should be born as an untouchable so that I may share their sorrows and sufferings inflicted upon them. I therefore, pray that if I have to do so, I should not do it as a Brahmin or Kshatriya or Vaish or Shudra but as an anti-Shudra.”

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : On a point of Order Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under what rule?

SHRI SUDHAR GIRI : You please listen to me (*Interruptions*) The Business Advisory Committee had fixed a hours for this Resolution. Have you extended the time with the permission of the House ? You have not taken the permission of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have taken the sense of the House. You see the records (*Interruptions*) I put it to the House and took the consensus of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Mr. Chairman, I would like to make it very clear that it is not the intention of the Government to prevent Mr. Shastri from moving the resolution.

The request was made by several Members to extend the time and if the Rules permit we have no objection.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Unlucky situation it is. Let the other things go on. It has been done in the House. Earlier it has been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under which rule?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : No question of rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Sunder Singh, you should conclude now.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : इनमें करैक्टर नहीं है। अगर करैक्टर हो तो यह रैज्यूलेशन को पास करें। ये कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस (आई) वाले महात्मा गांधी के उसूलों पर नहीं चलते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप चलते हैं? आप भी नहीं चलते हैं। आपको कोई सुनता नहीं है। अगर आप इस रैज्यूलेशन का हमारे साथ मिलकर साथ दें आपके करैक्टर का पता लग जायेगा, अगर बरखिलाफ बोलेंगे तो यह आपके खिलाफ जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस रैज्यूलेशन को यूनिनिमसली पास करें। जितना नुकसान महात्मा गांधी के मरने के बाद उनके उसूलों को तोड़ने के बाद हरिजनों का हुआ है, उतना और किसी का नहीं हुआ है। हमें दुःख है कि हमारी कोई

सुनने वाला नहीं है। अगर आज महात्मा गांधी होते तो हमारी यह हालत न होती।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ जो इस रैज्यूलेशन को लाये हैं। मैं श्री तैयब हुसैन को ताइद करता हूँ और उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : समापति महोदय, महात्मा गांधी की छवि बिगाड़ने का जो संकल्प है, यह देखने में तो बहुत अच्छा लगता है, (अवधान)

इस संकल्प को लाने वाले जो हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री तैयब हुसैन जो है, अगर उनको मनसा बाचा कर्मणा की तरह भावना रहो होता तो अच्छी बात थी, लेकिन पिछले 34 वर्षों का इतिहास अगर देखा जाये तो महात्मा गांधी की छवि को कितना सुन्दर रखा गया है?

आज सब लोग बोलते हैं महात्मा गांधी, महात्मा गांधी। महात्मा गांधी बोलते थे, रघुपति राघव राजा राम और उनकी भावना थी पति पावन साता राम। लेकिन आज गांव गांव में जो लोग बोलते हैं कि रघुपति राघव राजा राम, पांचो अंडा एक हां शाम। इस तरह की लोग बातें करते हैं।

गांधी जी के चरित्र, उनके साहित्य और उनके जितने भी आदर्श हैं, उन्हें हमें मानना चाहिये, चाहे हम किसी भी दल के हों। महात्मा गांधी और जयप्रकाश नारायण इस 20वीं शताब्दी को अग्रतिम प्रतिभा और अग्रतिम महापुरुष हैं जिन्होंने कभी कोई गड़ो नहीं ला और किसी तरह का कोई मोह नहीं किया। उन्होंने कभी कामना नहीं की किसी दुराग्रह की या कुर्सी के लिये कभी इच्छा प्रकट नहीं की।

ऐसे महात्माओं के प्रति किसी को घृणा हो उनके प्रति अविश्वास हो तो इससे बड़ा अपराध और कोई नहीं हो सकता। कांग्रेस (आई) के माननीय सदस्य बहुत ज़ोरों से कह रहे हैं कि महात्मा गांधी की छवि को बिगाड़ने से रोकने के लिए कानून बनाना चाहिए। मगर कानून से किसी की छवि नहीं बन सकती है। कानून के अनुसार मर्दर करना एक भयंकर अपराध है और उसके लिए सज़ा दी जाती है, लेकिन फिर भी मर्दर होते हैं। आत्म-शुद्धि और वास्तविक श्रद्धा की भावना रखने से महात्मा गांधी की छवि को बनाए रखा जा सकता है।

गांधी स्मृति और गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान ने जो कुछ किया है, वह किसी पार्टी या दल के लिए नहीं किया है। अगर उन्होंने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण और सर्वोदय की मदद की है, तो आप जनता के जागरण के लिए और लोकतंत्र को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिए की है, न कि किसी दल के लिए अगर ये संस्थाएँ रात-दिन इन्दिरा जी और संजय गांधी की जय करें और उनकी प्रशंसा करें, तो आप कहेंगे कि ठीक है। लेकिन अगर वे पूरे देश की आम जनता को जगाने का प्रयास करती है, तो आप कहते हैं कि वे खराब है। तो इन संस्थाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लीजिए।

गांधीजी के आदर्श, चरित्र और वाङ्मय और लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण दोनों परालल हैं। उन दोनों ने राष्ट्र की जो सेवा की है, उसके लिए उनका नाम शताब्दियों तक अक्षुण्ण और अमर रहेगा और उनपर कोई छीटा-कशी नहीं कर सकता है। अगर इन संस्थाओं में शलत चरित्र के आदमी हैं, तो उनको आम जनता के सामने लाना चाहिए

इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है कि कलंकित और दूषित चरित्र वाले लोगों को कड़ी सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन इसकी आड़ में अगर कोई राजनैतिक शिकार करना चाहे, तो उसको उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है। अगर ये सोचते हैं कि सब संस्थाओं पर हमारा कब्ज़ा है, मगर एक दो संस्थाओं पर नहीं है, इस लिए उनपर नियंत्रण करने का प्रयास किया जाए, तो यह राजनैतिक दुराग्रह से प्रेरित दृष्टिकोण है।

महात्मा गांधी और लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण, इन दोनों का चरित्र अप्रतिम है—किसी से उनकी तुलना नहीं की जा सकती है और उनमें कोई भेद नहीं है। इस लिए मैं बहूंगा कि अगर महात्मा गांधी और लोकनायक की छवि को अच्छा बनाना है, तो राष्ट्र के हित के लिए जो काम हुआ है, उसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। आज प्रगति मैदान में सन आफ इंडिया की प्रदर्शनी महीनों से लगी हुई है, लेकिन सरकार ने महात्मा गांधी के बारे में कोई प्रदर्शनी नहीं लगाई है। सरकार इन्दिरा जी के सम्बन्ध में एक महीने से प्रदर्शनी लगा रही है, लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ कि वह महात्मा गांधी के चरित्र और विचारधारा के बारे में कोई प्रदर्शनी लगाए। अगर कथनी और करनी में यह अन्तर रहेगा, हाथी के दांत दिखाने के और, और खाने के और, अगर इस तरह की मैनटेनेन्स रही, तो हम महात्मा गांधी को आदर नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस लिए अंतःकरण को शुद्ध करने और राष्ट्रीय चरित्र को ऊँचा उठाने का प्रयास किया जाए।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
सभापति महोदय, गांधी शान्ति प्रतिष्ठान के द्वारा गत चुनाव में महात्मा गांधी

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

की छवि को बिगाड़ने का प्रयास किया गया। सर्वोदय के नाम पर भी काब्रे में कुफ किया गया। और कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के द्वारा तो आजकल ऐसे चित्र भी निकाले जा रहे हैं, जिनमें गांधी जी के हाथ में साम्यवाद का झंडा भी दिया गया है, भगत सिंह के हाथ में साम्यवाद का झंडा दिया गया है।

चूंकि चर्चा का समय कम है, इस लिए मैं एक पायंट को आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। गांधी जी की हत्या करने वाले लोगों से जब यह बात कह दी कि हम अब गांधीवाद में विश्वास रखते हैं, तो इससे हम समझ सकते हैं कि गांधीजी के साथ विश्वासघात करने वाले, धोखेबाज व्यक्ति गांधीजी की किस लाइन पर ले जाना चाहते हैं और उसके पीछे क्या पड़्यंत है। जो लोग और एस० एस० में थे, वे रंग बदल कर जनसंघी बने, जनसंघ से वे भारतीय जनता पार्टी में गए और उसके बाद चौथा रंग बदला। जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी बना कर उन्होंने उन अधिवेशनों में गांधीवाद की बात करी, तो इससे यह पता लगा कि इस दश में बहुत बड़े गद्दार एक बहुत बड़ा पड़्यंत कर रहे हैं गांधीजी के साथ।

जो लोग आज गांधीवाद की बात करते हैं, उन्होंने गांधीजी की हत्या कराने में सहयोग किया। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने यहां दिल्ली में और बाहर जनता पार्टी के नाम से वोट लिए, और जनता को बिना पूछे नई पार्टी बना कर, अपने सिद्धान्त तक पर रख कर, दुनिया के सामने कुछ और रखने का प्रयास किया। शराब वही थी, रंग बदल दिया बोतल का। अन्दर जहर था, उस जहर की अमृत का रूप देकर गांधीवाद का चोंगा पहन कर ..

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now it is 6 O'clock
You can continue next time.

18.01 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS— contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we resume the discussion on the No-confidence motion. Mr. Samar Mukherjee was on his legs. Yes, you may continue.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I was discussing the reply of our Finance Minister who expressed hopes that the economy was slowly recovering. My point is that this is an illusion the Government is creating which is totally different from the reality. The reality is that our country is passing through an unprecedented crisis. And this crisis is not only limited to the economic sphere but it has spread to the social sphere and also into the sphere of politics and the very fabric of our democracy and the parliamentary system.

He expressed that there will be stability in prices and he has given figures today that inflation has shown signs of decline. I have got figures. This is the chart of the consumer price index. Here the trend is increasing. 1981 January—411—base is 1970—100. February 1981—418 and March—420. So, whichever calculation our Finance Minister is doing on the basis of the wholesale price index and is coming with a picture that we are now out of the danger, that is not the reality. The additional increase from March to April I do not have. But it is on the increase, and the process has not been checked. The figure for 1978-79 with 100 as base for 1960 is 331.41. For 1979-80 it is 359.75. That means an increase of 8.46%. 1980-81—400.83. It is an increase of 11.42%. So this is the trend in prices.

If you see the Sixth Five Year Plan—the main document has been very recently circulated—it has dealt with the question of mobilising resources. It states categorically that the possibility of mobilising resources by increasing direct taxation has reached the limit. So, no taxation on the bigger income groups. That means the process is more concessions to the monopolists and bigger houses and encouragement to the private capital. So many concessions have been announced. To

the smaller income groups small concessions have been given and to bigger income groups much bigger concessions have been given. The other measures suggested is deficit financing. You know what deficit financing means. It means a further increase in prices and further inflation. In the Fifth and Sixth Five Year plans it was visualised that deficit financing would be of the order of Rs. 5,000 crores—already starting from 1980-81 to 1981-82—for two years—the deficit financing has already reached a stage where the revised estimate for 1980-81 stands at Rs. 1975 crores while the budget estimate for 1981-82 comes to Rs. 1,539 crores. These two together—for two years—total Rs. 3,514 crores of deficit financing. In the Five year plan, another three years are left. Then comes Rs. 600 crores from the bearer bonds. So, the target will never be fulfilled and the deficit financing will be such more than Rs. 5,000 crores. That means the prices will further rise and there will be a constant price hike. Due to all this, the Planning commission has categorically stated that they would stop all subsidies to foodgrains. That amounts to Rs. 600 crores. You should understand that if the subsidy on foodgrains distributed by the public distribution system is taken away, then the price of foodgrains is bound to go up further. There will be a further spurt in the price of essential commodities. There is already a provision. They have recommended that at least Rs. 2,000 crores of additional resources should be mobilised. Apart from Rs. 5,000 crores by deficit financing and another Rs. 5,000 crores by way of further taxation—already the taxation is too big—there will be further additional taxation of the order of Rs. 5,140 crores. The new levies in the 1980-81 and 1981-82 railway budgets are estimated to bring in a revenue of over Rs. 4,530 crores. Already these levies have been imposed. All this is bound to have an effect and prices will further rise, Sir, the Finance Minister wrote in an article that our economy is slowly recovering. He has given the figures of increase in production. I am not challenging his figures now because I have no other figures with me at my disposal. Taking that for granted there has been an increase in production the production for example, of coal, lignite, etc., in 1980-81 stood at 1100 million tonnes there was an improvement of 6% more in power generation. There is a further increase in the outlay of the Sixth Five Year Plan. With the increase in coal production, etc., he expects that the economy will recover. But, in reality our economic system is based on the capitalist system. So, when the production goes up, the price is also increasing. The slogan as given by our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and also by all the Ministers is to save the country from this economic crisis, only way out is to produce

more. When production is increased the price also goes up. What does it mean? It means that the benefit of the increase production is not going to the common masses but it goes to those who are the owners of the instruments of production, the factory-owners and the land, lords, the vested interests. That is why I say the more you produce, the more the producers will be the losers. You have seen how the price of tobacco went down. At Nipani the peasants started an agitation, there was a firing which our democratic government resorted to—firing on the peasantry—defending whose interest? They were defending the interests of the big tobacco factory owners and bidi factory owners. That was because they wanted to bring down the prices and they succeeded. Whenever the harvest is completed, and when the grains come to the market, the prices go down.

In the case of wheat also, the prices are going down because now the new wheat after the harvests is coming in. There is no provision for the protection of the growers. Manipulation in the prices is allowed in the interest of big factory owners and traders. Those who are benefited have enough power to purchase the bureaucrats and the Ministers. That is why this system cannot operate. This is the unfortunate state of affairs in which we have landed ourselves.

What is the gain of the workers? The productivity of the workers in coal between 1971-72 to 1979-80 went up more than three times from 111 to 356. There is an increase in prices of coal. Coal production has increased and so also the coal prices. Who are sufferers? It is the consumers of coal. Who are the gainers? They are the coal mine owners. What is the gain of the workers? The coal workers are being retrenched and victimised.

Now, our Government is opening the doors to multinational corporations. Our Government is now dependant more on loans from the World Bank, IMF and other foreign Imperialist countries. That is why the Government is bound to yield to their pressures. Accordingly Government is going to introduce mechanisation on a big scale. Sir, the more you introduce mechanisation in today's conditions the more unemployment is created. In the rural areas also now tractors have been introduced and tractor is taking the place of the agricultural labourers who used to work in the field. Machine taking the place of human labour. You are the representatives of human beings and not automatic machines. So, your interest

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

should be to defend them. You will have to give reply to your constituents if unemployment is created. Now the position is that there is more and more of unemployment in the country. Every day unemployment is increasing in the country. This is happening in the country. Money is being concentrated in the hands of a few people. It is the same sort of thing which is continuing. This is how the economy is in such a bad shape. The rich are becoming richer. The poor are becoming poorer. This is the situation now and this is the picture of the country. The same thing has been accepted by even the Rashtrapati, when he addressed the FICCI's 54th Annual Session. He spoke on how unaccounted money had played havoc. The report says:

"President Sanjiva Reddy said, the black money holders were mainly in industry, trade and similar economic activities and warned, if they succeed in purchasing those in power and authority, the results could be deadly."

It is these people who have purchased the persons in power because otherwise black money would not be allowed to become white money. That cannot be done without the help of these people. And you are now placing the future of the country in their hands. And you say, you want to mobilise resources. From whom? You put more and more taxes on the common man. You don't have the courage to take proper steps to unearth black money. You are only imposing more taxes on the common man. In whose interest? It is only in the interest of these sections of people whom you want to help in every way. We find that gradually the rift is increasing more and more. You are killing the peasantry. This happened in Maharashtra. This happened in Karnataka. This happened in Andhra, Tamil Nadu also. Why are you not trying to understand why all these things are happening? Why should the Government be in confrontation with the peasantry? This is the main question. If you try to suppress the peasantry who are now on the march to get remunerative prices, to get fair wages, what are you doing? You are suppressing them; you are denying them their rights. You have started attacking the working class. You have attacked the LIC employees. You have attacked the loco men. You have attacked the public sector employees. You have attacked the State Government employees. They came in Dharna here. You attacked these 50 lakhs of State

Government employees. You are indulging in this sort of confrontation with the peasantry. You are indulging in confrontation with the working class. You are having confrontation with your own employees, with your own railway workers. What is the way out? You think the only way out is authoritarianism. The only way out is to completely finish parliamentary democracy. You cannot face those people and they will give their verdict through the ballot box. That is why you want to scuttle parliamentary democracy. That is why you have introduced the National Security Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Yes, I am concluding. All these things are interrelated. Nothing is in isolation. You defend the economic vested interests. The whole of your administrative machinery is used to suppress the working class and working people and the common peasants who demand wage rise and remunerative prices for their produce. You want to suppress them. Black-money hoarders have increased in numbers. Black-money bonds are only borrowing from friends; the Finance Minister said so once. (Interruptions) The Fearer Bond scheme is nothing. Mr. Venkataraman himself told that it was simply borrowing from friends. So black money holders have become their friends and peasantry and workers have become their enemies. This is the outlook that they are having. Mr. Chairman, now, authoritarianism has raised its head and total oppression has started. Democracy has become more and more dangerous to you. That is why you are afraid of holding by-elections particularly in West Bengal. Your people are afraid of facing elections in West Bengal. That is why they decided to boycott the Municipal elections. (Interruptions) They are afraid of the elections. The Congress-I President came and influenced our Chief Election Officer here. That is why the by-election was postponed. It was fixed on 17th May in consultation with the State Government. Immediately it was postponed. There were vehement protests from all corners and ultimately it was announced that by-elections would be held. (Interruptions) Sir, repeatedly this issue has been raised here that a conspiracy is going on to dismiss the non-Congress-I Governments in the States and West Bengal has become the first target. Repeatedly they are giving assurance that they have no desire to dismiss any non-Congress-I Government in the States. I do not know why repeated assurance is necessary. We have past experiences

Between 1967 and 1972, in West Bengal there were 4 elections. So, we have had experiences during this period. We know that to curb communism your party has not even hesitated to take money from the American agencies. This is clear from the book written by Mr. Moynihan. It is an open secret. Now, because of these policies, throughout India, terrible discontent is mounting among the various sections of the people. People having fissiparous tendencies, disruptive forces, communal forces, all are getting encouragement from the ruling party.... (Interruptions). I have gone to Gujarat and I have come to know that the Congress-I party men are also involved in the anti-reservation movement in Gujarat. So, this is being encouraged by you and the whole technique is being applied to create a law and order situation in West Bengal. You are trying to organise defection. The State Government cannot be defeated there. That is why you are trying to create a law and order situation there by instigating anti-social elements... (Interruptions). Now, in West Bengal gangsters are being organised. You are sending them day in and day out. You say that the CPI(M) people are killing the men there. But these people are given encouragement from here. They come here in the morning and go by the evening flight with the instructions from here. Next day, again they come, have consultations here and go back. This has all been coming in the press. You have created conditions for toppling the Government. I have got a telegram from our ex-M.P. Robin Sen. In this telegram, he has mentioned that anti-social elements who were mobilised to disrupt the loco strike now have been mobilised to create a law and order situation. They were preparing bombs in the Diamond Club Kajora; the bombs burst and those people were injured. Our Central Minister of State, Shri Makwana and others have gone to see these anti-social elements in the hospital..... (interruptions). I am giving you only one warning. In 1972, in West Bengal they organised rigged elections and semi-fascist terror. At that time, we told the whole country that this was a precursor to attack the whole of the country, democracy and parliamentary system. Again, the West Bengal Government has become the main target. It is also a precursor for attack on the 'parliamentary democracy.

In order that we are able to protect this parliamentary democracy, all democratic and secular forces throughout the country must stand firmly united.

16.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any speech made without my permission will not go on record.

Before I call Shri R. S. Sparrow to speak, I would like to say that there are a number of Members who desire to speak on the motion. In order that all the groups can be accommodated, I would request Members to confine their speeches to ten minutes only and this will be very strictly adhered to. If you do not go on repeating the same points and make only new points, it will not take more than ten minutes for each Member to finish. After ten minutes, I will ring to the bell, and call the other speaker. If the hon. Member continues to speak, it will not go on record. We have got to conclude before 8.00 p.m.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: (Muzaffarpur): It was generally agreed by the hon. Speaker yesterday in his chamber and today in the House again that the discussion would take place upto 1200 hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will see.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No question of seeing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My intention is to give chance to every hon. Member who wants to speak. It is not that only a few Members should speak. My intention is that there should be a complete discussion and every Member whether this side or that side should be provided with a chance.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If it cannot be over today, it can be continued tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN): No, tomorrow.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this no-confidence Motion.

On your cautionary word I start speaking today and I condemn the no-confidence Motion that has been brought in by the Hon. Member, Mr. George Fernandes.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

So much has already been said during the Session on all subjects threadbare, and everything in relation to the performance of the Government has been before the House in all its aspects. For this reason alone, I will not be bringing in any kind of quotations or figures, because I feel that it is all extraneous and it was with a lot of patience that one had to hear from certain quarters, books quoted and so many other quotations brought in perhaps to satisfy their own whim and thought.

Nevertheless, I speak primarily, Sir, from the point of view of the common man of India and in that context I want to bring to your kind notice one observation that the handling of the multiple problems that affect the life and progress of the teeming millions of India require a delicate skill and dedicated will, and not merely to throw mud on one another. This is the premise on which I will try within the stipulated period to make my own observations and points concerning this No-confidence Motion.

India is passing through a critical stage today as a developing country. And every developing country is in its worse turmoil and travails. It has to be so. And in our country there are 680 million people with multiple type of races, religions, castes, creeds and also economic groups for that matter and to handle and to work out the problems should need very steady hand and cooperation. In that context, Sir, I have brought this point because it is cogent. It applies to India. Airy-fairy ways of handling problems will not carry us very far. In that, once you break the developing stage barrier and if any country jumps into advanced form of advancement, it becomes a little bit steady and a little bit stabilised. It is only the big-wigs and the specialists that then work out the problems and the standard of living of the masses works out smooth enough. Same is the case with the backward country one who does not know what is happening around. And there is some kind of steadiness even if it may be under somebody's subervience. These are the three different forms and we are passing through this present developing stage. And in that context, with full honesty before the House, I would wish to point out that the progress, the Plans and the work that has been conducted under the aegis of the present Government is highly commendable in my view. In that I will take a few examples because time is short. It may have to be the fiscal plans; it may have to be the Party 20-point programmes it may have to be the upliftment of small farmers, farm labourers, factory labourers, artisans, small-scale industrialists, backward classes, adivasis, poor Harijans and so on. Total emphasis is being laid on how

we have to bring up the living standards of those who are have-nots and who are really poor. That is the sum total of the effort that has been put in. We have been listening to the discussions on Plans; we have discussed every demand under the scrutiny of everybody's eye. Therefore, I would like to ask one things; of whosoever has brought in the No-confidence Motion, Sir, if the above be the case and the awakening of the masses being there, which is evident, to know all of us who have been in the field area politicing, how the real situation?

There is no person, even at the lowest rung, who does not understand how the situation arises. And his aspirations, his demands, his rights and his requirements are understood well by everybody. If that be the case, you cannot now bamboozle him very much. If that be the case then why do these people flock to Indira Gandhi? Why do these teeming millions do it? Why?

They know what they are doing. You may bring in any kind of answers and questions; but the fact remains that it is Indira Gandhi and her party who time and again have been working on the thesis of improving and raising the living standards of the masses at large. There is no question about it.

Will you wish me to give 1 or 2 examples I will present to you, within the stipulated time, such examples which one can understand easily. I will pick up one example from the side of the Government. You have talked about kisans. May I point out something, as a kisan - as chairman of the Kisan Khet Mazdoor Dal, Punjab for the last 12 years With the knowledge derived thereby, I want to say one thing - with which you will all probably agree.

The oil crisis has been there. Farming to-day cannot work without diesel, without oil and without pumps. There are certain countries which had to resort to bicycling. There was a serious oil crisis of the era. The amazing part of it was this : in our country, we used to get oil from the north eastern region, viz. Assam, Naharkatiya Tinsukia, Digboi etc. From these places, we used to get 1,30,000 tonnes of diesel every month. For over 12 months, nothing happened in these places for reasons we all know. How did we manage to bring in so much of diesel, from outside? How were the fiscal arrangements made? How were the arrangements made from the point of view of external affairs - friendships, give-and-take, parleying and lobbying : how were they done? It is something sensational. We moved tractors, trucks, pumps and everything, in spite of the difficulties. We kept on bringing things and packed our markets with everything - under these conditions.

Another example—now from the other side. We have been talking about sugar and sugar-cane. Do we remember—I would point things out as casually as one can do—how many crores worth of sugar-cane I worked it out mentally—were burnt out in Uttar Pradesh? They all know it well; and also why they were burnt, but this is a fact.

Not only that. I also have a very small farm. Twenty-six lakh tonnes of potatoes in the fields of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. They could not be lifted. Why could they not send them to those pockets where there were stomach-hungry people? Nothing was done in spite of requests. The potatoes rotted—without getting any money for the growers.

There are so many things which I can quote. But the Deputy Speaker has stipulated the time rather strictly. Here we have the No-Confidence Motion. May I ask a very simple question: "if there is no confidence in us, to whom do you expect that the whole outfit should be handed over?" Who would do it? Can Janata Party with six different segments do it? Do you want me to hand it over to whom, if I may ask very humbly this question? What is the aim of the exercise? I want to ask the aim of the exercise. A person who can carry the country forward, a Government who can satisfy the people en masse, if the Government has certain policies chalked out in a uniform manner and in a secular manner, do you expect that they should be thrown out because it is just a little political gimmick and for that reason you say, it is a No-Confidence Motion? I say it is a meaningless No-Confidence Motion. For the sake of one reason or the other, I would not wish to elaborate on that. I am just throwing a point for your kind consideration. The countries are not run through airy-fairy speeches and slogans. No. It is a very complicated affair. You have to take decisions. You have to move forward with big contacts in the world the way it is spinning today. It is not only a question of just having to bamboozle somebody right or under or left. No. It is something very big. For that reason, taking all that into account, I stoutly oppose this meaningless No-Confidence Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Thank you Mr. Sparrow. You started at 6.30 and you have completed it at 6.40 very good. This should be an example for all other speakers. Shri Dhandapani.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri, you were also one like us some time back.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : You should have come here and then speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are only following your example. That is all right. Please sit down.

(Interruption)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that we are discussing a No-Confidence Motion against the Government when the Leader of the Government is not in India. Mrs. Gandhi is not only a leader of a political party but a leader of the whole nation. She represents the Indian Government (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He has denigrated her. She is the leader of humanity.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : He has some different meaning of humanity. But I have my own. However, she represents the whole country and she has gone on an important mission to foreign countries. My friend, Mr. George Fernandes, who is an intelligent man, a very good Parliamentarian, ought not to have brought this motion when the Prime Minister is out of the country. (Interruptions)

As far as the discussion is concerned, our hon. Finance Minister had started in the afternoon that he is capable enough to deal with the points raised by the members in the House, because the points so far raised by the members are the same that we had already discussed during the President's Address as well as in the Budget. Therefore, there is nothing new. I must say that this is the last day exercise of this session which is a long one. A summary of our Budget Session that has been brought in is being discussed here.

My leader Dr. Karunanidhi was the only person who said in 1979—when he saw the shambles in India, that is in Delhi that political confusions which prevailed at that time in Delhi resulted in a fight among the leaders for power and some other pleasure.

My only leader, Dr. Karunanidhi while at welcoming Shrimati Indira Gandhi at Madras said a few words in Tamil—

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

Which mean, "Welcome to the daughter of Nehru. Give the nation a stable Government." This was the welcome given by our leader.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think these words have come true, Mr. Dhandapani.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : You are putting some remarks in the mouth of the chairman,

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : I think some caution should be exercised by you.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I do not want to take much of your time because the other Members have to speak.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Time limit applies to him also. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, yes, Ten minutes please. You also, as decided earlier.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I cannot disobey the Chair as others do. of course, there was a change in the Government in 1977. People voted for a particular group—I should not say, two political parties—Janata and C.F.D., but the political parties were in power. The people said that they were not suitable to rule the country. That is why they called themselves back and they went away. As far as No Confidence Motions are concerned, these are being tabled in Lok Sabha as well as in the Assemblies, but as far as Lok Sabha is concerned, there was one and only one No Confidence Motion which shook the entire nation. That was the motion against the Janata Government. After that we all know that the Government had fallen.

As far as the other problems are concerned, about Planning or Plan allocations or the reports in the R.B.I., and other things, these are all there in black and white. Nobody can deny what are those things. Only one thing I want to say, especially when the Central Government makes allocations to the State Governments but it must be seen that they are properly utilised or that the programmes are executed. There should be a monitoring system in India. That should be strengthened. Then only there will be a meaning to our programmes and our policy of planning. That was the reason, our George also stated but there was nothing in the developments which he had mentioned.

About communal riots also, it is true that they are taking place. I do not want to cast aspersions on any particular community but I say that it is true that all the

political parties are responsible for the communal riots. because the leaders of these political parties, they talk on the platform and in public forums. In our personal lives we are not for them we are for communal amity, we are for communal harmony, but everybody should touch his heart and say that this is the position. For example, in Moradabad, what happened ? Just a pig crossed somewhere else. The riots took place. In Biharsharif it started from a toddy shop. In Ahmedabad because a cow butchered the trouble started. These are the things for which the Central forces should take some action to promote normality in this country. Government cannot do anything on its own. Only the organisations, central forces, political parties should do something; then only this can be achieved.

About National Integration also Government and other political parties should find a way to evolve a policy of programmes to bring about harmony in the matter.

Shri George Fernandes also stated that atrocities were committed on Harijans during Congress regime and not in their regime. I have got the figures here. It says that in 1976 when Congress was in power the number of communal incident was 169. In 1977, it has gone upto 188. During their regime, the incidents should have decreased. But they increased. I do not know the reason. It started during the Janata period and it went on increasing.

About atrocities and Harijans in Chapter 9 a table is given which indicates the number of cases of crimes against the members of SC&ST registered during the years 1976, 1977 and upto June, 1978 along with percentages of increase or decrease in the number of crimes during 1977 as compared to 1976. As compared to 1976, in 1977 the incidents had increased. There was an increase of 75.5 per cent in the case of Harijans and 6.6 per cent in the case of Adivasis. It will be seen from the above table that there was an upward trend in the number of cases of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes during the year 1977 as compared to 1976. As many as 10,879 cases of atrocities inflicted on Scheduled Castes were registered during the year 1977 which amounted to an increase of 75.5 per cent over the number of atrocities reported during the year 1976.

Secondly, everyday we are talking about atrocities inflicted on Harijans. I myself have raised many matters regarding that. But I would like to say that law and order is a state subject. Our friends have stated here that when Harijans are killed, atrocities are committed on them, the Central Government should take responsibility for that. This is an argument they advance. But I would like to say that in 1978 there was a question in the very same House put by Shri A.K. Roy and others to the Minister

ter of Home Affairs. This was answered on 21 February, 1979. The question was :

"The number and nature of instances of atrocities on Harijans reported in various parts of the country during 1978 and the loss of life and property as a result thereof and what measures have been taken to give necessary relief and protection to the Harijans ?

The reply was given by Shri Dhanik Lal Manda Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs on behalf of the Janata Government on 21st February, 1979 ;

"... Offences against members of Scheduled castes are punishable under the law and come within the definition of public order which is a state subject."

Therefore, the Central Government could not intervene in the matter when Janata was in power because it was a state subject. When Congress is in power, the central Government should intervene. Since it is not intervening because it is a state subject, they bring a non-confidence motion in the House against them.

I would like to say that we should have only one standard, and not double standards in life. That is why I am referring to this.

Before I conclude, I want to say only one thing about Shri Samar Mukherjee. I have great respect for him and I am one with him. So far as his views on the economic policy are concerned. He has made a very good speech. But has failed to mention about the agitation by the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu against the local Government. The CPM in Tamil Nadu is not supporting the agriculturists. But the problems of the agriculturists are the same all over the country ; we should not pick and choose. He has made a very good speech. When I was a student of the third form. I used to attend some classes of the Communist Party, as one of my teachers used to take me to those classes. After that, today I got another opportunity to attend the Communist Party workers, Class, conducted by the hon. Member, Shri Samar Mukherjee. He narrated the entire economic policy pointing out that the present system will not deliver the goods to the public, to the Common masses. He also referred to the systems prevailing in Russia and China and said that there should be a change in our system. But he did not mention which system should be adopted or followed in our country.

As far as the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is concerned, though some of the members may say that they have no confidence, I would say that the entire country has confidence in her. I would further say that she is the only one hope

for the poor and she is the one and only light for the common people who are living in the remote villages. With these words, I rise to oppose the No-Confidence Motion moved by Shri Fernandes.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) :

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देने से पहले श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि पूरे साल में आज पहला मौका है जब अपनी तकरीर का जवाब सुनने के लिये वे सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। मैंने किसी बुरी भावना से यह बात नहीं कही है बल्कि इसलिए कही है कि उनके भाषण की चर्चा सब जगह होती है, हम भी बहुत प्रभावित हैं, वे बड़ी अच्छी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं, बहुत अच्छी बातें करते हैं और जब वे बोलते हैं तो लगता है कि छोटे गरीब मजदूर किसान, अल्पसंख्यक—इन लोगों का उनसे बड़ा हमदर्द दूसरा कोई भी इस देश में नहीं है। दिल में आता है कि इनके ऊपर ईमान ले आऊं लेकिन श्रीमन्, जब नज़र इनके कामों पर उठती है तो डर लगता है। इसलिए कि रेलवे का सबसे बड़ा आन्दोलन देश में श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस के नेतृत्व में हुआ और 1977 में ऐसी सरकार बनो जिसमें ये खुद मंत्री थे तब हमने साचा था कि अब रेलवे के मजदूरों को सारी मांगें मान ली जायेंगी लेकिन रेलवे के मजदूरों को जो मांगें उस वक्त थी जब इन्होंने आन्दोलन चलाया था वह शायद आज तक चल रही हैं। रेलवे के मजदूरों की लाशों पर पैर रखकर श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस उन्हें सीढ़ी के तौर पर इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, कैबिनेट तक पहुंचने के लिए, लेकिन उसके बाद, उनकी मांगें क्या हैं यह भी उन्हें याद नहीं रहता है।

आज बिहार शरीफ से शुरुआत की। अल्पसंख्यकों के हनर्द...

19.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. George says, if he had been the Railway Minister, he would have done it.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Pardon, Sir, I have not been able to follow (Interruptions). I will listen to him later on. He has the right to reply.

बिहार-शरीफ से शुरुआत की। बिहार-शरीफ, हरिजन, मजदूर, जैसा कि मैं पहले कह रहा था और इस तरफ बाबू जो बैठे हुए हैं। श्री जार्ज साहब का संबंध उस पार्टी से है, जिसके नेता माननीय चौधरी चरणसिंह हैं, जो यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सके कि एक हरिजन चाहे वह उप-प्रधान मंत्री का बेटा हो, उनकी विरादरी की लड़की से सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर सके। अपने लेखपाल, जिन्हें कहते हैं कि मेरे गोद लिए हुए बेटे हैं, उनके ऊपर बाबू जी के बेटे और उनके मित्र का अपहरण कर दिया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इससे ताल्लुक क्या है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : इससे तालुक है, हरिजनों के प्रति कितनी हमदर्दी है। हरिजनों को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते चाहे वह जितने बड़े ग्रीहदे पर हों। यह वहीं लीडर हैं, जो जार्ज साहब के लीडर हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... जी हाँ, यह बोलने वाली चीज है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई मामूली वाक्या नहीं है। सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति के बाजार में गांधीवाद का बोर्ड लगाकर बैठने वाले लोग, उन्होंने हर काम किया जो गांधी जी की शिक्षा और उन के विरोध में था। मैं किसी एक वाक्या की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं बात कर रहा हूँ, उस मैटेलिटी की, उस समझ की, उस सोच की, जो

इन्सानों को विरादरी के आधार पर बांटती है। इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप ने जो मुहब्बत और चिन्ता दिखाई है, उस चिन्ता के बारे में हमें बहुत शुब्हा है कि आप की चिन्ता कितनी सही है। शुब्हा इसलिये भी है कि एक और नो-कॉन्फिडेंस-मोशन दो साल पहले आया था। उसमें भी आप ने बड़ी शानदार तकरीर की थी, आंकड़ों का सहारा लिया था और उतनी शानदार तकरीर करने के बाद पार्टी से अलग हो गये

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्यरत्नी :
(श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : दूसरे ही दिन।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अगर आपकी चिन्ता सही होती, अगर आप दिल से बोले होते तो आप उस चूहे की तरह नहीं भागते जो जहाज में आग लगने के बाद पानी में कूद पड़ता है। लोक दल वालों का बड़ा सौभाग्य है कि आज भी इन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा भाषण दिया है, लेकिन दो दिन बाद क्या होगा, कुछ पता नहीं है। जार्ज फरनान्डोज साहब ने आँवड़ों का सहारा लिया और कहा कि मैं अखबारों पर नहीं, बल्कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के आँवड़ों से साबित करने की कोशिश करता हूँ। यह सरकार अक्षम है, यह सरकार काम नहीं कर रही है, उन्होंने मेनिफेस्टो भी दिखलाया कुछ और बातें भी की ... (व्यवधान) ..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से श्री जार्ज फरनान्डोज और उनके साथियों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार आँवड़ों के सहारे नहीं चलती है। सरकार चलती है—प्रतिष्ठा और सम्मान से सरकार चलती है—एतबार के सहारे सरकार चलती है डिगनिटी और अथॉरिटी से। सरकार यदि आँकड़ों के सहारे चला करती तो आप अपने भाषण से मोरारजी भाई की सरकार को बचा ले गये होते। कोई

लेखपाल नदी पार करने के लिये चला । उसने हिसाब लगाया कि उस का एक बच्चा 5 फुट का है, एक 4 फुट का है और उसकी बीबी साढ़े पांच फुट की है और अपना हिसाब लगाया, फिर देखा कि गंगा में इतना पानी है, इसलिये गंगा पार कर जायेंगे, फिर उसके अन्दर घुसे तो डूब गये। फिर वह कहने लगा—“हिसाब ज्यों-का-त्यों, कुनबा डूबा क्यों ? जार्ज फरनान्डीज साहब, आप भी जरा सोचिये, आप के आंकड़ें हमेशा सही रहे, लेकिन कुनबा हमेशा डूबता रहा । इसका क्या कारण है ? इस लिये आंकड़ों के सहारे सरकार नहीं चला करती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सत्र 16 फरवरी से चल रहा है और आज खतम होने जा रहा था । हमारा कहीं बाहर जाने का प्रोग्राम था, लेकिन आज पता चला कि सदन में अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आ रहा है । स्टीफन साहब ने कल यहां कहा था—इनमें इतना साहस नहीं है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की मौजूदगी में यहां पर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाते । बात बहुत हद तक सही है । लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से इस सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मामला सिर्फ साहस का या डर का नहीं है । अखबारों में भी यह बात आई—चूँकि यह सदन इन के किये हुए पापों की—श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को इन्होंने इस सदन की सदस्यता से निष्कासित किया था, चिकमंगलूर की जनता को उनके प्रतिनिधि से वंचित किया था—उन किये हुए पापों को यह सदन कल खरम कर रहा था, उसको रोकने के लिये ये यहां पर नो-कॉन्फिडेंस का मोशन लाये । कल जार्ज साहब ने अपनी तकरीर में कहा था कि हम इस सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं, यह सरकार रास्ते से भटक गई है, उसको वापस रास्ते पर लाना चाहते हैं । लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन सब दलीलों

को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ—न इन के दिल में उस रेजोल्यूशन का डर था और न ही ये सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते थे, बल्कि इस का कारण यह था—आज हम जिन परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहे हैं, हमारे पड़ोसी देश को पश्चिमी ताकतें हथियारों से लैस करने पर तुली हुई हैं, हमारे इस क्षेत्र में बड़ी ताकतों की कशमकश है और उसे रण-भूमि बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी अपने देशवासियों को उस आने वाली मुसीबत से आगाह कर रहीं थीं और कह रही थीं कि देश के सामने एक बहुत खतरा पैदा हो रहा है—ऐसे वक्त में वह स्विटजरलैंड जाती हैं, इस मौके का इस्तेमाल करते हुए दुनिया के उन मुल्कों को बताने के लिये कि भारत का दृष्टिकोण क्या है, इस क्षेत्र में शान्ति बनाये रखने के लिये हथियारों की सप्लाई न की जाये, उन मुल्कों को, जहां कोई स्थिरता नहीं है । वे अपने इस दृष्टिकोण को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंच से बतलाने के लिये वहां गई । आप जानते हैं—श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का व्यक्तित्व बहुत प्रभावशाली है, वे इस संसद और इस देश की जनता को भी वर्तमान परिस्थितियों से आगाह करते हुए प्रभावित कर रही थीं, इन्होंने सोचा कि वे अब दूसरे देशों को भी प्रभावित करेंगी, इस लिये जरूर इसके पीछे कोई साजिश है । इन लोगों ने सोचा कि अब ऐसा काम किया जाये जिससे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की बातों के प्रभाव को कम किया जाये । बल्कि मेरा तो यह आरोप है, श्रीमान, उन शक्तियों के इशारों पर, जो शक्तियां इस क्षेत्र को रण-भूमि बनाना चाहती हैं, वे शक्तियों जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश को असला दे रही हैं, फौजी सामान दे रही हैं, उन शक्तियों के इशारे पर चन्द लोगों ने पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के इस प्रिविलेज का नाजायज इस्तेमाल किया

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

है ताकि इस सदन में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हो। कल ही इस सदन में इनका अविश्वास प्रस्ताव विचार के लिये एडमिट हुआ था, कल ही कुछ देशों के अखबारों और रेडियो ने बड़े-बड़े अक्षरों में कहना शुरू कर दिया कि वह प्रधान मंत्री जिसके खिलाफ संसद् में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पेश हो, क्या वह अपने देश का प्रतिनिधित्व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर करने को हकदार है। इनका यही उद्देश्य था, मैं इसके अलावा कोई दूसरी बात मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। यह ऐसा मामला है जिस में राष्ट्र की प्रतिष्ठा को चुनौती दी गई है, राष्ट्रीय हितों को चुनौती दी गई है, ऐसा काम किया गया है जो सरासर हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों के विपरीत है।

इस लिये, श्रीमन्, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध नहीं करता हूँ, बल्कि इस की निन्दा करता हूँ कि ये लोग इस प्रस्ताव को ऐसे समय पर ले कर आये हैं, वरना इस सेशन को चलते हुए तीन महीने हो गये हैं, सरकार की निन्दा करने के रोजाना मौके आते थे, बजट प्रपोजल के वक्त सरकार की निन्दा कर सकते थे, उस वक्त आप ने निन्दा क्यों नहीं की? क्या आप के पास यही मौका रह गया था कि सत्र समाप्त के दो दिन पहले इस प्रस्ताव को यहां लाये? इसीलिए यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है। ऐसा मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि जो इस में कहा गया है, जो कुछ इस के उद्देश्य बताए गये हैं, उन पर यह सदन यकीन नहीं करता और मैं भी यकीन नहीं करता।

अभी चन्द दिन पहले जार्ज फर्नान्डो साहब की हम ने तकरीर सुनी थी इसी सदन में। स्पेशल बीयरर

बोंड्स के विधेयक पर बोलते हुए उन्होंने अपने कार्यकर्त्ताओं को आह्वान दिया था, लोक दल के राष्ट्रीय नेता ने कहा था कि काले धन वाले जब बैंकों पर पहुंचे तो हमारे कार्यकर्त्ता इन्हें पकड़ कर ले जायें और पुलिस में इस की इत्तिला दें। मैं आप के माध्यम से इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन के कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने कितने काले धन वालों को पकड़ा? क्या सिर्फ उन को डराने के लिए ऐसी बात कही थी कि वे लोक दल के लोकल यूनिट से बात कर के बैंकों में जाएं और कोई फंसला कर लें, जो कुछ करना है। मैं श्रीमन्, दावे से कहता हूँ कि अगर इन में कोई भी ईमानदारी होती, पहले तो हमें इन की ईमानदारी से अपील करने में ही शुबाह है लेकिन अगर इन में ईमानदारी हो भी, इन के कार्यकर्त्ताओं में नैतिक साहस हो भी, और वे अगर काले धन वालों को पकड़ना शुरू करें भी, तो शायद पहला छापा इन के घर पर पड़ेगा। वे इन से पूछेंगे कि आप अपने खर्चों का हिसाब-किताब दीजिए और इसीलिए हम यह कहते हैं कि हमें इन की नीयत पर, इन के उद्देश्य पर, इन की मंशा पर शुबाह है। यह साधारण अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, यह निहायत खतरनाक तरीका है। ... (व्यवधान)... इन को गुस्सा आने लगा। कल हम ने श्री जेठमलानी का गुस्सा देखा था। आप इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। कहिये तो मैं आप को एक चीज सुना दूँ:

क्रोधात्मवति सम्मोहः सम्मोहात्समृति
विभ्रमः।

स्मृतिभ्रमशात्बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धि नाशा-
त्प्रणश्यति ॥

शास्त्री जी, यह खास तौर से आप के लिए है। गुस्सा मत कीजिए, गुस्सा

करेंगे तो बुद्धि भ्रम में ही जायगी और कुछ बचेगा नहीं। इसलिए गुस्सा मत कीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शारत्री (१८८१) : मैं कभी गुस्सा नहीं करता।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं आप से छोटा हूँ, आप से भी सीखने की कोशिश करूँगा। अगर गलती होगी तो आप से भी सीख लूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are advising Shastriji as Shri Murugian advised Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: It applies to him also.

मैंने जैसा पहले कहा कि यह प्रस्ताव असल में अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, इस प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य कुछ और है। जो बातें जार्ज फर्नन्डीस साहब ने कही, उन को हम मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उन्होंने अपनी तकरीर में प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में कुछ बातें कही। मैं उन से एक बात कहूँगा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के लिए कोई बात करने से पहले थोड़ा पीछे की तरफ नजर डालें। इन्दिरा गांधी जी किसी राजनीतिक एक्सीडेंट की बजह से सरकार में नहीं आई हैं। इन्दिरा गांधी, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में जो क्रांति की लड़ाई थी, उन का व्यक्तित्व उस की पैदावार है और 12 साल की उम्र में, जब जार्ज फर्नन्डीज साहब गुल्ली डंडा खेल रहे होंगे और इन्हीं बच्चों पर बैठने वाले इन के दूसरे साथी आगरा की अदालत में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के रैनानियों के खिलाफ सरकारी दकल बन कर शहादत दे रहे थे, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने उस 12 साल की उम्र में बच्चों की एक वानर सेना बनाई और आजादी की लड़ाई में

अपना सहयोग और योगदान दिया था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं आखीर में हम यह नहीं कहते कि सारे काम हो गये, बहुत ज्यादा करने को बाकी हैं और हमें विश्वास है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस (आई) ये सारे काम करने में सफल होगी।

श्रीमन् पूरा 30 साल का इतिहास है। इस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में कुछ काम किए गए हैं। देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए काम किए गए हैं, जिनका नतीजा हमारे सामने आया है और भी नतीजे हमारे सामने आएंगे। यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि जिन्हें लोग नहीं जानते। चाहे बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, प्रिवी-प्राइस खत्म करना हो, संविधान में संशोधन करना हो, जिससे गरीब और छोटे वर्ग को सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय मिल सके और चाहे कोयले उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, चाहे बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम हो, जिससे गरीब और वमजोर वर्गों का, पीड़ितों का मेरना काटी कहा जा सकता है, ये सारे काम किए गए, जिससे लोगों को आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। ये हमारे काम हैं। अभी भी हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। अभी बहुत काम करने बाकी हैं। हमें फख्र है कि हमने काम किया है। हम हिन्दुस्तान को ऐसे लोगों की जगह नहीं बनाना चाहते जो सिर्फ चीखते रहें कि हमने कुछ नहीं किया, हमको कुछ नहीं आता और दूसरों से मुकाबला करके अहसास कमतरी में मुबतिला होते रहें। हम हिन्दुस्तान में हर हिन्दुस्तानी के अन्दर आत्म-सम्मान और आत्म-विश्वास पैदा करना चाहते हैं। हमने काम किया है, हमारे नेतृत्व ने काम किया है।

[श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

आखिर में मैं समाप्त करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री समर मुखर्जी हिन्दुस्तान का मुकाबला रूस और चीन से कर रहे थे। मैं उनसे एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि रूस और चीन में सरकार चलाने वालों के सामने समर मुखर्जी बैठे हुए नजर नहीं आते, जो हमेशा तोड़-फाड़ की बात करते हों और सरकार के खिलाफ हर वक्त नो-कॉन्फिडेंस की बात करते हों। सरकार का कोई भी अच्छा या गलत काम हो, उसकी निन्दा अवश्य होनी चाहिए, ऐसे विघटनकारी और विकास में रुकावट डालने वाले तत्वों को वहाँ पर काम करने की इजाजत नहीं है।

आप कहते हैं कि हम पूँजीवादी समाजवाद की ओर चल रहे हैं। यह आपका समाजवाद है। हमारा समाजवाद तो यही है जहाँ मानवीय मूल्यों की रक्षा होती हो, इन्सानी कद्रों का बचाव होता हो, लेकिन अगर आपका समाजवाद आया तो आपको यहाँ पर नारे लगाने की इजाजत नहीं होगी। आप यहाँ पर बोल नहीं पायेंगे। इसलिए कांग्रेस के समाजवाद को ही रहने दीजिए, कांग्रेस के समाजवाद में आपको बात करने की इजाजत है।

आखिर में मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे अपोजीशन में बैठने वाले सारे साथी इस साजिश से परिचित नहीं थे और अब उन्हें पता चल गया होगा कि यह सिर्फ अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, बल्कि यह हाष्ट्र विरोधी शक्तियों के इशारे पर लाया गया है और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के उपादत्त साथी इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करेंगे और इसकी निन्दा करेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the no-confidence motion that has been moved in this House for the reason that Mrs. Gandhi's Government, after its installation, has tried to destroy all the democratic norms in the country. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order please. Every Hon. Member shall be tolerant of the views expressed by any other Member, either this side or that side. Any opinion expressed you must tolerate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I had the patience to listen to all the provocative speeches.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are applauding your speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am glad the ruling has come from the Chair that they have appreciated and applauded my speech. I accept your ruling and observation.

To prove the fact that all the democratic norms are being violated, I would like to quote the Prime Minister herself. She recently introduced a controversy 'Parliamentary Democracy Versus Presidential System'. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. He has got the right to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would request you that the time that is taken by intervention should not be counted in the time that has been assigned to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a general rule for all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Including the Chair's.

I wish to point out to you, and I, authentically, want to quote the Prime Minister, that she said, "Though I did not preach Presidential form of Government, I myself encouraged a Conference to discuss the controversial issue of Parliamentary democracy versus Presidential form of Government." Why is it that the Prime Minister felt it necessary to have a discussion on this subject? (Interruptions) Have a little patience and listen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When I refer to the controversy, they are provoked. The Prime Minister herself has admitted, "I encouraged this debate on the issue of Parliamentary democracy versus Presidential form of Government".

The Constituent Assembly Members, after deliberate thinking, after conscious thinking, had come to the conclusion that, if one had to choose between stability of a Government and accountability of a Government and the Cabinet, the Constituent Assembly would prefer accountability to stability. And when did they make the choice? They made the choice at a time when there were towering personalities like late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, late Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhai Patel; when such towering Ministers were there, even at that time, they felt that even such Ministers should be accountable to Parliament, to the sovereign Parliament of the country. But today there is a set of politicians who feel that they have such Ministers in the Cabinet that they need not be accountable to the Parliament of the country; and the Presidential form of Government is more important because that will have less accountability and more stability, more stability for the Government and more stability for the Ministers. That is how this type of dangerous controversy has been started in the country.

This country had the tragic experience of MISA which was adopted in the Fifth Lok Sabha, of which I was a Member. When this legislation was introduced, we demanded that a legislation like the MISA must not be used against the political workers, and the Prime Minister and the then Home Minister gave an assurance to this very House that the MISA would not be used against political and social workers. But, as ill luck would have it, we, political workers, including no less a person than a towering personality like late Jayaprakash Narayan, became the victims of the MISA; and more than one lakh of people were detained under the MISA. (Interruptions) The Janata Government repealed that MISA. Again, as ill luck would have it, in a new form the National Security Act has been introduced....

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): No-confidence motion against which Government? Against the 1976 Government?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I respect the intelligence of the hon. Minister, Mr. Stephen. He is not

able to comprehend the issues before this House. I wanted to point out to you by comparison. The National Security Bill was brought in this House when, again, Mrs. Indira Gandhi happens to be the Prime Minister. Again we were given the assurance that the National Security Act would not be used against political workers. When we did not believe and could not believe in the then Government which had brought the MISA and which misused the MISA in the Emergency, we have not the least doubt that the National Security Act is also going to be misused by the existing Government, it is already being misused in Assam, it is being misused in other places. And some States which say, 'We will not be implementing this National Security Act' are being threatened that they will have to utilise this Act. That is the tragedy. That is why I say that the democratic norms are being destroyed. Under the National Security Act Section 8(1) says that if anyone is detained under the National Security Act, he is required to be given the grounds within 5 to 10 days. But the same Act in section 8(2) says that in public interest and national interest the grounds need not be revealed. In that case the authority concerned need not reveal the grounds. Here is the authority that is sitting and we have not the least doubt that this authority will not hesitate not to reveal the grounds even when the patriots are detained under the National Security Act. That is how democracy is being destroyed. It is not merely the letter of democracy that is important but the letter and the spirit of democracy is important and this is the second illustration where the democratic norms are going to be destroyed.

The freedom and independence of the Judiciary: During the emergency what we experienced, we are experiencing today. I myself was a witness to the fact that when my *Habeas Corpus* petition was being tried in the Bangalore High Court, when three interim orders were given by the Judge against this Government, in that case the Judge, Mr. Justice Chandra Sekharan was transferred from the Bangalore High Court to the Allahabad High Court. 16 politically motivated transfers were made. The Janata Government came and they were allowed to go back to their respective High Courts if they so desired and 14 Judges went back.... (Interruptions) what I am saying is going above his head.

We find that no less a person than the Union Law Minister sent a circular to the Chief Ministers of various States telling them that from the day of the receipt of the circular, within 15 days they should get the consent of the Addi-

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tional Judges for their transfer to and other High Court. This is another way of blackmailing the Additional Judges because if they refuse to give their letter of consent, it is very likely that they might not give them extension or they will refuse to give them confirmation. This is an indirect pressure that is being sought to be put on the free and independent functioning of the Judiciary. This is how the democratic norms are being destroyed.

I do not want to go into the details of cases regarding corruption and malpractices that are being involved in various consultancy contracts. The problem is already before the House. The matter is already under consideration. Already this morning the Speaker has declared, 'The matter is under my consideration. I have kept the matter pending'. It has come in the form of a privilege issue and, therefore, I do not want to go into those details, but I only want to indicate that decisions were taken by the Cabinet Committee after consultations of the experts, certain consultancy contracts were given about the technology. Those contracts were changed and a lot of corruption and malpractices have taken place and this is how changes have taken place.

They are not hesitating to intimidate and threaten the press. Sir, press is an important limb of democracy. In the land of the United States of America, the entire Watergate scandal was exposed by the Fourth Estate and it goes to the credit of that country that all these malpractices and corruption were exposed by a free, independent and vigilant press. Such a press is sought to be gagged here. Only the other day when the Prime Minister visited Bihar, on her return some of the journalists wanted to interview the Prime Minister. She refused to talk to them.

Sir, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra said that the press will have to behave. He said that at a conference in Nasik. He also said that a number of times and he went to the extent of saying that he had printed a book which had been circulated to all the M.Ps of Maharashtra. He has said that the existing Parliamentary Democracy in the country is the dictatorship of the judiciary. This is what the Chief Minister of Maharashtra said. I am sure that he voiced the opinion of many of the Congress I Members of the country. That is the manner in which the rulers of the country have been functioning.

Sir, there is tampering with the administrative machinery in the country. Extensions, promotions and transfers have all been on the basis of a politically vindictive attitude. That is the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

PROF. MALHU DANDAVATE: Give me a few minutes more. I can assure you that next time when another No-Confidence Motion comes against the Government, I will not speak on that Motion. I may not be given the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why? You may not be present when the next No-Confidence Motion comes.

PROF. MALHU DANDAVATE: Sir, for the last 25 years, the Congress (I) had not been able to win the seat from which I have been returned. You can rest assured that I will be in this House again. So, you do not worry about it. (Interruptions)**

Sir, recently, you know how diversionary tactics is going on. On the one side a war psychosis is being created. On the other hand there is a scare in the country of sabotaging of Air-India Boeing which was to carry our Prime Minister on the 5th May. Sir, first they said sixteen days in advance that an attempt of sabotage was tried. Now they may say there will be no sabotage. Sir, how can a saboteur who makes an attempt of sabotage sixteen days in advance of a flight? According to the Manual, three days prior to a flight, there is test and again before 15 minutes of the flight there is a test. So, first it was said there was a sabotage attempt. So, five officers were removed fifteen days prior to the flight. Afterwards, it was said that there was some foreign hand in this. So the argument gets changed. Do not take it in a lighter vein—let me tell you that. When the population of India, according to Census, is 68 crores, if you ask the Prime Minister as to why the population of this country has gone up, she would firstly say that the Janata Government was responsible for that. If you are not satisfied, it will be said that there is some foreign hand behind this. It is they who are responsible for this. (Interruptions) Sir, the atrocities on minorities are on the increase. Coming to rape on women—since you referred to the hon. lady Member who happens to be my wife, let me also refer to her—she referred to the episode of Bagpat. At that time in this House it was alleged

that it was a political motivation. But, their own Government had set up an enquiry Committee and that enquiry established that police officers were responsible for the atrocities that were committed at Baghat. And all facts in that enquiry have been brought out. These are the straws in the winds which indicate how the atrocities and the rape on a mass scale are taking place. Dacoits have shifted their time. Formerly they used to commit dacoities at night. Now, in the broad day light openly they commit dacoities.

Sir, being the year of the disabled the blindmen were lathi-charged and our Home Minister has the temerity to say that police were afraid that blindmen were bent upon hitting them with their sticks. I do not know how blind men could try to distinguish between Commissioner of Police and their own comrade who is blind. Those allegations were made probably because adequate blindmen were not available for lathicharge they decided to blind the under trial prisoners in Bhagalpur jail.

Sir, as far as the tail of atrocities is concerned one of my colleagues, Swami Angnivesh, a member of the State legislature from Haryana who in this very Capital of India—not in the Capital of Haryana—was told.** (Interruptions)

He has already filed a complaint in a Delhi Police Station. The matter is on the record.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, can an allegation be made against the Chief Minister who is not present here to reply and defend himself?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. You cannot make allegation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, he is a seasoned parliamentarian. He should not make allegations against a Chief Minister who is not present here to reply and defend himself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I wish to make it clear that I have qualified my statement by saying that it is already reported that Agnivesh has already lodged a complaint at the Delhi Police Station against the Chief Minister of Haryana. That is the statement that I have made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot make an allegation. I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, under the Rules he cannot raise it.

He is a seasoned parliamentarian. He should not have raised it.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): You cannot refer to it. You cannot make an allegation. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. Please conclude now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Sir, I was just at the economic point. As far as the class character of this Government is concerned their lobby is the lobby of the affluent and the rich in the country and it is borne out of the fact that the measure that they are trying to utilise in order to see that blackmoney is taken out is not something that will punish the blackmoney holders but that which will give reward to the blackmoney holders. Therefore, they have introduced Special Bearer Bonds There out of 1,000 crores that were expected to be collected, they have collected only 373.05 crores. Sir, if my mathematics does not cheat me, I think, it is only 37.3% of their expectation. Therefore, the confidence that they demand or they deserve is only 37 per cent and not more than that. All that we are trying to say is this: I only want to illustrate this point and I do not want to repeat anything. All the concessions which they have given have been given only to the upper strata and the affluent sections of society and the richer sections. The Corporate sector gets five per cent reduction in taxes. The Estate Duty exemption limit has been increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1.5 lakhs. What are the new goods which will be exempted, which will be given the concessions? These are only luxury goods. They are excluded from Schedule XI of the Income-tax Act. Therefore, Sir, all the concessions which have been given, are given to the affluent only. They talk of income tax rates. The exemption limit has been changed from 12,000 to 15,000. But how many lakhs and lakhs of people are below the poverty line? The Government is not worried about them. They are only worried about the income-tax payers. The rich and the affluent have become the Government's lobby. I conclude by saying this. They talk so much about stabilising the economy of the country. They also blame the previous Janata Government for everything. I would like to end my speech by saying this. If you want to understand the reality of the situation in this country, let me repeat what I said at the time of the Finance Bill. This is the position regarding the rate of inflation in the pre-emer-

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agency period of 1974-75 and 1975-76. The rate of inflation during that period was 22.5 per cent. When the Janata Party was in power, that is, during 1977-78 and 1978-79, it was 2.5 per cent. And today we find that the average inflationary rate has gone up to 18 per cent. We are going back to the pre-inflationary days. That is the way in which the economy of the country has been handled, Sir. This Government claims to be having the interest of the people at heart. But let me say that as far as this Government is concerned, they have destroyed the very projects which we brought forward, which would have provided employment to nearly 1.2 million families in the Antyodaya programmes. They discarded the Food for Work programme which would have provided jobs for 2 million persons. We see that they are also reducing the allocations for the financial institutions engaged in the agricultural sector. The allocation has been reduced from Rs. 231 crores to Rs. 111 crores. This is an indication that the lobby is only the lobby of the rich and not the lobby of the poor. As far as this Government is concerned, they have ruined the economy, they have destroyed the democratic norms, they have increased poverty, and they have allowed law and order to get deteriorated, they have created a war psychosis in the country, they have assisted the black money hoarders of this country. Therefore this Government deserves to be thrown out lock, stock and barrel. Thank you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What he has got is 37% of the support of the opposition?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA (Mahasamund) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Motion of No-confidence. Various reasons have been given by various Members who spoke on this motion before. For bringing this motion of no-confidence most of those reasons seem plausible but it is certain that this no-confidence motion was not planned earlier. This was thought of all of a sudden and it could be that it was brought before this House for many reasons. One of the basic things that I would like to ask arising out of Mr. George Fernandes's speech is: why is he not able to give reasons for bring this No Confidence Motion against the Government? This kind of blank resolution saying that we express lack of confidence in the Council of Ministers is not good. This only reveals the wide difference of opinion between the Opposition parties. They are not able to agree on the points on which they want to oppose the Government. They do not even know the reason. They can't make out the specific points on which they

would like to oppose the Government. Therefore, as a matter of compromise, they have only one sentence to mention. This motion of no-confidence has been brought forward since this kind of Opposition which has developed in our Parliament. This also shows the inherent weakness of this Opposition which is not able to discharge the responsibility that is normally supposed to discharge as an Opposition in a Parliamentary democracy. We have seen right from the beginning that negative thinking has been the sheet anchor of this Opposition. They thought that they could grab power via the S.V.D. Government. That experiment was tried in 1977 here by throwing dust in the eyes of the people, particularly in Northern India they were able to come in power. But as soon as the electorate got the first opportunity for expressing their opinion they voted against them and normalcy was restored in the country. It is all right and it is possible to fool the people once, but the people cannot be fooled again and again. The strategy adopted by Mr. George Fernandes was that only 42% voted for the present Government. Prof. Dandavate was talking about the people living below the poverty line. But have they bothered to know who were the people who voted them to power? It is those people who are living below the poverty line have voted them to power and they have been the supporters of the Indian National Congress. They have always been supporting this Congress party. These people are the sheet anchor of our political party in the country. The people who are living below the poverty line are those in rural areas, the Harijans and the Adivasis. They have been consistently voting for the Congress right from the year 1952 when the first General Election was held after the new Constitution was adopted in our country. In 1952, they voted for Congress, in 1957 they voted for Congress, in 1962, they voted for the Congress and in 1967, they voted for Congress and in 1971 they voted for the Congress. Only in 1977, they voted against us due to some misunderstandings created and a tremendous amount of dust was thrown into the eyes of the people. For a short period, they were able to make a certain amount of aberration in North India. Apart from North India, they could not disturb the political situation in other parts of the country. We know that only the negative thinking can bring them together to bring a Motion like this. We have also seen the kind of judicial freedom that they gave through their regime at the Centre. I would like to draw Mr. George Fernandes's attention to the impeachment motion he had brought against Justice J.C. Shah when he was the serving judge of the Supreme Court.

He had brought a motion of impeachment against Shri J.C. Shah for serious charges of corruption and about 150 Members of the two Houses of Parliament has signed that impeachment motion. But only because Mrs. Gandhi and we did not want to bring the judiciary into disrepute, we instructed all our Members not to sign that impeachment motion and that impeachment motion was not brought before the House. That impeachment motion was on very serious charges and they could be true also. We do not know. But when Shri George Fernandes became Minister in the Janata Party Government, his Government appointed the same so-called corrupt person to sit as commission over us to decide whether we were right or wrong, honest or dishonest. I do not know how his conscience allowed him to appoint a person like this, whom he himself considered corrupt and dishonest to act as judge in these matters. Probably that was the reason why he was appointed because they wanted a person like that to say what they wanted him to say. I can give countless examples of this kind because I have been a sufferer. (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has said nothing against the judge; he is only mentioning about that. He has not cast any aspersions on the judiciary.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :

I will now talk about the longest case and the most glorious case, as they call it, Kissa Kursi Ka. The Supreme Court of India has unanimously acquitted us fully and honourably. In that case what did they not do to convict us and falsely implicate us in a case which did not exist in fact? They tried to race through the case as quickly as possible. Probably they knew that their days were numbered. They wanted us to be convicted in such a manner that we would be out of the political field. The gentleman, who was trying us as Sessions Judge was promoted in the file to be the Judge of the Delhi Court, but that promotion was withheld until he delivered the judgement convicting us. Only after he convicted. (interruptions) they gave effect to that decision of theirs. The decision was taken many months in advance. The Law Minister had said in this House that on such and such date, so many months before the decision was announced by that gentlemen, the decision to promote him as Judge of the Delhi High Court was taken, but it was given effect to after he had delivered the desired judgement. This is the Janata style and the Janta concept of freedom of judiciary.

The freedom of the judiciary has been enshrined in the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly which had no opposition member at that time. The Constituent Assembly consisted of hundred percent Congressmen only. And if the freedom of judiciary has been enshrined in the Constitution, it is because of the Indian National Congress and they have adhered to it. (interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Dr. Ambedkar ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : He was also in Congress at that time. He was not an opposition leader.

Prof. Dandavate had to say something about the Parliamentary versus the presidential form of Government.

19.54 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the chair].

We all know that Parliamentary democracy was chosen to be the system of governance in India by the Indian National Congress and not by Mr. Dandavate or his Party or anybody else. At that time when the Constitution was formed it was the desire and the policy of the Indian National Congress and we stand by that even now. Therefore, to say that today there is any controversy that is being raised or any rethinking is going on is a travesty of truth, nobody is thinking of that. And I do not see that there should be any objection to the healthy debate that is going on various systems of democracy. After all, the Presidential system is also a system of democracy. And if there is a debate going on on various systems of democracy, why should anybody object to it? It only shows their inherent mental and ideological weaknesses. We are wedded to the democratic system and we have been given the verdict to run the destiny of this country year after year, general election after general election and we have no doubt that as long as we keep on serving the interests of the poor, as long as we keep on serving the interests of the minority, as long as we keep on serving the interests of the country in general, we have nothing to fear from Parliamentary democracy. So, this question of creating any confusion about it should not arise in anybody's mind.

Sir, I have already stated that these 42 percent people who voted for Congress are the most crucial people in this country. It is not a question of whether 41 percent, 42 percent or 45 percent or 55 percent have voted. But it is the question who constitutes this 420 voted us As I said they are the poorest of the poor, weakest of the weak

Harijan s, Adivasis and minorities. They have given their faith to us and we intend to firmly keep their faith and do whatever is possible to bring them up and this is what Mrs. Indira Gandhi is doing and therefore, we are standing here to defend her and the Government.

Sir, the performance of this Congress Government is as good or as bad, if not better than the previous Congress Government. What the Congress Government had been doing since 1952 from when the General elections started we have done as well, if not better. And such no confidence debates I have heard several times in this House Sir, I have had the honour of serving the House for the last twenty four years except three intervening years 1977-1980 but I have never heard different arguments coming up from the opposition than what we hear today—same kind of nuances, same kind of arguments same kind of logic which has been consistently rejected by the electorate of the country.

And Sir, when Mr. George Fernandes was starting his debate, he mentioned that गांधी में रहनेवाले लोग इन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में नहीं समझते

He was speaking about our manifesto. This is the basic mistake they make. They think people living in the villages do not understand the programmes, they do not understand the ideology, they do not understand politics. I can say with great emphasis having fought several elections successfully except one, that the people living in our villages are the most intelligent and they understand politics better than these people. (Interruptions)

Every time these people lose in the polls, they blame the electorate; They say they are illiterate; They do not understand. But by saying this they try to fool themselves. If they accept the basic principle that the people of our country understand with their mind and heart both, what is good for them, then they can probably improve in their performance.

20.00 hrs.

But as long as they keep on blaming the electorate and do not look into their own performance, their own character and the way they function, they will not be able to strengthen democracy. They can strengthen democracy only by improving the n-selves.

As far as we are concerned, we have already got the approbation of the people several times; and I am sure that as long as we have distinguished leadership like that of Mrs. Gandhi, we will be able to run the Country in a proper way, and make India a strong country in the world.

I would say that Mr. George Fernandes and his colleagues must do some re-thinking about their political philosophy. This philosophy of negativism will not help either them or the people of this country; and I do

hope that he will listen to us, as representatives of the people. Like him, we also represent our electorate. Lakhs of people have elected him and us and the collective wisdom of the country is reflected here. I wish that he seriously and dispassionately opnders over this question; and I hope that he will see something in the points that I have made. I am sure that if he thinks deeply over these matters, he will withdraw this No-Confidence Motion, and cooperate with the Government in building up this country.

श्री जगजीवन राम (सासाराम) :

सभापति महोदय, इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव से सरकार गिर जायगी, ऐसी बात किसी के दिमाग में नहीं है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री रहेंगी हमें कोई एतराज कैसे है। इस में भी कोई संदेह नहीं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी देश का विश्वास ले कर आई हैं इस में संदे नहीं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी वक्त पड़ने पर किसी तरह का भी बहादुरी का काम भरा यह बुरा दोनों कर देने की क्षमता रखती हैं। इस को भी स्वीकार करा में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है कि श्रीमती गांधी ने चुनाव के वक्त बहुत सी आशाएँ उन लोगों को दी थीं जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं इन की प्रधान मंत्री को तारीफ कर रहा हूं और वह भी इन को गंवारा नहीं होती र। ये चाहते हैं कि ये भी उन भाषा का इस्तेमाल करूँ, जिस भाषा का इस्तेमाल मेरे कुछ साथियों ने किया था और जो भाषा इनकी समझ में आती है मैं भी इस भाषा के इस्तेमाल करने की क्षमता रखता हूं लेकिन शराफत का तकाजा है कि मैं उस भाषा का इस्तेमाल न करूँ। अगर आप मुझे मजबूर करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उस का इस्तेमाल कर सकता हूँ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का आदर करता हूँ सिफ इसलिए कि वह हमारे देश की एक बटो हैं। उन्होंने जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त किया है और यहां आई हैं।

उन्होंने लोगों को कुछ आश्वासन दिए यह सबाल आपके भी सोचने का है सिर्फ मेरे ही सोचने का नहीं है कि क्या उस विश्वास को बरकरार रख रही हैं। मैं उस पर कोई प्रश्न चिन्ह नहीं लगा रहा हूँ—आपके सोचने की बात कर रहा हूँ। क्या आज लोगों को परेशानी नहीं है? आप कहेंगे कि सारी बातें बजट स्पीच में और राष्ट्र-पति के सम्भाषण के ऊपर विचार की जा चुकी हैं। मैं इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करता, लेकिन आप अपने दिलों पर हाथ रख कर पूछें कि क्या परिस्थितियों में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है? अगर परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि उस पर बोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है मैं शिकायत के लहजे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आप भी इस देश से आए हैं, मैं भी इस देश से आया हूँ। आप भी चुन कर आए हैं—मैं भी चुन कर आया हूँ। आप भी 10 लाख जनता के प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं—मैं भी 10 लाख जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। आप भी गांवों में, अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाते हैं—क्या आप अपने कनेजे पर हाथ रख कर कहिएगा कि लोग संतुष्ट हैं?!

सभापति जो, यह कोई एक दूसरे पर आक्रमण करने की बात नहीं है, बल्कि देश के हित में सोचने की बात है। आज गरीबों की क्या हालत है, आज महंगाई किस कदर है। गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे वालों की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, मध्य और निम्न श्रेणी के लोग कैसे जो रहे हैं इसकी कल्पना कीजिए। गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे वाले कैसे जिन्दा रहते हैं, इसकी कल्पना करना तो मुश्किल है।

यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है, इसलिए कह रहा हूँ। सरकार और शासन में

जो रहता है, उसी को यह संभालना पड़ता है, देखना पड़ता है।

महंगाई आज आसमान छूती जा रही है, गरीबों की परेशानी बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप अपने पद को छोड़ देंगे तो केवल उसी से स्थिति संभल जायेगी, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इन्दिरा गांधी आज भी अभी भी इस समस्या की ओर उचित ध्यान देकर कुछ हद तक सुलझाने का प्रयत्न कर सकती हैं। आज उनकी क्षमता को चैलेंज करने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव से आपको हटाया नहीं जा सकता है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि अगर कोई क्रेडिटिव (सरकार को सुधारने की) बात करता है तो आप उससे घबराते क्यों हैं। आप सोचिए कि गांव में क्या हालत है। अभी विद्याचरण जी कह रहे थे कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो लोग हैं उनका विश्वास प्राप्त करके वे लोग आते हैं—बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उनको विश्वास प्राप्त करने का अर्थ यह है कि उनको उसी रेखा के नीचे ही छोड़ते जाइए? मैं चैलेंज नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप सोचिए—आप सोचिए, हमारे भी सोचने की बात है, मैं अपने आपको बरी करके नहीं कह रहा हूँ—लेकिन क्या यह आपके सोचने की बात नहीं है कि 1952 से लेकर आज तक गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे वाले आपको समर्थन करते रहे, आपको विश्वास देते रहे और उस विश्वास का आपने उनको सही फल दिया कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे वालों की तादाद बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। मैं आपसे अलग होकर के नहीं सोचना चाहता—देश की समस्या है—देश को इसके लिए शर्म करने की बात होती है, लेकिन चूंकि आज आप

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

उस स्थान पर हैं जहाँ से इस मामले पर कुछ कर सकते हैं इसलिये मैं आपको सुना रहा हूँ। क्या इसके लिए आपको दर्द नहीं है? मैं मानता हूँ कि दर्द होगा, यहाँ कोई बहस की बात नहीं है—ठंडे दिल से सोचिए।

क्या 12 हजार से 15 हजार तक वालों का इन्कम-टैक्स छोड़ देने से निम्न-मध्य श्रेणी को आप लाभ दे रहे हैं गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे वालों को लाभ पहुँचा रहे हैं? आप अपनी योजना को देखिए। आप कहते हैं कि आपने बहुत प्रबंध कर दिया है गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे वालों के लिए बहुत कुछ प्रबंध कर दिया है, लेकिन उस प्रबंध के इस्तेमाल को छोड़ दिया है उन लोगों के हाथ में जिनको उनसे कोई प्रेम नहीं है। क्या आपने पार्टी की हैसियत से देखा कि उस पर कितना अमल हो रहा है—अगर नहीं देखा तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आपका नेतृत्व फेल्यूर (असफल) है तो आप बुरा क्यों मान रहे हैं। सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ देने से काम हो जाएगा? क्या आपका दायित्व नहीं था?

20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम—मैं उसकी शिकायत करने के लिए ही उसका उल्लेख नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

उसके त्रम अंश अच्छे हैं। लेकिन उसकी पूर्ति की दिशा में क्या आपने देखा है कि उस पर अमल कराने वाले अमल करा रहे हैं या उल्टा अमल कर रहे हैं? नेतृत्व का क्या यह उत्तरदायित्व नहीं है इस चीज को भी देखना और अमल कराना? इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व से देश को लाभ की जितनी आशा थी गई थी वह आज तक पूरी नहीं हो

पायी है। इसको तो आप भी मानेंगे कि देश की स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है, आर्थिक स्थिति [बिगड़ती जा रही है, ला एंड आर्डर (शान्ति सुव्यवस्था) की हालत बिगड़ती जा रही है, कोई भी अपने आपको महफूज नहीं पाता है और इस में आप भी शामिल हैं और मैं भी शामिल हूँ। इस वास्ते क्यों बुरा मानते हैं जब इस स्थिति को बयान किया जाता है। क्या आप नहीं जानते कि आज क्या हो रहा है और क्या हालत है? किसी ने कहा है कि सरकार अधिकारों से नहीं चलती है, सरकारी अधिकारियों से नहीं चलती है, पुलिस से नहीं चलती है, फौज से नहीं चलती है, सरकार प्रतिष्ठा से चलती है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि आज सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा है? चैलेंज करने के लिए मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ। चिन्ता के साथ कह रहा हूँ। जब सरकार, कानून और सत्ता, तीनों के लिए लोगों के दिलों में आदर न हो तो डकैतियाँ दिन में ही नहीं होती हैं, सरकार की शक्ति के सामने भी हो जाती हैं। आज सरकार की शक्ति के सामने डकैतियाँ हो रही हैं। क्या यह चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है। आप के लिए यह चिन्ता का विषय होना चाहिये। दिल्ली में हो रही है, देहातों में हो रही है, शहरों में हो रही है। आपकी सरकार है या किसी दूसरे की है, उस बहस में मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ। देश की समस्या बिगड़ रही है, आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है, लोगों की परेशानियाँ बढ़ रही हैं, पैसे वाले अपने को बहुत प्रोत्साहित मानते हैं। मैं विस्तार में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह तो आप मानेंगे कि आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ भी जाए तो हम उसको बना सकते हैं, सुधार सकते हैं, दो बरस, चार बरस, पाँच बरस लगे, उसको हम सुधार सकते हैं और

सुधार भी लेंगे लेकिन चारित्रिक पतन हो जाए तो कितनी जल्दी सुधार सकेंगे ? हम देख रहे हैं कि चारित्रिक पतन देश का हो रहा है । आप कहेंगे कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी भी है । लेकिन आपकी ज्यादा है क्योंकि आप सत्ता में हैं, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जैसा आपके फखर करने वाला नेतृत्व आपको प्राप्त है । क्या यह सोचने का विषय नहीं है, चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है ? देश का चारित्रिक पतन हो जाए तो देश कहां का रहेगा ? आप सोचें । उलाहने के लिए आप कह सकते हैं कि जनता पार्टी के राज्य में क्या हुआ, कांग्रेस के राज्य में क्या हुआ ? इसका अर्थ हुआ इंदिरा गांधी जैसा क्या नेतृत्व जनता पार्टी में था इसे आप स्वीकार करते हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं था ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : नहीं था तो आपके लिए यह एक और चैलेंज की बात होनी चाहिये थी । तुलना कर देते हैं तो क्या आपको शर्म नहीं आती है ? फिर भी आप इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व के नीचे झुक रहे हैं । लेकिन आपको उमी में खुशी है तो मैं क्यों एतराज करूं ? अगर आप श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के व्यक्तित्व को चौधरी चरण सिंह के व्यक्तित्व के बराबर ले जाएं तो मैं क्यों एतराज करूं ।

देश का जो चारित्रिक पतन हो रहा है यह आपकी भी बद हिस्मती है और हम लोगों की तो है ही । न केवल आप और हम बल्कि देश की यह बदकिस्मती है । देश के चारित्रिक पतन को रोकने के लिए कुछ काम होना चाहिये ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी देश को प्यार करती हैं इसीलिए तो सही या गलत होवा देश को दिखा दिया जाता है । ठीक है । लड़ाई का खतरा है । जागरूक प्रधान मंत्री खतरा नहीं हो तो भी देश

को आगाह करे तो बुरी बात नहीं है । लेकिन देश को फोयर साइकोसिस भय ग्रस्त स्थिति में डाल दें यह उचित बात नहीं है । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जागरूक हैं । विश्व की परिस्थितियों का हिसाब रखती हैं । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के वक्त से दुनिया की बड़ी हस्तियों से मिलने का उनको अवसर मिलता जा रहा है । सब को जानती भी हैं, अधिक परखती भी हैं, लेकिन कुछ कटंसी (सौजन्य) उनके अन्दर इतनी है कि अपने मित्रों से भी खली बात नहीं कह सकतीं । अफगानिस्तान में जो हो रहा है, ब्रेझ्नेव साहब उनके दोस्त हैं, मित्र हैं, कह सकती थीं जब वह यहां आये थे कि आप हमारे मित्र हैं, मित्र की हैसियत से मैं आपको सलाह देना चाहती हूं आपकी प्रतिष्ठा दुनिया में बहुत बढ़ेगी अगर अफगानिस्तान से आप अपनी फौज को जल्दी वापस कर लें । लेकिन अपनी शराफत की वजह से या गफलत से शायद ऐसा नहीं कह सकीं । और नहीं कह सकीं तो उसके बाद अपने वक्तव्य को न मालूम कितनी दफा संशोधन करना पड़ा । रास्ते पर आ रही हैं । तो मैं यही कह रहा था उनका व्यक्तित्व बहुत बड़ा है, कभी कभी गफलत से या शराफत से एक तो निर्णय नहीं करती और जो बात मौके पर कहनी चाहिये नहीं कह पाती हैं ।

बहुत पहले से सुना था, इन्दिरा जी के बारे में यही कहते हैं कि उनमें टाइम-लीनैस खूब है । शायद उम्र बढ़ने के साथ साथ टाइमलीनैस में भी अन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपकी उम्र भी तो बढ़ रही है, आप में भी अन्तर पड़ा होगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह तो अपने पिता जी से आप पूछ सकते हैं, हमसे क्यों पूछते हैं ।

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

मैं उनकी शान के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, और ऐसे समय पर नहीं कहना चाहता जब वह विदेश में हैं। जब विदेश में हैं तो उनकी शान को बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इन्दिरा जी को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहारशरीफ की समस्या आवश्यक है या जिनेवा की समस्या ? ... (व्यवधान) बिहार में हरिजनों की समस्या नहीं है। इतनी भी अकल नहीं है तो मैं क्या कहूँ। बिहार-शरीफ में हरिजनों की समस्या नहीं है, मुसलमानों की समस्या है। ... (व्यवधान)

हम भी अछूत हैं और मुसलमान भी अछूत हैं। मुसलमानों से क्या लेना है ? अछूत अछूत एक साथ चलेंगे यह कहना है। वह भी बहुत हैं, उसका भी पानी तुम नहीं पीओगे।

मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ देश जब जल रहा हो तब इन्दिरा जी को खुद निर्णय करना चाहिये या जिनेवा जाना चाहिये कि नहीं। और आप में से कोई सलाह देने वाला न हो तो बुरा न मानिये।

बुरा मत मानिये, आप में से इन्दिरा जी को कोई सलाह देने वाला नहीं है, इन्दिरा जी को खुद निर्णय करना पड़ता है। इन्दिरा जी की मुश्किल आज यह भी हो गई है कि उनको कोई सलाह देने वाला नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

इतने सलाह देने वाले बोलते हैं, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि आप में से हर कोई इन्दिरा जी को सलाह देने वाला है। जहाँ 300 सलाह देने वाले हों, वहाँ क्या हालत होगी ? (व्यवधान) मैं मानता हूँ आप में से हर आदमी इन्दिरा जी को सलाह देने की क्षमता रखते हैं, तो इन्दिरा जी कितनी परेशान होंगी, यह देखने की बात है। (व्यवधान) बुरा

मत मानिये, सत्य को बर्दाश्त करना आसान नहीं होता। मैं सत्य कह रहा हूँ। मैं श्री गिरिलाल जैन का एक सैटेंस कोट करूंगा। श्री गिरिलाल जैन इंदिरा जी के प्रशंसकों में से हैं हमेशा से। ये उनका एक सैटेंस है :

In the previous cabinet the Prime Minister used to have some colleagues. In the present Cabinet she has only followers."

यह मेरी बात नहीं है, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि कानून की क्या स्थिति है। जिनकी आत्मा मर चुकी है, देश में संकट के समय में भी हंस सकते हैं, यह देश के लिये शर्म है। मैं उस संकट की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ, जिससे देश के रसातल की तरफ जाने का खतरा है। उस वक्त भी कोई हंसे, तो उसको क्या कहा जाये ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : बंधुआ मजदूर कहें (व्यवधान)

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि उनको बताना आपका उत्तरदायित्व है, आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। देश में संकट है, उसको समझ लीजिये।

श्री आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : बाबू जी, आप भी दायित्व सुन लें, आप भी सुषमा और सुरेश कांड को याद करें। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : मेरा निवेदन है कि कृपया शांतिपूर्वक इनकी बात सुनें। इस तरफ से भी बोलने वाले हैं, उनकी बातों को भी शांतिपूर्वक सुनें। (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir every body has his own say, Let him speak..

SHRI STATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) He has not referred to the invitation cards issued to us on the marriage of some Minister.

श्री जगजीवन राम : किसी ने अपने जीवन में सिर्फ़ आसन जमाना ही सीखा है, वह बहस करना कहाँ से सीखे ?

आचार्य भगवान देव : बाबू जी, बहस भी कर सकते हैं ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं कह रहा था (व्यवधान) ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप लोग देख सकते हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में आपकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़े, हमारी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़े । वह सिर्फ़ आपकी प्रतिष्ठा नहीं है, देश की प्रतिष्ठा है । इंदिरा जी का स्थान, जब वह बाहर हैं, उनकी प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगेगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ, देश को धक्का लगेगा, इसलिये मैंने कहा कि उनकी शान में कोई बात कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन आप सीने पर हाथ रखकर सोचें ।

प्राइस की बात मैंने कही, आप कहिये खड़े होकर कि ठीक है, मैं उसको स्वीकार कर लूँगा । मैंने कहा कि ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है, आप खड़े होकर कहिये कि बहुत अच्छी हो गई है । (व्यवधान)

आप अपनी प्रतिष्ठा को नीचे ले जाना चाहते हैं, मैं तो उसको ऊँचा उठाना चाहता हूँ । नीचे ले जाइए, तो मुझे क्या है । आप इन बातों पर ठंडे दिल से सोचिए ।

जो विश्वास इन्दिरा जी जनता से— मतदाताओं से ले कर आई थीं, वह उस विश्वास को पूरा नहीं कर सकी हैं । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि कोई आपको हटाने

की हैसियत में नहीं, लेकिन यह तो तो सोचना आपका काम है कि जो विश्वास आप में उस वक्त था, उसमें कमी हुई है या नहीं । यह तो नहीं होना चाहिए कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे वालों ने जब आप पर विश्वास किया तो उनको एक जून खाने को मिलता था, लेकिन जब आपको विश्वास दे दिया, तो उन्हें आधा जून मिले । क्या यह सोचने का विषय नहीं है । आज मद्रास में क्या हो रहा है, राजस्थान में क्या हो रहा है, वहाँ एग्रीकल्चरल वर्कर्स (खेतिहर मजदूर) की क्या हालत है ? आप कह दीजिए कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की जिम्मेदारी है । लेकिन जब देश के लोग मरेंगे, तो देश के लोग ही मरेंगे, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की बात कह कर आप बरी नहीं हो सकते । क्यों नहीं आप इस बात को समझते हैं ? उसमें दलित मर जाए, मुसलमान मर जाए, क्या इससे आपको संतोष हो जाएगा ?

एक गांव में डकैतों द्वारा राजपूत मार दिए गए, तो कितना बावैला मचा । इटावा में हरिजन मार दिए गए, तो इतना बावैला तो नहीं मचेगा । दोनों में अन्तर है । (व्यवधान) आप इस बात को टाल नहीं सकते हैं । मैं हरिजन का प्रश्न खड़ा नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं आपके सामने देश का प्रश्न खड़ा कर रहा हूँ । डकैतियां हो रही हैं । आप कहेंगे कि जनता पार्टी के समय ज्यादा थीं । मैं कहूँगा कि उससे पहले जो सरकार थी, उस वक्त भी होती थीं (व्यवधान) इस तरह तो हम किसी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंचते हैं । सवाल यह है कि इन बातों को रोकते के लिए यत्न करना चाहिए । क्या आप समझते हैं कि आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ? यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि आप जनता का विश्वास ले कर आए

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

हैं। मैं भी कहता हूँ कि आप विश्वास ले कर आए हैं। (व्यंग्य)
मैं भी मानता हूँ, लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस विश्वास को आप भूलिए मत। आप भूलते जा रहे हैं।

मैं परमेंटेज में कैंलकुलेट कर के (प्रतिशत के हिसाब से) नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको कितना विश्वास था आपको सिर्फ 42 प्रतिशत ही मिला है। मैं तो आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप जा कर अपने क्षेत्रों में देखिए कि क्या उस विश्वास में कुछ कमी हुई है या नहीं। अगर आपको संतोष हो जाए कि उसमें कमी नहीं हुई है, तो कह दीजिए कि हमारा विश्वास ज्यों का त्यों है। अगर इरोजन हुआ है, तो प्रयत्न कीजिए कि उसमें और इरोजन न होने पाए। अगर आप यत्न करेंगे कि उसमें इरोजन न हो, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि देश के लोगों को जो शिकायत है, वह कुछ कम हो जाएगी।

लेकिन अगर आप इतना भी नहीं करेंगे, अगर आप समझेंगे कि सब कुछ सही है, तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि देश की जनता अनपढ़ तो हो सकती है, मगर वह बेवकूफ नहीं है, वह बहुत दिनों तक चकमे में नहीं आ सकती है। उसको ज्ञान रहता है कि कौन उसका मित्र है और कौन उसका दुश्मन है। इसी लिए मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि आप अपने विश्वास को बचा कर नहीं रख सके हैं। इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का यही अर्थ है।

मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के लोगों का जो विश्वास आपने लिया था, उसमें सिर्फ

कमी नहीं हो रही है उसे आप खो चुके हैं इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव का अर्थ यही है।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जल सिंह) : सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज जो सरकार के खिलाफ अविश्वास का मत पेश हुआ है इस प्रस्ताव पर कुछ तकरीरें हुईं, उन को मैंने बड़े गौर से सुना। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी में विरोधियों को यह हक है कि वह जब चाहें, अविश्वास प्रकट करें। लेकिन संसार में कुछ कायदे होते हैं, सोचना होता है लोगों के नुमाइन्दों को कि क्या करना चाहिए, कैसे करना चाहिए और कब करना चाहिए। इन्होंने तीनों बातों को नहीं सोचा। यह कुदरत की बात है कि फालोवर्स बहुत कम हैं लेकिन लीडर तो बहुत हैं। बेशक एक एक दर्जन के लीडर हैं या चार-चार, पांच-पांच दर्जन के जो थे, जो बड़ा ग्रुप था वह तो घीरे, घीरे उन की नेतागिरी की वजह से कमी एक बटालियन चली जाती है, कमी दूसरी चली जाती है लेकिन मैं विश्वास रखता हूँ और अब भी मेरे दिल में विश्वास है कि समय की बात होती है, कमी लोग ज्यादा हो जाते हैं, कमी कम हो जाते हैं, लेकिन एक आदमी की जो परसनेल्टी, शख्सियत और दिमाग होता है उस की कदर करनी चाहिए। आज मुझे बड़ा ही आश्चर्य हुआ कि इतने समझदार, दूरदर्शक लोग हैं और इस मुल्क में जब भी कोई मुसीबत आई, कोई नाजुक समय आया तो उस वक्त में हम इकट्ठे होते रहे, लेकिन आज इस समय जब इसी देश की प्रधानमंत्री विदेशों में महत्वपूर्ण यात्रा के लिए गई हुई हैं, तो उनके खिलाफ अविश्वास का मत रखकर यह मुल्क की खिदमत नहीं की है और जानते हुए कि इस अविश्वास के मते

की क्या गति होगी—यानि, यह एक रहीं के टुकड़े के समान भी नहीं रहेगा, इसको जानते हुए और कुछ हाथ में नहीं आयेगा, यह जानते हुए इसको रखा गया है ।

बजट सेशन रहा, तीन महीने के करीब चलता रहा और तीन महीने में कभी किसी को खयाल नहीं आया कि अविश्वास का मता पेश करे । अब इसी दिन का इन्तजार था कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी विदेशों में हो, उस वक्त यह मता रखा जाए । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव कल आना था, उसको रोकने के लिए यह रखा था । तो वह तो रुक नहीं सका, आज ही सब कर लेते कि हम तो अविश्वास का मता वापिस लेते हैं, ताकि एक मौका और मिल जाता, छः महीने के बाद दोबारा कर लेते । हमारी सरकार का तो कुछ बिगड़ेगा नहीं, दो घंटे की बात है । दुनिया भर में हमारे विरोधी अपना रेडियो बजा लेंगे, लेकिन उसके बाद पता चन जाएगा कि उस मते की क्या हालत होगी और इंदिरा गांधी इस ग्रेट कन्ट्री के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ग्रेट हैं, गेटेस्ट हैं कि उनकी गैर-हाजिरी में भी यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव हार गया ।

हमारे दोस्तों ने पटिकुलरली मूवर ने हमारा कांफ्रेंस का मैनिकैस्टो पढ़कर सुनाया, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद करता हूँ । क्योंकि यदि किसी को भूल गया होगा, तो यह मैनिकैस्टो देख लेगा । ले कन शायद वह यह बात भूल गए क मैनिकैस्टो जितनी देर के लिए किसी मुल्क के कान्स्टीचुशन के मुताबिक पार्लिया-मेंट बनती है, उतने दिनों में, उस असे में, उसको पूरा किया जाता है और जे नफैस्टो एक दिन में पूरा नहीं किया जाता है । कांफ्रेंस (आई) की सरकार ने

उस पर अमल करना शुरू किया या नहीं किया, यह बात तो मैं मान सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं इतना समय नहीं लेता क्योंकि जो कुछ कहा गया, वह इसे पहले भी कहा गया और एक बार नहीं कई बार कहा गया । नई बात कोई ला नहीं सके और इसका जवाब भी, दे चुके हैं पहले ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं जानता हूँ, मेरी बात को आप याद रखें, मैंने एक बार पहले भी कहा था यह सब पार्टियों वाले माइन्ड बनाकर आते हैं कि मेरी बात से इन्हें कनविन्स नहीं होना है और हमें इनकी बात से कनविन्स नहीं होना है । लेकिन जमता के पास हमारी राय पहुँच जाती है और वह अपना माइन्ड बना लेती है कि गलत बात किसने कही है और सही बात किसने कही है ।

आप न देहि चुल्लू भर पानी
तेहि निन्दे जेहि गंगा लानी ।

यह भक्त कबीर जी ने कहा है । इसका मतलब यह है कि खुद तो चुल्लू भर पानी किसी को पिला नहीं सकते—लेकिन निन्दा भगवान शिवजी की भी करते हैं जिन्होंने गंगा लाकर दी है । (व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने जब हमको याद दिलाया तो उस वक्त मैं सोच रहा था कि जार्ज साहब को अभी तक पंज की चोट याद है । तो उस पर लिखा था, कविता, नारा, स्लोगन वह भी पढ़कर उन्होंने सुनाया और यह भी हमको उन्होंने बता दिया कि आप अपने मैनिकैस्टो से नहीं जीते हैं बल्कि इस बात से जीते हैं कि लोगों से यह कहा था कि पजे पर मोहर लगाओ तो लोगों ने मोहर लगा दी । लेकिन यह तो बहुत ग्रेटनेस है हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर की कि लोग मैनिकैस्टो भी नहीं पढ़ते फिर भी उनको वोट देते हैं । और लोग आपका मैनिकैस्टो भी पढ़ते हैं फिर भी वोट नहीं देते हैं । (व्यवधान)

[श्री जैल सिंह]

मैं जार्ज साहब की बात तो समझ सकता था क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने नेता के तहत 6 महीने राज दोबारा किया, जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने बतला दिया कि पहले इस तरफ खड़े होकर नो कांफिडेंस मोशन के खिलाफ तकरीर की और फिर जो उस मोशन को लाए थे उनके साथ मिनिस्टर बने। यह तो अकल और बुद्धि की बात है लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि किस प्राइम मिनिस्टर के नीचे मैं रहा, उसको खुशकिस्मती से 6 महीने राज करने का मौका तो मिला लेकिन वे दो मिनट भी पार्लियामेंट के सामने खड़े नहीं हो सके। उस केयरटेकर गवर्नमेन्ट के अग्रांत्त उन्हें देश की बर्बादी की जो बुनियादें रखनी थीं वह तो उन्होंने रख दीं और उसके बाद वे चले गए।

बाबू जगजीवन राम जी को जब मेरे दोस्त कुछ बातें कह रहे थे तो मैंने उनसे कहा कि बाबूजी को कुछ न कहो। बाबू जी के प्रति हमारे दिल में आदर है, सम्मान है। उन्होंने गम्भीरता से बातें कहीं हैं। लेकिन एक बात का मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है। जब अनलहक मंजूर को यह सजा मिल गई कि पत्थर मार मार कर इसको मारना है और हर एक सीटीजन को आर्डर दिया गया कि जो भी इस रास्ते से गुजरेगा वह मंसूर को एक पत्थर मारेगा तो सभी लोग पत्थर मारते चले गए और अनलहक मंसूर खुदा को याद करता गया। लेकिन उसका दोस्त जो शिवली आलम था, उसने सोचा अगर मैं पत्थर नहीं मारूंगा तो मुझे सजा मिलेगी और अगर पत्थर मारूंगा तो यह मेरा दोस्त है इसलिए उसने एक फूल ले कर, उसकी पत्थर की शकल बना कर मंसूर को मार दिया। जब मंसूर को वह लगा तो

मंसूर ने कहा हाए। शिवली आलम खड़ा हो गया कि लोगों के पत्थर खाकर इसने हाय नहीं की लेकिन मेरे फूल से हाय करता है। इस पर मंसूर ने जवाब दिया कि शिवली आलम, यह लोग तो जानते नहीं, डरते हैं और बेकायदगियां करते हैं लेकिन तू तो मेरी हालत को जमना था कि मेरा कसूर नहीं है, तूने फूल मारा लेकिन फूल से भी मुझे चोट लगी है।

सभापति महोदय, मूवर ने बड़े जोर से कहा कि दो सी आदमी बिहार-शरीफ में मर गए, बिल्कुल बे-बुनियाद है। मैं इस हाउस में कहता हूं कि अगर दो सी साबित हो जाए आज से पहले, कल का मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं कि भगवान क्या करे। आज से पहले जो दंगे हुए, उसके बाद जो अमन हो गया है, यदि जार्ज साहब दो सी साबित कर दें तो मैं इस्तीफा दूंगा और ये साबित न करें तो ये इस्तीफा दूंगा। यह अगस्ट हाउस में नो-कान्फिडेंस-मोशन तो मूव करें, लेकिन झूठ बोलना और गलत व्याप्ति करने का क्या हक है...

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सरकार क्या कभी झूठ नहीं बोली। जानी जी आप जो कहते हैं, वह सही नहीं है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जैल सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं पासवान जी को बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं, क्योंकि वह बड़ी अच्छी बातें करते हैं, कभी-कभी। लेकिन... (व्यवधान) ... चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे एक शेर याद आ गया है :

“नजर आते हैं हर इकरार में
इन्कार के पहलू,
मोहब्बत इस जमाने में सियासत
होती जाती है।”

जो पासवान जी हमारे साथ
बातें करते हैं, वे कहां रह गए, टोका-
टाकी कहां रह गई। जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस
का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा, मैंने तो बात
ही कही है। खुद सोच लें, दिमाग की
फायदा ही होगा, नुकसान नहीं होगा।

एक बात का मुझे अफसोस है,
चलो हमने जो कहना था, कह दिया,
लेकिन उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के आचाम
की तांहीन की है कि उन्होंने पंजे
को बांट दे डाला सोचानसमझा कुछ
नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने 34
साल में डेमोक्रेटिक सैट-अप को कायम
रखकर यह दिखा दिया है कि वह
हमको भी बदल सकती है और फिर
उस शक्तिशाली के खिलाफ, जो हाइयेस्ट
डेमोक्रेटिक रवायतों को कायम रखने
वाली श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, जिन्होंने
कभी इस बात की परवाह नहीं की
कि हार जायें या जीत जायें। बाबू जी
मेरी बात की तारीफ करते हैं, उन्होंने
खुद कहा है कि वह बहुत बहादुर हैं।
उन्होंने बड़ी तारीफ की है और कौन
सा मौका है, जब इंदिरा गांधी ने
डेमोक्रेटिक रवायतों को कायम नहीं
किया है। बाबू जी ने कहा कि उन को
सलाह देने वाला कोई नहीं है, उनके
सब फालोअर हैं। अगर मिनिस्टर,
प्राइम मिनिस्टर के फालोअरज हों तभी
सरकार अच्छी चलती है। आपने
मोरारजी का हाल देखा और चरण
सिंह जी का हाल देखा।

चेयरमैन साहब, यहां कहा गया कि
ला-एंड-आर्डर की हालत खराब हुई

है। मैंने इस हाउस में कहा था, माननीय
वाजपेयी जी से, कि मैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान
के आंकड़ें नहीं दे सकता, लेकिन दिल्ली
में आप रहते हैं, दिल्ली आपकी कांस्टी-
च्यूमेंसी है, आप दिल्ली में रहने वाले
होकर इतना तो मानिए कि 14
प्रतिशत क्राइम दिल्ली में कम हुआ
है। मैं आज कहता हूं कि ला-एंड-
आर्डर की हालत देश में 1976 में
सुधरनी शुरू हुई। 1974 उससे आगे
1975 में बेहतर हुई। 1976 में
बेहतर हुई और 1977 में उसका
सत्यानाश होना शुरू हो गया। यह
क्यों हुआ इसमें इनका कसूर नहीं
है। जो महानुभाव हैं इनका कसूर
नहीं है। कोई और भी उस गाड़ी
की ड्राइविंग करते हैं तो उसका
एक्सीडेंट होना ही था। क्योंकि उसमें
कोई एम्बैसडर का पुर्जा था, कोई
मरसीडी का, कोई ट्रक का। इस प्रकार
चक्का कहीं का, पुर्जा कहीं का, मैं तो
कहता हूं कि और तो सवार हो गए,
लेकिन बाबू जी को उस पर सवार नहीं
होना चाहिए था। बाबू जी ऐसी गाड़ी
में सवार हो गए। अब आप सोचिए,
वह क्या करते। कोई जाटों का नेता
था, कोई ब्राह्मणों का नेता था, कोई
हरिजनों का नेता था, न जाने कितने
नेता थे।

एक और बात देखिए—कि-सी
कबिनेट मिनिस्टर ने एक नोट भेजा,
कबिनेट में भेज दिया। प्राइम मिनिस्टर
ने एक मिनिस्टर को निकाल दिया।
एक दूसरा मिनिस्टर प्राइम मिनिस्टर से
कहता है कि सुलह करवा देता हूं।
यानी तुम सुलह करवाने वाले चौधरी
हो गये। यहां वह सुलह करवाने
वाले हमारे दोस्त बैठे हैं—बीजू पटनायक
साहब। लेकिन सुलह-करवाते-करवाते
चले गये। उन का भी हिसाब कर दिया
और अपना भी हिसाब कर लिया।

[श्री जैल सिंह]

चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे खिलाफ बातें कौन करते हैं ? वे करते हैं जिन के खिलाफ एक साल पहले हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया था । बाबू जो के साथ मुझे बहुत हमदर्दी है । बाबू जो ने कहा कि 34 साल में कुछ नहीं हुआ । बाबू जो, हमारे तो अभी डेढ़ साल हुए हैं, जबकि आप के तो 35 साल हो गये हैं । हम तो फालोअर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सलाहकार रहे हैं । पंडित जो के भी सलाहकार थे, इन्दिरा जो के भी सलाहकार थे और जो सरकार स्वर्गवासी हो गई उस के भी सलाहकार थे ... (व्यवधान) मैं बगैर किसी खोफके, बिला-खोफ-तरदीद के, यह बात कह सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर पहलू पर, सामाजिक, ला-एण्ड-प्राइंग, और विदेशी मामलों में, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने अपने प्रिन्सिपल को कुर्बान नहीं किया और आगे बढ़ती जा रही है । हम कम्प्यूनिज्म के आगे नहीं झुके, जब हरिजन के रिजर्वेशन का मसला आया हम उसके आगे नहीं झुके, हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में त्रमोम कर के उन के रिजर्वेशन को 10 साल के लिए बढ़ाया, उस के खिलाफ एजोटेसन हुआ—हम उस के आगे नहीं झुके आसाम में जिस कम्प्यूनिज्म की आग भड़की हम उस के आगे भी नहीं झुके आसाम में जिस कम्प्यूनिज्म की आग भड़की हम उस के आगे भी नहीं झुके और आइन्दा भी यह सरकार नहीं झुकेगी । कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार, आमतौर इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार पतितो, प्रोग्राम और प्रिंसिपल के साथ चलती है । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है—हमारे समर मुखर्जी साहब ने बड़े जोर से तकरोर की और पोलिटिक्स-

विदाउट-प्रिन्सिपल का जिक्र किया । लेकिन सो० पो० (एम) के नेता जार्ज फरगान्डोज के मते पर बोल रहे थे । मैं तो सोच रहा था—कितना बदल गया—इन्सान ।

समर मुखर्जी साहब मेरे बुजुर्ग हैं—उन का बड़ा अदब करता हूँ । आप को पार्टी के कुछ प्रिंसिपलज हैं, सैकुलरिज्म की बात है, कुछ और बातें हैं, जिन को मैं पसन्द करता हूँ । लेकिन पहले मैं आप को कम्प्यूनिस्ट समझता था, फिर आप को “अपारचूनिस्ट” समझने लगा, जब जनता सरकार आई तो आप उन की तरफ हो गये । हमारे सो० पो० (आई०) के दोस्त भी वहाँ बैठे हैं । अब मैं आप को “जिग-जैंग अपारचूनिस्ट” पार्टी समझता हूँ । पता नहीं किस तरफ आप का मुँह हो जाए और क्या कहें । ... (व्यवधान) जब दोनों कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टियों के नेता, मेरो बहुत प्यार से को हुई बातों की सुन रहे हैं, तो आप क्यों चिन्ता कर रहे हैं । अगर कोई गलत बात होगी, तो मुझे टोक देंगे । मैं कहता हूँ कि कल इन को सदन के बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए था । कल का दिन इतिहास में सुनहरी अक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा । पालियामेंटरी रवायत को कायम करने के लिए, मजबूत करने के लिए कोई मेजोरिटी किसी के साथ जबर्दस्ती नहीं कर सकेगी । कल इन को बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए था । एक रेजोलूशन कल पास किया था । कल जब दूसरी ओपोजीशन पार्टीज के लोग चले गए थे, तो आप क्यों बाहर चले गये ? ये भी चले गये और इस का मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है ।

आज हमारे सामने बहुत से नेता-गण बैठे हैं। हम ने कभी इतने सारे अपोजीशन पार्टीज के मिनिस्टर नहीं देखे। ऐसे लोग जो मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं और जिन को सरकार का तजुर्बा है, हमारे सामने बैठे हैं। साल दो साल का जो टाइम है, उस में लोग देखते हैं कि सरकार क्या करती है लेकिन इन्होंने तो अपोजीशन में आते हो शुरू कर दिया एजिटेशन करना, हड़ताल करना, जूलूस निकालना, दंगा-फिनाद करना और लोगों को भड़काना लेकिन परमात्मा को मेहरबानी है कि हम कामयाब रहे हैं। दंगा-फिनाद करना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है लेकिन हमारे मधु दंडवते जो कहते हैं कि नेशनल सेक्युरिटी ऐक्ट लगा दिया, इसलिए डेमोक्रेसी नहीं रही है। आप की सरकार में भी ये तारे ऐक्ट इस्तेमाल होते रहे हैं, याद रहे और मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर नेशनल सेक्युरिटी ऐक्ट बनने के बाद केवल 900 आदमियों के करोड़ पकड़े गये और 900 में से भी 600 को छोड़ा गया, जिन के लिए जूडोजियरो और हमारे एडवाइजरी बोर्डों ने कहा था। यह हमारी सरकार की निष्पक्षता का नतीजा है कि जो बेगुनाह थे, उन को छोड़ दिया लेकिन जो मिस्किफेन्ट्स हैं, उन के नियटने के लिए किसी ऐसे कानून की आवश्यकता है। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार-शरीफ में क्या हुआ और यू०पी० में डाकुओं ने हरिजनों और दूसरे लोगों को मारा। आप यह बताएं कि अगर ऐसा ऐक्ट कोई न हो, तो इस मुल्क के लोग कैसे सम्मिल सकते हैं। इतकी सम्मिलना पड़ेगा।

श्री जैन सिंह : चेयरमेन साहब, मैं एक बात कहूंगा और मैं बहुत अदब के साथ आपके थू अपने इन दोस्तों से कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की तरफ से आपको सरकार दी गई थी और हमारी पार्टी को हराया गया था लेकिन आपने एक बात साबित कर दी कि आप सरकार नहीं चला सकते और आज आप ने यह भी साबित कर दिया कि आप अपोजीशन भी नहीं कर सकते। कोई मौका तो देखा, कोई सोच समझ की बात करो। कोई नई बात आप लाए नहीं और वही पुरानी बातें हैं, मकालू हवाई जहाज की बात कह दो, वहां दंगा हो गया, उसकी बात कह दो। कौन सा नया प्वाइन्ट है, जिसको आप लेकर आए हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इसको लाकर आपने हाऊस का वक्त जाया किया क्योंकि यह हाऊस जो है, वह बहुत सुप्रोम है। ... (व्यवधान)

चेयरमेन साहब, एक मेम्बर साहब ने कहा कि पो० एम० साहब को विदेशों में इस समय नहीं जाना चाहिए था, उनको बिहार-शरीफ के मुकाबले में जनेवा में नहीं जाना चाहिए था, शायद बाबू जी ने यह कहा था। अब चेयरमेन साहब, आप सोचिए कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास विदेश यात्रा के लिए सिर्फ 10-12 घंटे थे। लेकिन इस वक्त में उन्होंने और कोई काम नहीं किया, वे बिहार-शरीफ गईं। वहां पर जाकर आई, लोगों से मिलकर आई और सरकार को हिदायतें करके आई और उसके बाद से वहां पर कोई दंगा नहीं है—अमन शांति है। आज भी इंदिरा गांधी कहीं नहीं गईं, वे दुनिया के किसी भी कोने में बैठो हों—अपने देश की रहनुमाई कर सकती हैं, हम उनसे बात कर सकते हैं, लेकिन यह बात असंभव

[श्री जेल सिंह]

है और इस तरह की बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी। मैं क्या कहूँ अपने बुजुर्ग दोस्त समर मुखर्जी को।

मधु दण्डवते जी की पार्टी के नेता तो यह भी कह सकते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को हथियार लेने से नहीं रोकना चाहिए। वे यह भी कह सकते हैं कि सिक्किम नहीं लेना चाहिए था। हमारे विचार में तो यह ठीक था। हम तो इस बात पर विश्वास रखते हैं।

पाकिस्तान असला क्यों इकट्ठा कर रहा है। पाकिस्तान ने जितनी बार भी असला इकट्ठा किया—हिन्दुस्तान को खतरा हुआ। अब ऐसे मौके पर आप यह कहते हैं और जब हिन्दुस्तान की सरहदों पर जंग के बादल छा रहे हैं और प्राइम-मिनिस्टर महत्वपूर्ण टूर पर बाहर गई हैं—ऐसे वक्त में आप उनके खिलाफ नो कान्फिडेंस मोशन लाते हैं। क्या दुनिया के रेडियो और अखबारों ने इस बात को ज्यादा नहीं उछाला कि ऐसे वक्त पर प्राइम-मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया है। (व्यवधान)

दण्डवते जी, आपने बहुत कुछ कहा है, अब थोड़ा ध्यान से सुनिए। मैं आपकी लियाकत को, आपकी विद्वता को और आपके बोलने की शैली की तारीफ करता हूँ, लेकिन क्या करेगी शैली जब आपके पास मसाला ही कोई नहीं। खामखवाह अपनी इनर्जी और इंटेलीजेंसी को बरबाद कर रहे हैं—मुख्य अफसोस तो इसी बात का है।

एक चीज और देखिए कि एक ही समय पर और एक ही टाइम पर दण्डवते जी दो एबलों पर बैठ सकते हैं—मैं अभी आपके सामने बताता हूँ। इन्होंने पहले तो कहा

कि हम पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी को खरम नहीं होने देंगे—प्रेसीडेंशियल गवर्नमेंट बनाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इतने विद्वान होकर ऐसी बात करते हैं—क्या प्रेसीडेंशियल सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है। या तो यह कहिए कि नहीं है। खूब—यहाँ तक भी कोई बात नहीं थी, लेकिन आगे जाकर क्या बहुते हैं कि अमरीका में इतनी आजादी है—अखबारों को इतनी आजादी है—प्रेस को इतनी आजादी है—इस तरह फिर उसकी तारीफ करनी शुरू कर दी। जिसके खिलाफ है—उसी की तारीफ क्यों करते हैं। फिर ये तो प्रोफेसर हैं—हमसे बहुत ज्यादा विद्वान हैं और रेल मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि प्राफेसर साहब आपको तो इनफार्मली पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को इस बात के लिए लेक्चर देना चाहिए कि दुनिया में कितने प्रकार की डेमोक्रेसी है। एक तरह की डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है। तर्जुमूमत बदलते रहते हैं।

इसी तरह से समर मुखर्जी कम्युनिस्ट हैं—तो आप इस बात की डिमान्ड क्यों नहीं करते कि यहाँ पर कम्युनिस्टिक डेमोक्रेसी होनी चाहिए—हमें इस डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास नहीं है, लेकिन आप तो कहते हैं कि यहीं रहे और तब तक रहे जब तक हमको खुली छूट रहे और जब हम आ जायेंगे तो फिर यह नहीं रहेगी—फिर कम्युनिस्टिक डेमोक्रेसी लाएंगे। अगर कम्युनिज्म में विश्वास है तो फिर लाओ। तर्जुमूमत कम्युनिस्ट कंट्री की और कहो कि इसी से काम चलेगा—इसके बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता। एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि हम कम्युनिस्ट हैं और समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ डेमोक्रेसी सरमाएदारों की लाना चाहते हैं—ये दोनों बातें कंट्राडिक्टरी हैं। आप देख लीजिए कम्युनिस्ट मनीफेस्टो में—मैंने 2-4 बार

ही पड़ा है, आपने तो कई बार पड़ा होगा, उसमें मैंने देखा है।

21.00 hrs

बहुत बार हमने कहा है, प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कहा है कि अभी तक कुछ ऐसी बात हमारे विचार में नहीं है। हम सुन रहे हैं लोगों से, बुक्ला साहिबान कुछ कह रहे हैं और प्रोफेसर साहिबान कुछ और कह रहे हैं और कोई तारीफ करता है रशियन टाइप डेमोक्रेसी को, कोई चीन टाइप को, कोई अमरीकन टाइप को, कोई कहता है फ्रांसीसी टाइप चाहिए। कितनी ही तजे की डेमोक्रेसी हैं। लेकिन हम ने जो रास्ता अपनाया है और जो हमारी कांस्टिट्यूशन में है, उसकी पवित्रता को, उसके कायदे कानून को हम निभा रहे हैं और निभाते जाएंगे। ये हमारे ऊपर शक कर रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। आदमी को नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि जो मैं हेराफेरी करता हूँ वही सब करते हैं। हम हेराफेरी वाली बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

यह कहा जाता है कि कभी कह दिया जाता है कि विदेशो हाथ है। आपका तो मैंने लिहाज किया है। बिहार की गवर्नमेंट ने जब मैं तकरीर कर चुका तो बताया कि आपने कहा है कि किसी पार्टी का हाथ नजर नहीं आता है लेकिन यह तो अपोजीशन पार्टी वाले करवा रहे हैं क्योंकि वाई इलैक्शन आ रहे हैं। तब तो मैंने विश्वास नहीं किया लेकिन अब बिल्कुल मुझे विश्वास हो गया है कि अपोजीशन पार्टीज करवा रही है। आज की नो कान्फिडेंस से यह साफ हो गया है, कहीं की इंड कहीं

का रोड़ा भानुमति से कुनबा जोड़ा। आपस में कोई इत्फाक नहीं है, कोई उसूल नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है, कुछ न कुछ तो होता लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं है। कुछ तो कहा जाता कि इस बात के लिए विरोध करता हूँ और इसके लिए नहीं करता। जिस तरह से पहले इकट्ठे हो गए थे वैसे अब भी हो जाओ तो भी कुछ नहीं होगा। साज एक नपा तुला अच्छा हो तभी उसकी गूज होती है, तभी वह आवाज देता है। दस हारमोनियम टूटे फूटे ला कर रख दो एक तरफ जिन की मुर न मिलती हो और दूसरी तरफ एक हारमोनियम रख दो जिस की मुर मिलती हो, तो दस का कोई फायदा नहीं लेकिन, एक का फायदा है। मुर मिले तब वात बनती है। मुर तो अपनी अपनी पार्टी में आपकी नहीं मिलती है तो फिर जनता कैसे विश्वास कर ले कि हम को हटा दें और आपको ले आएँ तो आप अच्छा काम हम से करेंगे। हम से आप अच्छे होंगे तभी तो आएंगे। जबतक हम से अच्छे पैदा नहीं होते तब तक कैसे आ सकते हैं, कैसे जनता आपको ला सकती है।

मेरे सामने नेता लोग बैठे हैं, बुजुर्ग लोग बैठे हैं और मैं उनकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ। वे बहुत दूरअदेश हैं। आज की बात छोड़ देता हूँ। आज तो इन्होंने गुनाहे ब्रे लज्जत किया है। इसमें अगर आप वाज आ जाएँ, इसको आप छोड़ दें तो आपकी प्रेस्टीज बढ़ेगी। यह प्रस्ताव पास होगा नहीं लेकिन इससे जनता के मन में आपके प्रति शक बढ़ेगा, लोग अच्छा नहीं कहेंगे। आपको चाहिए कि आप हम से बढ़ कर कोई काम करें, कोई गुण दिखाएं। नहीं तो पीछे रहने से क्या फायदा, बुरा कहने से कोई बात नहीं बनेगी।

[श्री जैल सिंह]

बाबू जी का तो मैं फिर धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मकालू हवाई जहाज की बात दो तीन बार कही जा चुकी है। दुबारा मैं उसकी चर्चा करना नहीं चाहता विदेशी हाथ होने या न होने की बात की न तो मैंने तार्जिद की है और न ही दरदीद। यह बड़ा खतरनाक मामला है। अगर मैं कह दूँ कि विदेशी हाथ है और कल को न निकले और अगर कह दूँ कि नहीं है और कल को निकल आए तो यह बुरी बात होगी। मामला अंडर इनवैस्टीगेशन है।

एक सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि हरियाणा के चोफ मिनिस्टर ने एक एम एल ए को धमकी दी है। जब हरियाणा का चीफ मिनिस्टर बेचारा यहां नहीं है। आपके पास कोई सबूत नहीं है सिवाय अखबार की खबर के। खबर की नहीं लेकिन एक विरोधी का स्टेटमेंट है। सच है क्या नहीं इससे सेंटर की सरकार की कैसे टांग टूटेगी? उसका क्या बिगड़ेगा? इस वास्ते जो भी बात कही जाए प्रिंसाइज मैनर से कही जानी चाहिए। ऐसी बातें कही जानी चाहियें जो लोगों के दिमागों में धंस जाएं। आपकी कोई भी बात लोगों के दिमाग में नहीं धंसती।

इस बहस का जवाब तो हमारे अनरेबल फोइनस मिनिस्टर देंगे क्योंकि यह बजट सेशन है। मैंने थोड़ी सी बातों का जवाब दिया है। एक बात मैं कहूंगा।

बाबू जी से मैं इतफाक करता हूँ जब वह कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी में कमता है, हिम्मत है, बहादुरी है वह चाहे तो तमाम मसले हल कर सकती

हैं। तो बाबू जी निश्चिन्त रहिए तमाम मसले हल कर लेंगे।

चेयरमैन साहब मेरे पास मटर तो बहुत है, लेकिन घड़ी दिखाई देतो है। इसलिए मैं अपने दोस्तों का समय नहीं लेना चाहता, और मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे अनरेबल मम्बरान को यही काफी होगा और इसी से वह सब करेंगे। और अच्छी बात तो यह है कि समर मुखर्जी जी, माननीय बाजपेयी और माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, इनका उठाकर उस किनारे में ले जायें और समझा दें कि गलती न करो, प्रस्ताव वापस लो, वापस लेने से ज्यादा इज्जत रहेगी। मैंने दंडपाणि जी की तकरीर सुनी है, दूसरे लोगों की भी सुनी है, वह तो हमारे विरोधियों में हैं, अगर वह इनके साथ बैठ है वह उनके कहने पर नहीं लगते तो मेरे बस की बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं दंडपाणि जी को तकलीफ नहीं देता। मैं इनको तकलीफ देता हूँ। अगर वह मेरी सलाह नहीं मानते तो कोई बात नहीं। मैं फिर भी मन में गुस्सा नहीं रखूंगा। मेरा तो बही निशाना है:

“तुम तीर मारो सीने पर बेशक,

मगर इतना ख्याल करना,

कि सीने में दिल है और

दिल में तुम्हारा मकाम है।”

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, मैं जानी जी के भाषण का जवाब देने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ उनकी तकरीर लाजवाब थी, उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकता।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी मणिपुर से लौटा हूँ। मणिपुर की हरीभरी धरती पर इस समय खून के धब्बे पड़े हुए हैं। मणिपुर उत्तर-पूर्वनिचल का

सीमान्त प्रदेश है। अभी तक मणिपुर में 135 लोग पुलिस के साथ मुठभेड़ में या आपस में संघर्ष में मरे। सामरिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण भारत के किसी भाग में जो सीमा पर स्थिति है इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोग मरें, और वह संख्या बिहारशरीफ से ज्यादा है, तो यह सारे देश के लिए एक खतरे की घंटी है। मणिपुर केवल दिल्ली से दूर है इसलिए हमारे दिल से दूर नहीं होना चाहिए। आज वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन है। मणिपुर के शासन के लिए केन्द्र उत्तरदायी है। आज सबेरे दो नौजवान पुलिस की मुठभेड़ में मारे गए। मुझे उस स्थान पर जाने का मौका मिला था। भरी बस्ती के बीच में गोलियां चलीं, खून के दाग पड़े हैं। उनमें एक नौजवान ऐसा था जो दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ता था, जिसने यूनिवर्सिटी में टाप किया था। आज वह जान लेने पर और जान देने पर उतारू क्यों हो गया ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप यूनिवर्सिटी में दंगा कराना चाहते हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

21.11 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह टोका-टोकी का मामला नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any interruption without my permission shall not go on record... Nothing will go no record without my permission. (Interruptions)**

These things are not going on record.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं टोका-टोकी का स्वागत करूंगा, मगर टोका-टोकी में समझदारी

होनी चाहिए। नासमझी से टोका-टोकी ने संसद की मर्यादा को बढ़ाती है और न बाद-विवाद में योगदान देती है।

मैं एक गंभीर बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। मणिपुर में 14 लाख की आबादी में एक लाख पढ़े-लिखे लोग बेकार हैं, क्या वजह है कि विश्वविद्यालय से निकलकर नौजवान सीधे भूमिगत आन्दोलन में शामिल हो जाता है, बन्दूक लेकर मैदान में निकल पड़ता है ?

पारुल्स डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट आज दावा कर रहा है उसे बहुमत प्राप्त है। क्या वजह है कि मणिपुर में उसे सरकार बनाने के लिए निमंत्रण नहीं दिया जा रहा है ? राष्ट्रपति राज्य लागू करने की क्या जरूरत है ? चुनी हुई सरकार की तकदीर का फैसला विधान-सभा में होगा या केन्द्र के हाथ की कठपुतली बने हुए राज्पालों की रिपोर्ट पर होगा ?

असम में कांग्रेस (आई) का बहुमत नहीं था, मगर सरकार बनाने के लिये दल के नेता को निमंत्रण दे दिया गया। वह सरकार हार गई। उसे न जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त है, न विधान-सभा का। वह सरकार असम में थोपी हुई है। लोक-तंत्र को नामने के लिये क्या अलग-अलग गज होंगे ? राज्यपाल मणिपुर में एक तरह से आचरण करेंगे और असम में दूसरी तरह से ? केन्द्र में बैठकर आप मणिपुर की विस्फोटक स्थिति नहीं देखेंगे ? असम के नौजवान अतिरेक के रास्ते पर न चले जायें, इसकी चिन्ता नहीं करेंगे ? केवल दल का हित देखा जायेगा ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : देश का हित देखा गया, जबसे कांग्रेस आई तब से शांति उपस्थिति हुई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फौज और पुलिस के बल पर लोगों के शरीर को मारा जा सकता है, मगर दिल पर राज नहीं किया जा सकता। मणिपुर में एक सरकार थी, जिसके विरुद्ध अत्याचार के आरोप थे—संतोष भट्ट, अकसर बेईमान, ठेकेदार लोगों का शोषण करने में निरग्न नौजवान असंतोष की आग में जल रहा है। भारत की एकता को मणिपुर में चुनौती दी जा रही है। जिन परिस्थितियों में हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं काम कर रही हैं, मुझे उनके साथ सहानुभूति है। मगर मणिपुर और आसाम की समस्या का हल दमन नहीं है, आतंक नहीं है। इसके लिए लोकतंत्र को सही मर्यादों पर दृढ़ रहना पड़ेगा, सत्ता के खत को छोड़ना पड़ेगा। अगर मणिपुर में पोलिस डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट की सरकार बनाने के लिए बुला लिया जाए, और वह सरकार विधान सभा में गिर जाए, तो आपको कोई दोष नहीं देगा। मगर आप पोलिस डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट को बुलाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

पिछले राज्य सरकार के समय जा दो हजार टन रेपसोड आयल मणिपुर के लिए भेजा गया, वह कलकत्ता के बाजार में बिक गया, मणिपुर तक नहीं पहुंचा। वहां जो पेपर मिल लगने वाला था, उसका क्या हुआ? किसी भी नौकरी के लिए बिना रिश्ते के काम नहीं बन सकता है। बिजली पैदा करने के लिए लोकटक प्राजेक्ट कितने बरसों से पड़ा हुआ है।

इसलिए नौजवान बिगड़ रहे हैं। यह पार्टियों को लड़ाई तो यहां लड़ी जायेगी, मगर संकट पार्टियों की परिधि का पार कर गया है। यह संकट केवल राजनैतिक संकट नहीं है, यह विश्वास

का संकट है, यह व्यवस्था का संकट है। क्या वजह है कि पंद्रह महीने के भीतर देश फिर से तकदीर के तिराहें पर खड़ा हो गया है? क्या वजह है कि पंद्रह महीने के भीतर जादू उतर गया है? क्या वजह है कि विधान सभाओं में और लोक सभा में आपका बहुमत है, मगर देश में संतोष नहीं है? महंगाई बढ़ रही है। पिछले साल वह 18 परसेंट बढ़ी। इन्हीं चार महीनों में वह उससे ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। जब बजट पेश किया गया था तब दावा किया गया था कि थोड़ी सी महंगाई बढ़ेगी। बी-बंधाई तन्खवाह पाने वाला, गरीब मजदूर किस तरह से अपने जीवन का पालन करेगा? (व्यवधान)

एक सार्वजनिक सदस्य : श्रीमती की बात कीजिए, गरीब की बात आपके मुंह से शोभा नहीं देती।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इनके मुंह से तो कोई बात शोभा नहीं देती है। बूढ़ा होकर जो टोका-टाकी करता है, मैं उससे टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता हूं।

ज्ञानीजी कानून और व्यवस्था की बात कह रहे थे। वह आंकड़ों से साबित करना चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली में अपराध कम हो गए हैं। क्या ज्ञानीजी को पता है कि दिल्ली के थानों में अपराधों की रजिस्टर नहीं किया जा रहा है? जनता पार्टी के राज्य में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी कहती थीं कि दिल्ली में शाम को औरतों का अकेला चलना मूश्किल है। इन्दिरा जी के राज्य में आज हालत यह है कि अच्छे अच्छे मरदों का शाम को अकेले निकलना कठिन है। (व्यवधान)

बसों में हमले हो रहे हैं। रेलें लूटी जा रही हैं। हवाई जहाज की यात्रा भी अब निरापद नहीं है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री को ले जाने वाला हवाई जहाज और पन्द्रह दिन बाद वह ले जाने वाला था, बीच में कई उड़ाने भरने वाला था, अगर वह हवाई जहाज तार काटने वालों का शिकार हो गया तो फिर और हवाई जहाजों के तारों का क्या होने वाला है ? यह तो हवाई यात्रियों के लिए बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है।

यह संसद का सत्र कई बातों के लिए याद रखा जायेगा। उस दिन सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक सदस्य ने लोक सभा के बीच में आकर धरना दिया। ऐसा तो संसद के 33 साल के इतिहास में पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। वह विरोधी दल के सदस्य नहीं थे। वह प्रचार के लिए ऐसा नहीं कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी की पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी की मीटिंग में मामला क्यों नहीं उठाया ? वह अपना दुखड़ा लेकर अपने लीडर के पास नहीं गए। क्या यह विश्वास का संकट नहीं है दल में, नेता में ? फिर उन्हें यहां बोलने से रोका गया। यह गहरी बीमारी का लक्षण है।

मगर एक घटना इस सदन के बाहर हुई है। मंत्रिमंडल के एक सदस्य अपने कमरे में भोजन कर रहे थे। उन्होंने अपने पहरेदार को, सेक्योरिटी वाले को कहा कि तुम दरवाजे पर खड़े रहो, मैं भोजन कर रहा हूँ, किसी को आने मत देना। उसी समय एक मंत्री पहुंच गए। सेक्योरिटी वाले ने रोका, साहब खाना खा रहे हैं, इस समय उन्होंने मना किया है। आप जानते हैं उन मंत्री ने क्या किया ? उन्होंने सेक्योरिटी वाले को मारा, उसके पेट में घूसा दिया। वह रास्ते में रोता आ मुझको मिला। मंत्री संतरी को मारेगा संसद भवन की परिधि में, यह कौनसी मर्यादा का पालन

है ? यह आचरण को कौन सा मानदण्ड स्थापित करना है ? यह छोटी सी घटना नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ..

मैं तो आरोप लगा रहा हूँ, जिम्मेदारी के साथ आरोप लगा रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ..

एक और मैं छोटी घटना का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। हवा का रुख क्या है, यह जो आरोप लगाए जा रहे हैं कि सरकार एमरजेंसी की तरफ जा रही है इसका आधार क्या है। यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। बम्बई में एक सभा का आयोजन किया गया था ... (व्यवधान) ..

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं बड़े अदब से यह कहूंगा कि वाजपेयी जी पार्टी के प्रेसीडेंट भी हैं, विदेश मंत्री रहे हैं, इनके कहे हुए शब्द बहुत दूर जाएंगे। तो अगर वह कहते हैं कि किसी मंत्री ने ऐसा किया तो उनका नाम बता दें ताकि हम समझ सकें कि कौन थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नाम बता दूंगा, आप मुश्किल में पड़ेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) .. यह इसलिए नाम पूछे जा रहे हैं कि उन सबको शक हो रहा है कि कहीं हमारे ऊपर तो इशारा नहीं किया है। ... (व्यवधान) .. अच्छा मैं एक नाम बता देता हूँ। भोजन करने वाले मंत्री श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह थे, उन्हें बुलाकर दूसरे मंत्री का नाम पूछ लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मेरे आरोप को चुनौती दी जायगी तो प्रिविलेज कमेटी को मामला भेज दिया जाये; मैं उस सेक्योरिटी वाले को पेश कर दूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं एक बात और ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जैन सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, श्रीमान बाजपेयी जी बहुत पुराने पार्लियामेंटिरियन हैं, यह प्रिविलेज कमेटी में जाने वाला मता नहीं है। यह आपको या तो कहना नहीं चाहिए या तो कहिए कि मैंने सुनी सुनाई बात कही है, या आपने अगर देखा है तो आप उसका नाम बता दें। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आपको यह विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आपको किसी ने गलत कहा है, किसी मंत्री ने ऐसी बात नहीं की। बिल्कुल किसी मंत्री ने ऐसा नहीं किया है। आपसे किसी ने झूठ कहा है। आप विश्वास मत करिए।

श्री अटन बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं फिर दोहराता हूँ कि सारा मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को सौंप दीजिए, मैं उस सेक्योरिटी वाले को हाजिर करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT : When he can name one Minister, in whose chamber this happened, why does he not name the other Minister? (Interruptions) This is a ** and you admit Say that it is a lie. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why do they not accept my challenge ? (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : The House is bigger than the Privileges committee. Name the Minister in the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am not yielding (Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am on a point of order. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The matter of privilege.... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Under Rule 376, a matter of privilege will arise only when the Minister against whom this wild allegation is made is named. (Interruptions). You cannot take a privilege in vacuum. Against whom shall we raise a breach of privilege ? You name the Minister. Unless you have the courage to name the Minister who assaulted the watchman.... (Interruptions). You leave the allegation in vacuum so that it can go anywhere. If you have made the allegation, you must have also the honesty and courage to name the Minister, who has assaulted, because, you know the person. So, therefore, either he should withdraw the allegation or (Interruptions). My point of order is this Either the allegation is withdrawn or expunged from the record or Vajpayji must have the courage to name the Minister. That is my point or order. (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : I am also on a point of order. (Interruptions).... name the Minister and also the watchman in all honesty. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am prepared to name the Minister. But I would like the entire matter to be enquired into by an enquiry committee. (Interruptions) What will happen on the floor of the House.. (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : You name the Minister and the matter will go to the Privileges Committee. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You send the matter to the Privileges Committee. (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : I am on a point or order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayeeji, there is a recourse. Either you may.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whether you are mentioning the name or not.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can go ahead with your speech.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : I am on a point of order. (Interruptions) I am on the point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Hon. Member, having told the House the cock and bull story not saying where it

happened, and not naming the name of the Minister concerned, he wants thereby to take advantage of the floor of the House and create an impression and get away. If you have the courage you come out with the name.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Refer it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayee, it is left to you to mention the names.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They do not have the courage to refer the matter to the Privileges Committee. (Interruptions) I would not like the security man to be pressurised.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would very much like and appeal to the hon. Members to see that challenges and counter-challenges are not made in the House because it will create some emotion. The House should peacefully discuss the No-confidence Motion. Therefore, I would very much like hon. Members to see that challenges and counter-challenges are not made.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The hon. Minister has said that he will not allow Mr. Vajpayee to speak.... (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me. Any statement or any speech made without my permission will not go on record. That is the ruling of the Speaker. That is also my ruling.**

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please address the chair if you want to address me. I will permit you if you address the chair. I would very much appeal to you very humbly to see that the decorum of the House is maintained. Other things will not go on record. I appeal to you that there are many more Members to speak.

PROF MADHU DHANDAVATE : I am rising on a point of order. My point of order is that here in this House in your very presence, even after your direction, one Minister got up and repeated that argu-

ment. He said : "I warn I will not allow him to speak in this House." Is it not defiance of the chair ? I want your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already stated that any speech or any interruption made without my permission shall not go on record. That is my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not only from one side but from both sides challenges and counter-challenges are made. Therefore, they will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DHANDAVATE : What happened to my point of order ? The Deputy Minister for Railways in your presence in this House said : "I warn, I would not allow him to speak." Is it not a defiance of the chair ? I want your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is the Chair that allows any hon. Member to speak. Therefore, it is not right for any such statement. It is the Chair which allow it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record anything. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want to request all hon. Members, with folded hands, because this is the only weapon with me, the Gandhaina way, please resume your seat. Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record. Please take your seat. My appeal alone will go on record. Hon. Members of this House, please take your seats and allow Shri Vajpayee to speak. Please sit down. Please sit own.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us all laugh for while. Let us all laugh for a while. Please sit down. I have allowed Shri Vajpayee to speak.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have asked Mr. Vajpayee to speak.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. I have taken oath in the name of the Constitution. An allegation of this nature has been made, which violates the constitutional validity.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Under what rule ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Since I have taken the oath(Interruptions)
It is really offensive. Either he should name the Minister or it should be expunged just now.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the proceedings and see whether anything has been said against the Constitution or the rules. Now Mr. Vajpayee.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every minute is precious now. Those hon. Members who have not spoken are not very happy about it, because they will lose their chance. Mr. Vajpayee may please speak. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri and Mr. Harikesh may please sit down. Let him speak. Mr. Arif, please sit down. Please allow him to speak. It is all over. Please allow him to speak. Please take your seat. There is no time. Every minute is precious. We are spending about Rs. 400 of the public money every minute.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the time is very precious. Now the time is very precious. Mr. Harikesh, please sit down.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Eraundol) : Tomorrow some story may be cooked up in the press.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't worry.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In a No-Confidence Motion the policies of the Government.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not think that I am teaching you. I am not more learned than any one of you here, but in a humble way I would say,

only the policies of the Government shall be under discussion. Personal matters and personal accusations shall not be taken up. Mr. Vajpayee, please proceed. You are to attack the policies of the Government, and not to make personal accusations and personal things. Let us avoid personal politics. The danger that has come to this country is personal politics. Please avoid it.

(Interruptions)

श्री जैन सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ दोनों तरफ के मेम्बरों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हाऊस का शान्तिमय वायु-मंडल बना रहे और वाजपेयी जी, जो कुछ कहना चाहें, वे कहें लेकिन एक प्रार्थना है आप के शु. श्री वाजपेयी जी से कि किसी की सुनी-सुनाई बात अगर उन्होंने सुन ली, तो उनको उसपर विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए और वे सुनासिव समझें तो खुद ही कह दें कि बेशक वह बात रिकार्ड में न रहे क्योंकि सुनी-सुनाई बात है, स्वयं मिट जाएगा लेकिन अन्डर शैडो गवर्नमेंट को रखना, यह अच्छा नहीं है और ऐसे जिम्मेदार शख्स को यह नहीं कहना चाहिए ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है। गलती हो सकती है और मैंने भी एक बार ऐसी गलती की थी लेकिन बाद में कह दिया था कि यह सुनी-सुनाई बात है जो मैंने कही थी आप भी कह दीजिए कि सुनी-सुनाई बात है, बात खत्म हो जाएगी।

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : What the Home Minister said, let him say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is any allegation or anything made, I will go through the proceedings.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Let him deny this otherwise.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, no derogatory, defamatory, unparliamentary words shall go on record. Then why all this uproar in the House?

Let us conduct ourselves in a calm and cool atmosphere.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only quoting the rules.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to my Chamber.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think I have not read so much as Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has read.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Go to the next subject.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा आरोप है कि देश में इमर्जेंसी लागू करने का एक योजनाबद्ध प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

(Interruptions)**

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: What he said shall not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Halder, at your age you should not be so angry.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर इस आरोप को बलपूर्वक दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि देश में योजनापूर्वक धीरे-धीरे आपात-स्थिति लागू करने का एक वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है । संविधान में संशोधन करने के बाद यह स्थिति बनी है कि जब तक देश में आम्बेडकर रिबेलियन न हो देश में आपात स्थिति

लागू नहीं की जा सकती । इसीलिए विदेशी हाथ, विदेशी खतरे की बात बार-बार कही जा रही है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जजों के साथ किस तरह से व्यवहार किया जा रहा है ? जैसे केजुअल लेबरर्स को चार-चार महीने का एक्सटेंशन दिया जाता है, वैसे उन्हें एक्सटेंशन दिया जा रहा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): What did he say ? (Interruptions). What is unparliamentary ? (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is unparliamentary ? (Interruptions)

SHRI R. N. RAKESH (Chail): You are misleading the House. (Interruptions) what is unparliamentary ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You did not follow the translation. I have criticised the Government who is giving extension of four months to the judges.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where you referring to the judges ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रेस को भयभीत करने की कोशिश हो रही है । उड़ीसा में क्या हुआ ? मैं इसका उल्लेख करना नहीं चाहता । वाराणसी में एक पत्रकार को किस तरह से हमले का निशाना बनाया गया यह सारे सदन के लिए चिंता का विषय होना चाहिए । (व्यवधान) ये इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं ।

अभी बम्बई में एक ठोस घटना हुई । भारत सरकार की अफगानिस्तान के बारे में नीति की आलोचना करने के लिए हम चौपाटी पर एक जन-सभा करना

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

चाहते थे। उस जन सभा पर रोक लगा दी गयी और कहा गया कि चौपाटी पर आप सभा नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि चौपाटी महाराष्ट्र सरकार की बरौती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, how is this Government responsible for that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am trying to show the mentality. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are on No-Confidence Motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA E : If others could refer to Kerala and criticise the CPI(M) for political murders in Kerala, why should I be prevented from referring to the Maharashtra Government.....(Interruptions) It is for the Government to see that Administration in Maharashtra is carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution.

यह सभा न करने के लिए दूसरा आधार जो दिया गया वह तो और भी हास्यास्पद था। कहा गया कि सोवियत संघ हमारा मित्र है, हम उस की आलोचना नहीं कर सकते, अफगानिस्तान हमारा दोस्त है, हम उसकी नुकताचीनी नहीं कर सकते। (व्यवधान)

मैं श्री साठे जी से जो कि उसका समर्थन करने वालों में है और सूचना मंत्री हैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विदेश नीति पर हमारे और आपके बीच मतभेद की गुजाइश नहीं है? क्या हमें अपने मित्रों की आलोचना करने का अधिकार नहीं है? उन्होंने इसी बात पर हमारी सभा करने पर रोक लगा दी। फिर हम कोर्ट में गए। कोर्ट ने वहाँ सभा करने को इजाजत दे दी।

महाराष्ट्र की सरकार बेंच के सामने गई। इतवार को बेंच की बैठक हुई। जब महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने देखा कि वह मामला हार जाएगी तो उसने कहा कि हम अपनी अपील वापस लेते हैं। मगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि श्री वसंत साठे ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार के इस कदम का समर्थन कैसे किया? क्या अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का गला घोटने की तैयारी हो रही है। क्या विदेशी मित्रों से मित्रता रखने के लिए हमें बोलने की आजादी नहीं होगी इस देश में।

ये अफगानिस्तान की मित्रता की बात करते हैं। अफगानिस्तान की जनता के साथ धोखा करके—उनके साथ विश्वासघात करके मित्रता की बात करते हैं।

श्री प्रभुनारायण टण्डन (दमोह) : आप तो अमरीका से मित्रता की बात कीजिए अफगानिस्तान की मित्रता की बात आप मत कीजिए।

श्री वसंत साठे : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने श्रीनगर में यह कहा कि वाजपेयी जी और उनके साथी यहाँ पर सभा करना चाहते हैं। ये पाकिस्तान के लोगों के साथ नहीं—पाकिस्तान के हुक्मरानों के साथ दोस्ती की बात करना चाहते हैं। यह देश-हित के खिलाफ है, इसलिए इस देश में यदि कोई यह कहे कि हम इस देश के जो दुश्मन हैं, उनके साथ हम दोस्ती करना चाहते हैं तो यह राष्ट्रीय हित के खिलाफ है। इसलिए यदि वहाँ की सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाया है तो उसके लिए मैं आपत्ति नहीं ले सकता। यह मेरा कहना है। आप जिया-उल-हक का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं—अमरीका का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं—यह आप कहना चाहते हैं तो इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि सूचना मंत्री ने बाहर कुछ कहा और भीतर कुछ कह रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I had said this and I have given the explanation also.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम वहां के सैनिक शासन का समर्थन नहीं करते। हमारा सवाल यह है कि इस देश में अगली बात कहने का अधिकार होगा या नहीं? अगर हम आपको हां में हां मिलायेंगे तभी अधिकार होगा? अगर दिल्ली के दरबार में सलाम झुकाएंगे तभी बोलने का अधिकार होगा। यह रोज, यह भूमिका वसंत साठे अदा कर सकते हैं—हम नहीं कर सकते।

श्री वसंत साठे : जातिवाद को भड़काने का अधिकार चाहिए? अराष्ट्रीयता को भड़काने का अधिकार चाहिए—फिर आजादी की बात आप कर रहे हैं वाजपेयी जी और यह काम आपने किया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आल इंडिया रेडियो का न्यूज बुलेटिन जो 15 मिनट का होता है, उसमें 12 मिनट श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का गुणगान करने को इजाजत है। आल इंडिया रेडियो का नाम बदल कर आल इंदिरा रेडियो कर दो, क्योंकि उसकी विश्व-सन्नीया खतम हो रही है—कोई सुनेगा नहीं।

श्री वसंत साठे : उपाध्यक्ष जी, बो० बो० सो० का नाम वाजपेयी ब्राडकास्टिंग कॉन्फेरेंस कर देना चाहिए।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: I hope, All India Radio will give verbatim report of this part of the proceedings.

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगर देश पर सचमुच में खतरा है तो क्या गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को गिराने की धमकी देना उचित है? क्या प्रधान मंत्री का जम्मू-कश्मीर में यह कहना उचित है. (व्यवधान)...

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : गलत है—बिल्कुल गलत है। (व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रधान मंत्री ने जम्मू में जाकर कहा कि अगर केन्द्रिय सरकार राज्य को मदद न दें तो राज्य सरकार आधे घंटे तक भी टिकी नहीं रह सकती है।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : गलत कह रहे हैं। उसको कंट्रेडिक्ट किया जा चुका है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें भी उसी जनता ने चुन कर भेजी हैं जिस जनता ने इस सरकार का निर्माण किया है। उनके साथ हमारे मतभेद हो सकते हैं, वैचारिक संघर्ष चलेगा लेकिन लोकतंत्र में चुनो हुई सरकारों की तकदीरों का फैसला राज्य विधान सभाओं में होगा, दिल्ली के दरबार में नहीं।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जनता पार्टी के झगड़े को बड़ा चर्चा की है। हम में झगड़ा हुआ और हम अलग अलग हुए। लेकिन जनता पार्टी तो अलग अलग पार्टियों से बनो थी। आपको तो एक पार्टी है। आपका पंद्रह महीने में क्या हाल हो गया है? त्रिपाठी जो भक्त थे। अभी विभक्त हो गए हैं। शुक्ल वृष्ण हो गए हैं। शुक्ल का अर्थ है श्वेत, चांदनी, शुक्ल पक्ष। आज मैंने उनका भाषण

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

पुरा नहीं सुना। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय से कहा गया कि श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल का त्यागपत्र इसलिए लिया गया है कि उन्होंने शक्कर में गोलमाल किया था। आल इंडिया रेडियो ने भी यह रिपोर्ट दी, जबकि सारा सदन जानता है, दुनिया जानती है कि शक्कर के लिए राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जिम्मेदार है, विद्या चरण शुक्ल नहीं। अब तो सारा नम्बर किस का है? इसलिए बड़ चढ़ कर वफादारी की कसमें खाई जा रही है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि कल संसद ने एक नया इतिहास लिखा है। मैं कहूंगा कि एक नया इतिहास नहीं लिखा बल्कि एक खतरनाक परम्परा कायम की है। अगर पुरानी संसद के निर्णयों को नई संसद बदलेगी तो वर्तमान संसद के निर्णयों को आने वाली संसद भी बदल सकती है।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : It was three years' Parliament. After that, action was taken by a new Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, when any Hon. Member speaks, it is for the Government to reply afterwards. Every Hon. Member to stand and to reply to the Member who is speaking is not proper. I would, therefore, very much request you not to interrupt the Member who is speaking. This way, the time is being misused. The Government will finally reply to any of the charges made or to any of the allegations or policies of the Government. Therefore, I would very much request that every Hon. Member shall not interrupt. I make this appeal to both sides of the House. When any Member speaks from one side, the Member from the other side should not interrupt him.

Finally Shri George is going to reply and the Government is also going to reply.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम समझते थे कि लोक सभा के चुनाव में जब कांग्रेस आई की विजय हो गई है तो उसी दिन प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिष्ठा की पुनःस्थापना हो गई। लेकिन कल आपने प्रस्ताव पास करके उनकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाई नहीं है, अपनी विजय के रंग को फीका कर दिया है।

22.00 hrs.

15 महीने के भीतर ही यह प्रस्ताव लाने की जरूरत पड़ गई। 15 महीने के भीतर ही दिल्ली में किसानों की रैली बुलाने की जरूरत पड़ गई, 15 महीने के भीतर ही नजरबन्दी कानून और ज्ञानी जी कहते हैं कि बहुत कम लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। तब तो पता लगता है कि उस कानून की जरूरत ही नहीं थी। इससे उस कानून की आवश्यकता सिद्ध नहीं होती, इस सरकार का दिमागी दिवालियापन साबित होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किसी बात से चैन नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब आप बेचैन हैं तो हमें कैसे चैन हो सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the mood is very good. Please conclude.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 महीने हो गए मगर अभी तक केन्द्र सरकार का पूरा निर्माण नहीं हुआ है। देश पर संकट है मगर भारत का कोई रक्षा मंत्री नहीं। प्रधान मंत्री हर एक मंत्रालय का भार कैसे देख सकती हैं? कोई उद्योग मंत्री नहीं है। श्री अर्जुन चले गए कोई श्रम मंत्री नहीं है। स्टील का कोई मंत्री नहीं है।

अगर इतने लोगों में कोई योग्य व्यक्ति नहीं मिलता है तो हम कुछ लोगों की सेवायें अपोजीशन से उधार देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

श्री जेल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, माननीय वाजपेयी जी का मैं गन्धर्ववाद करता हूँ, और मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी जो यह तकदीर थी, सारा जो झगड़ा था वह यही था । अब भी आ जायें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जानी जी मुझे बुला रहे हैं । एक बार पहले भी बुला चुके हैं । मैं उधर आऊंगा जरूर, मगर जनता के कहने पर आऊंगा आपके कहने पर नहीं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाबू जगजीवन राम जी कह रहे थे कांग्रेस के सदस्य भी चुन कर आये हैं और विरोधी दल वाले भी चुन कर आये हैं । दोनों चुनकर आये हैं, यह बात सही है । मगर एक बुनियादी अन्तर है आप लोग इन्दिरा जी की कृपा में चुन कर आये हैं, और हम उनके विरोध के बावजूद चुन कर आये हैं । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल में ऐसे लोग निकले जो डंके की चाँट पर खरी बात कहने का साहस जुटायें । महाभारत में जब द्रोणाचार्य से पूछा गया, भीष्मपितामह से पूछा गया कि आप इनके विद्वान और बुद्धिमान हैं आप अन्याय का पक्ष क्यों ले रहे हैं । तो भीष्मपितामह ने कहा "अर्थस्य पुरुषोदासः ।" . . . (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको तो आज भी बुद्धिमत्ता नहीं । यह महाभारत पढ़ते नहीं हैं, महाभारत कर सकते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश में विश्वास का संकट है इसलिए अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाया गया है । हम तो चाहते थे प्रधान मंत्री वापस आ जायें, 14 तारीख को इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो जाय । पीठ पीछे हमारा प्रस्ताव लाने का कोई इरादा नहीं था । मगर आपने अधिवेशन बढ़ाने के हमारे सुझाव को क्यों नहीं माना । आज अधिवेशन समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता क्या है ? क्या लोगों को बहस करने का भी मौका नहीं मिलेगा ? आप बहस से इतना घबराते क्यों हैं । . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Adjournment decision was taken in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Their was a Business Advisory Committee meeting and there all leaders were present (Interruptions) All leaders were present and the mover also was there (Interruptions) Not the Business Advisory Committee. All leaders were there and the decision was taken. That is why this is being held.

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी दलों पर यह आरोप लगाना कि प्रधान मंत्री विदेश गई हुई हैं, ऐसे समय अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, इससे भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को कम करने का विरोधी दल प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, यह आरोप निराधार है ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब संसद का अधिवेशन हो रहा है, प्रधान मंत्री विदेश क्यों गई ? (व्यवधान)

इस समय नई परम्पराएँ कायम हो रही हैं । अगर कोई मंत्री बाहर जाता था तो उससे पूछा जाता था कि संदन की बैठक चलते हुए आप बाहर क्यों

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मगर प्रधान मंत्री बाहर गई हैं, अब स्पीकर साहब भी बाहर जाने लगे हैं। नई परम्पराएं कायम हो रही हैं, यह देश के लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I know what is the object of the divided opposition in bringing this motion of no-confidence against a government which not only governs the country but also controls the country and delivers the needs and reflects the aspirations of the people of the country.

We have to analyse the characteristics of the persons who have brought this motion of no-confidence wasting public money. I have great respect for all the members on the other side, including Mr. George Fernandes. Mr. George Fernandes and his personality and his character have turned out only a negative approach to the country. He is known for obstruction, destruction, *gheraos* and all obstructionist tactics.

It is most unfortunate that Mr. George Fernandes is responsible for a self-defeat when the Janata party was in power accidentally in this country. He is a person who will not even hesitate to bring a vote of no-confidence against himself and against his own Government. This is the personality that has brought out a vote of no-confidence against this Government. Now what is the time he has selected? My friend, Mr. Vajpayee has to listen to me because by rumours they try to create an atmosphere in this country. He is a living example and though he has been in the Parliament for a long time, he has no hesitation to say on the floor of the House even rumours and create an atmosphere and being out not even the name of the Minister and indulge in unscrupulous and scandalous vilification and all sorts of allegations against the Government vilifying the Minister and he has not the courage to mention the name of the person who was responsible for this incident. He says, 'you appoint a parliamentary committee.' Sir, my memory goes back to the dark days of the Janata Government. They say the atmosphere of emergency has been created now. They know only by such rumours they create a situation. Otherwise the people of this country have taught them a lesson already. There is the example of the dark days of the Janata Government, the Mafia gang of the Janata Party. They say what is called total revolution and their Guru Jayaprakash Narayan was their living example. Even Morarji Desai when he was Prime Minister declared him as his Guru.

He pronounced him dead while he was alive. This is the character of the Janata Government, Sir, unfortunately this country was run by these people for 2½ years. I would like to know whether this no-confidence motion has been brought in with any reason? Day in and out the no-confidence motion has been brought in against this council of Ministers because they have no other policy except to attack this Government; they have no principle; they have no unity. They are a divided House. Let Shri George Fernandes say whether the no-confidence motion brought by him is going to be supported by any of their allies including the Congress (U). Let us ask Shri Bhagat or let us ask Shri Mirdha even Shri Chavan. Here is a party who wanted to regroup themselves in order to create once again troubles and to destroy the very basic function of Parliamentary Democracy in this country. Again they gang up to attack this Government on certain rumours or on certain weak issues. I have listened to the arguments coming from that side. Out of frustration for the last one year or so they have created such an atmosphere in order to make the people believe that all is not well with this Government. But the people know the popularity of our Prime Minister. Now they are indulging in creating violence in the country. Whose product is the violence in this country Shri Vajpayee was just now telling about this thing. He had gone to Manipur. I do not know what made him go to Manipur. Maybe, he wanted to create some trouble there. He instigate the students there. Look at the Gujarat agitation which took place some time back. Why should they are for Parliamentary Democracy? If they were the believers in Parliamentary Democracy, why then did they not protect the Parliamentary Democracy during the Janata Rule when it was in their hands? I am asking them a simple question. The 2½ year rule of the Janata Government had brought about such a situation in this country. How can this country survive if it is to be ruled by the unscrupulous and divided political party? I know they are not going to succeed definitely. I do not know whether at the time when the voting takes place, they will all participate or they will go away. I would like to know if by chance, Mr. Fernandes party succeeds to run this country whether they will run it successfully or not. The people of this country, having burnt their fingers on having tested this party in running in administration of this country will never try to hand over this country again to this unscrupulous political party.

That is how the popularity of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, her leadership and the will the people have again demonstrated of itself at a time when democracy was under peril and difficulty and the parliamentary system was denigrated.

They say that they have got lot of respect for parliamentary democracy. Mr. Mandavate and others say that during the Emergency they were all put behind the bars. Sir, Emergency is an operation through the constitutional process. It is not an extra-constitutional operation. Sir, they brought about an atmosphere of terror and danger in the name of total revolution. The total revolution has become zero. They could not run the Government even for two and a half years. They were divided amongst themselves. The moment a no confidence motion was moved by us and brought before the House they lost.

Sir, today's No Confidence Motion is without any reason. Mr. George Fernandes has brought it to have publicity and glorification. It is not only destructive but obstructive in nature. I hope my friend, Mr. George Fernandes, will not try to bring it again.

Sir, they say that they were all put behind the bars during the Emergency. Now, what was the calumny, revenge and political vendetta they brought when they came in power. When she got elected from Chikmagalur they engineered a plan—Mr. Vajpayee's friend Mr. Jethmalani and Mr. George Fernandes's friend Mr. Madhu Limaye did it and dug out papers and manipulated. Even when the allegations were vague and superfluous on the issue of privileges they brought it up successfully because they were in power. They engineered and even used Parliamentary procedures and rules to suit their needs so as to take political vendetta. At their hands the rules, conventions and dignity of the House were completely denigrated and defamed. My friends on the opposite hooked Mrs. Gandhi falsely and convicted her. There is no such living example of the manner in which it was engineered and manipulated. They engineered a plan and manipulated the records and brought a false charge and appointed commission with their own men. They carried the Resolution and they punished her. And what is the result what has happened? This is how you have sold out the basic principles of Parliamentary democracy in this country. You are saying so much about the Judiciary. You say it should be respected. What happened against Justice Shah? Mr. George Fernandes wanted impeachment of Justice Shah I was a signatory also. I was sitting on the other side. When it suited them they demanded impeachment of judges under the Constitution. But when it suits them, they are glorifying the judges, whenever it does not suit them

22.21 hrs.

[SHRI GHINAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair] they denigrate the judiciary. Why because they have no arguments. Mr. George Fernandes was a signatory to that impeachment demand. He became a Minister. Is it not vindictiveness? Is it not political vendetta? Is it not immoral? They did it in the name of the Constitution. Is there any norms or rules? I hope that my friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta, will bear me out. And also Congress (U) Party Mr. Y.B. Chavan and Mr. C. Subramanian said this. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi was under trial, when this privilege motion was brought they have pleaded that it is illegal. They said it is not in conformity with the rule of law. They said this kind of action should not be taken and her Membership should not be removed. They have appointed Mr. Hegde as the Speaker. They said he was superseded as Chief Justice and they got him selected and they only wanted to take revenge against Mrs. Gandhi. So, they made him the Speaker. This is how the Janata party functioned.

I would like to ask this question to Mr. Fernandes. Gandhian philosophy is the philosophy which we have accepted. We have accepted parliamentary democracy. We have amended the Constitution. We have made several provisions for giving relief to the poorer sections of our people. The same arguments are being put forward by them. When we amend the Constitution, they say, we are mutilating the Constitution. I would like to ask them whether they are advocating the philosophy of Mr. George Fernandes or that of Mr. Jyoti Basu. I have got evidence of how the CPM are murderers of democracy. CPM is in power in West Bengal. Please see the figures for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980. There are various types of lawlessness and political murders. Regarding political murders the figures are like there: In January 1980 out of 15; 6 political murders were due to CPM. In February out of 9 murders 3 were due to CPM. In March out of 10 murders 3 murders were due to CPM. In April out of 18 murders 7 were due to CPM. In May out of 22, 11 murders were due to CPM. In June out of 26 political murders 7 murders were due to CPIM, in July out of 26 political murders, 10 were due to CPIM, in August out of 7 murders 5 were due to CPIM in September out of 17 murders, 7 were due to CPIM, in October out of 5 murders 3 were due to CPIM, in November out of 13 murders 10 were due to CPIM and in December out of 10 murders, 5 were due to CPM. Regarding political assaults by CPIM there were 128 political assaults out of 179 in January in February there were 25 political assaults out of 34, in March, there were 21 political assaults out of 37, by CPIM, in April there were 27 assaults

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

out 38, in May, there were 37 assaults out of 49 in June there were 25 political assaults out of 39 and in August there were 15 political assaults out of 23. You will find in those states there were agrarian lawlessness, students lawlessness (*Interruptions*). Sir, they say that with the Bearer Bond scheme, parallel economy cannot be removed. When we brought legislation for this purpose, they say that we are encouraging them. (*Interruptions*) They want that the paralleled economy should be completely removed. But when the Bearer Bond Legislation was introduced, they started telling that it was very inconvenient to the big monopoly houses. I know how many monopoly houses big are flourishing in West Bengal, how many big monopoly houses are flourishing in Kerala.

(*Interruptions*)

We know that in Kerala the CPM united Front Government is involved in the spirit scandal. During the short regime of the Janata Government the Centre, the then Finance Minister, Shri H.M. Patel, brought forward a legislation to auction the gold of this country. This is the way how he cautioned the country. For such a long period the previous Government had preserved the country valuable gold. Now, you are talking about the Puri Report. It was on our request that the Puri Committee was appointed to go into the gold auction matter (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, on the floor of the House whether it is permissible to murder the English language (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : When the 20 point programme was introduced, they made a hue and cry and they criticised the programme without knowing the real worth of it. (*Interruptions*). They didn't see the good thing in it. (*Interruptions*)

We are a democratic party and we believe in democratic principles and practise them accordingly.

Now, we have an independent constitutional authority for conducting the elections, but they do not refrain even from criticising that body that is the Election Commission, and they say that they believe in democratic principles. They have no basis to attack the Election Commission. (*Interruptions*). The Election Commission takes its own decisions on the basis of the factual position but even that authority is not spared. when we win the elections, they always allege that the elections were rigged, but when they win the elections, they say that the people have given them the verdict

very correctly. Is there any principle involved in it? Is this based on democratic norms, which they profess to practise?

I need not refer to Shri Fernandes as also Shri Vajpayee speeches, because nothing much was said by them. Shri Madhu Dandavate, who was the Railway Minister in the Janata Government, also made an eloquent speech. I know how the trains were running in time and how the railways were working. I know how many motions and notices I gave during that period. It can be verified from records. It is very easy to talk, but very difficult to put these things in to practice! They were given a chance, but what did they do?

I invite suggestions from all the opposition parties as to how poverty could be eradicated from the masses. Should we do it on the basis of the Marxist philosophy? We have not accepted that philosophy at all. We are a simple Congress (I) party we are wedded to parliamentary democracy.

I would like to know from Shri George Fernandes if he agrees with the recent statement of Shri Advani made in Kerala, where he had gone to attend the zonal conference, there he said that CPIM is an undependable partner, but here all of them joined together in this no confidence motion. In Kerala he said that they were untrustworthy partners and allies, but here it is a different story. They will become partners in recking democracy, and they will become partners in loot and other things.

Ours is a country where all the parties are allowed to contest elections without any obstruction, whenever you win, we never say that the elections were rigged. We accept the defeat gracefully. (*Interruptions*)

As I asked you, what are your suggestions for eradicating poverty among the masses? Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is there he went to China recently. He will make a speech in China or in America, but what is his contribution here? People have rightly rejected all these parties.

Now, they have brought a no-confidence motion against the Government. It has no basis and no logic. I hope that even now prudence and wisdom will dawn on Shri George Fernandes and he will withdraw this motion. He poses himself to be a great democrat and advises Government on various matters. Let him see the realities of the situation and withdraw this motion.

22.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: in the Chair]

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो गवर्नमेंट को खान का इन्त-

जाम करना चाहिए था लेकिन अगर वह इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ, तो कम से कम रेलवे की कैंटीन बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। हम वहाँ जा कर खाना खा लेते अगर वह खुलो होती। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . रेलवे कैंटीन बन्द है और मेम्बर्स के खाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen. Yesterday I participated in the meeting and it was mentioned by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that dinner will be arranged. But immediately Mr. Satish Agarwal said: No, we will not take your food. Therefore, it was stopped. Ruling Party is not responsible. He said this. I was in the meeting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I was also present. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs said general arrangement will be made for the Members by him.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Most of the people are below the poverty line. We can forgo that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please don't divert the attention of the House on small issues. These are very small issues.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Both will not go on record. Please let us maintain the decorum of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Basirhat) It is quite understandable that the pangs of hunger are leading to some irritability of tempers here. At least my stomach can not be filled simply by the speech of the Home Minister.

Now, Sir, there seems to be an impression, at least sought to be created by the Congress benches that if somebody from this side has tabled a Motion of no-confidence, therefore other parties on this side who may not agree on all matters with that particular party which has tabled the Motion should immediately express their confidence in the Government. I don't follow this logic. Of course, we have got our differences. Anybody who understands politics, knows that; but it is also a fact

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: You can absent yourself.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: To oblige you? Why should I oblige you?

SHRI ZAIL SINGH : I don't want that you should oblige me. I don't oblige you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think you had something to eat. I have not had that advantage yet. So, please listen to me.

The point is that we all may have our own angles. But throughout this Session, we have been trying every day to censure this Government on various matters through various adjournment motions and so on—which are normally never admitted. If you put them all together, they amount to an expression of lack of confidence in the Government. So, this is certainly an opportunity to us to express our views.

The Home Minister was saying that the Opposition was repeating old arguments and making old kinds of accusations against the Government. He said: "Why don't you say something new against us for a change?"

कुछ नयी बात सुनने का आप को बहुत शौक है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नयी बात के लिए आप हिन्दी में बोलिए।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : मैं हिन्दी में बोल सकता हूँ। मैं बहुत साल पंजाब में रहा हूँ।

The Home Minister said that this Government of theirs had stood firm against communalism, and would never surrender to communalism. I don't doubt that this Government is a secular Government. It is not, as a Government, a communal Government. I agree with you. Inside the ruling party, there are many kinds of elements. But that is a different matter.

With regard to the question as to how they stand up against communalism, I should like to mention a small matter of recent occurrence—which will throw some light on this. In August 1980, when those horrible riots took place in Moradabad, the General Secretary of our

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Party, Mr. Rajeshwara Rao had at that time issued a Press Statement in which he had criticized, very strongly, the role of the PAC in Moradabad.

You will recall, Sir, that the whole trouble in Moradabad had begun with the firing by the PAC on a big crowd of Muslims which had assembled for its ID prayers. The Press Statement had very strongly criticized the PAC for this act of brutality. That statement was published in many papers; and it was also published in an Urdu weekly called

"HAYAT".

Now, after nine months, the Editor of this paper 'Hayat' Mr. M. Farooqi has been prosecuted. The Delhi Administration has registered a case against him under Sections 124-A and 505 IPC. These sections which were framed at the time of the British Government, refer to allegations. The accusations are: creating disaffection against established authority, and denigrating any arm of the Government. After nine months, this paper and the Editor of this paper are being proceeded against, simply for publishing in Urdu, a statement by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of India—which statement was published at that time in many papers, criticising strongly the role of the PAC in Moradabad. Now after 9 months the Delhi Administration which comes under the Centre, I believe, has decided to prosecute Mr. Farooqi for having published that statement. Will the Minister find out and let us know what kind of step this is in which they are standing firmly against communalism? I wish to say that this kind of prosecution is not going to deter us; and if it requires not once but ten times, hundred times, we will speak out against this kind of a thing which has taken place where the minorities in this country have been brutally attacked and killed and their security and safety have been jeopardised. But the Government has to answer why they are doing this.

Then take the case of the National Security Act. It is not simply a question how many people have been arrested which is the point that he was trying to make that 900 people only had been arrested/detained in the whole of India; and out of them, 600 have been released by the Advisory Board. That means if 600 people have been released by the Advisory Board it was because the Advisory Board found that there was no proper ground for their detention. But the point I am trying to make out here is that it was stated several times on the Floor of this House when that Bill was being passed, when the Ordinance was

being converted into a Bill and was brought here to be passed, and we were given umpteen times assurances that this Act would never be used against trade unionists, against people who are connected with labour movement or other democratic mass movement; it was meant only to be used against the people who threatened the security of the country. That is why it is named National Security Act.

This is also from today's newspaper. I am giving you only the recent incident. One Than Singh Tyagi, a trade union leader, has been in detention since October the 7th 1980. He was a trade union worker of Ghaziabad the same place where only recently an hon. member of this House, Mr. Bhogendra Jha was assaulted by the police, which matter was brought to the attention of the hon. House and was referred to the Committee of Privileges and is pending there now. In that Ghaziabad where the police are acting as the paid agent of the employer, in order to break up the trade unions and physically assault the trade unionists this Than Singh who is leading trade unionist of Ghaziabad was arrested under the National Security Act and is detained.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Known criminal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Known criminals are in your party and not in my party. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This matter has come up before the Supreme Court because the petition was moved that on the ground of health he should be released. Mr. Tyagi who has sought release on health ground has been lodged in the Meerut Jail. The police allegations are—not that he is a criminal—the police allegations are that he was instigating labour unrest in the Ghaziabad District. So, the point is that this National Security Act as we had always apprehended, is being misused.... (Interruptions)

We had always apprehended and stated at that time that despite all assurances being given here, this Act was going to be misused against political opponents, against trade-unionists, against labour workers and that is what exactly is happening. I am not interested whether he has arrested 900 people or 600 people. The point is that it is being misused and there is no remedy against it.

I had personally written to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh saying that this man should at least be given the status of a political prisoner inside the jail. He is lodged with ordinary criminals. The Chief Minister wrote to me saying that he was looking into the case. But so many months have passed till today and nothing has been done. This is the way this Act is being used in the tall name of national security. It has got nothing to do with national security.

So, Sir, from these things, it comes to light what is actually the policy of this Government. I would say also, now, recently we have had a series of Income-Tax raids in Kashmir, in Srinagar. Some very unfortunate things took place, and that Income-tax party was attacked and assaulted and all that, which nobody should support at all.

But, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister who is here, why is it that all the black money, unaccounted wealth, unaccounted jewellery is to be found only in Srinagar? How is it that this kind of raids are not carried out in Bombay? Can you tell me! the big trading commercial and industrial centres of this country where you will find hundred times more black money and unaccounted jewellery and unaccounted money than you will find in Srinagar (Interruptions). The reason that Mr. Shukla was waxing eloquent was that the people who always voted for the Congress party were those poorer sections of people who are below the poverty line. According to him, they are the people who always voted for the Congress. But who pays them the election fund? That he does not say. Those people who are below the poverty line, they cannot contribute anything to your election fund? (Interruptions)

I did not make a claim. The claim is made by your people. Who is paying for your election fund? (Interruptions). It is precisely this, I am saying. It is precisely the black marketeers who deal in sugar, and edible oils and the big monopolists and Jatas.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : He is becoming autobiographic. (Interruptions) He is becoming autobiographic.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a very good combination, votes of the poor and funds from the blackmarketeers. That is how you are winning your elections.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We have not got from Russia and China. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : From China?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : America and Russia (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : America and China claim us as their best friends. (Interruptions)

श्री जेल सिंह : आप ने अच्छा किया एक नई बात बताई। एक लफ्ज में सब चीज आ गई है। फंडज फ्राम रिच फ्राम मनी लेंडर्ज एंड बोर्ड्स फ्राम पूअर।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : मनी फ्राम पूअर नहीं कहा है।

श्री जेल सिंह : वह पार्टी भी बताएं जो फारेन कंट्रीज से फंड लेती है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : अगर आप में हिम्मत है तो प्रमाण दीजिए। सबूत दे सकते हैं तो दीजिए। अगर नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मत बोलिए ऐसी बात।

श्री जेल सिंह : मैंने आप से पूछा है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप होम मिनिस्टर हैं इस मुल्क के। अगर आप वह इल-जाम लगाते हैं कि फारेन फंड्स आ रहे हैं तो आपको इसका सबूत देना पड़ेगा और अगर नहीं देते हैं तो इस इलजाम को वापिस लेना पड़ेगा। आप कोई आडिनरी मेम्बर नहीं हैं। होम मिनिस्टर हैं, याद रखिए।

श्री जेल सिंह : सबूत इकट्ठा कर रहा हूं। आप के पास कोई हो तो बता दो।

श्री इन्द्रजित गुप्त : आप के मंत्री जो पहले मंत्री रहे हैं उन्होंने दावा किया था कि हम इसलिए जीतते रहते हैं क्योंकि हम को गरीब लोग बोट देते हैं। इसलिए मैंने पूछा कि आपको चंदा कौन देता है, फंडस कौन देता है, यह तो बता दीजिए। करोड़ों रुपया आप खर्च करते हैं चुनाव में। यह पैसा कहां से आता है। यह गरीबों से आता है यही मैं पूछ रहा था ?

So, Sir, in any case Mr. Venkataraman is, I must say, a reasonably frank person and whenever we discussed economic or financial matters in this House on the Budget or anything like that, he at least says quite clearly, that 'you people have a different ideology. We have got a different ideology. We cannot agree.' It is no use trying to convince each other because he said that you believe that the private sector should be curbed or should be eliminated whereas we believe that the private sector should be allowed to flourish. These are all polite ways of saying what is actually going on in this country that the big monopolists, wholesale traders, speculators, black-marketeers, all these people should be allowed more and more incentives so that depending on them, he hopes that the economy can be revived. This is the basic policy. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : They have a Government in Kerala. They speak about monopolists and great capitalists and all that. A team of Ministers including this Party Ministers went to Bombay, camped at Taj Mahal Hotel, called all the employers there and said: "please come out there we are at your service. We will see that you are protected. We cannot exist without you." This is your policy (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for Mr. Indrajit Gupta to reply to that. Why do you reply ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : That is their socialist capitalism.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Stephen's private information.....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Public information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I was quoting what your Finance Minister had said.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am quoting what your people have said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Finance Minister alleged on the floor of the House that we stand for the total elimination of the private sector. We have never said that. You should understand our economic thinking. We are against monopolists but we are not against the entire private sector. We are against these monopoly houses which are dominating the entire economy.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It is the monopoly houses that you met and nobody else. It is Tatas, Birlas and all of them that you selected and met.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am really very sorry that the Prime Minister is not present here because you are all behaving like naughty school boys when the teacher is away. If the headmistress is present then you do not behave so boisterously as you are behaving now. Anyway, I do not mind.

The other point which I want to touch is the law and order situation which is constantly being brought up here in order to malign the non-Congress (I) Governments particularly in West Bengal. The incidents have been referred to here. Just now, Mr. Lakkappa was waving some papers and read out some figures. I do not exactly know what they were because I could not hear him. But I am not going into that controversy now as to how many incidents had taken place, in how many of them, the Congress (I) was responsible in how many of them the CPI(M) or other left parties were responsible. Let that be aside now. But every one will agree that these incidents, on the face of it, by the very allegations which are made, are due to political clashes. They are of a political nature. There are clashes between supporters of different political parties. One group of political parties is there in power and my Congress friends are in the opposition. It is very unfortunate that sometimes these political clashes are leading to some deaths and all that. But what about the situation in those States which are ruled by your Party where it is the minorities whether it be the Harijans or Muslims, which are being butchered, attacked and

and assaulted. Their houses are being burnt, looted and so on. Which is worse, please tell me. Have you ever heard of any such thing happening in West Bengal? Have you ever heard in West Bengal of minority communities either Scheduled Castes or Muslims, being attacked in this way and being killed and looted as is being done in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or Gujarat. When it comes to the law and order question it is considered to be quite.... (Interruptions) I would like to know who went about burning buses and trams in the streets of Calcutta recently? Why don't you do something about that? So, please do not apply this kind of double standards, simply because you want to have vendetta against those governments which are not run by your party. They have been elected also and, certainly, the Government of West Bengal has got a much bigger majority in the elections than your present Government in Bihar. We know how your Government in Bihar came to power. What is happening there, what is happening in UP over and over again and what has happened recently in Gujarat? So, while you sit here in parliament and go on reiterating every time these principles "we will stand against secularism, we will stand for the reservation of posts for the harijans" and so on what are your people doing down below? In Assam, I want to know, during the worst part of the disturbances, did the Congress(I) people stand up against it? Were they beaten up, like the left party Members were beaten up by the agitators in Assam? Our people were beaten up because we stood against the movement. What did your people do in Assam? What did your people do in Gujarat?

Therefore, it is not enough to expound general principles, sitting in Parliament. The question is, in practice, in implementing these principles, what the ruling party and its followers are doing. Therefore, I say that this law and order bogey which is being brought up, it is only a question of trying to topple the non-Congress(I) Government. This is not going to cut any ice; it does not wash with people at all, because they know very well that hundred times worse things are taking place in those States which are ruled by Congress(I). If the West Bengal Government has to be dismissed because of some incidents there, then, long before that these Governments will have to be dismissed, the Governments of Bihar, UP and Gujarat. If you cannot do that, then, please do not try to do it in West Bengal because there also it is, after all, the people who voted them to power.

Then, the Anwara Taimur Ministry of Assam has been reduced to minority. Today there has been defection of 6 or 7 members. They have left your party and now they are left with 46 or 45 members. In Manipur, as has been mentioned just now, the PDF have been approaching the Governor and willing to demonstrate, they have got the majority, they should be allowed, given a chance, to form the Ministry; if they cannot run the Ministry, they will fall again. But there, of course, the request is not needed and the Presidential rule must be continued. But in Assam where the Anwara Taimur Ministry has been reduced to a hopeless minority, there we do not hear a single word about that Ministry having to go. No; that must be propped up and kept in power somehow. What kind of politics is it, I do not understand.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): When the No-confidence Motion was discussed in the Assam State Legislature the Communist Party abstained during voting. Now you are saying it is a minority government and you are talking about double standard (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do you want me to reveal here who came to our place at mid night? Do you want that? Do you want me to mention the names of the emissaries who were sent to us at mid night saying "Please save us in Assam"? If you want to know the whole thing.... (Interruption)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Your members have betrayed.... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We did not help them to bring down your Ministry. Why are you getting so excited? But can not maintain your Ministry because of your defections. That is your cadache and you will have to look after that.

I would say that basically my attack against this Government is on economic grounds. I am not going into the details of it now; I know it is no use also. Because Sri Venkatraman will say "Your ideology is different: my ideology is different." But my point is that the line which is being pursued now, that some sort of restriction of freeze must be imposed on wages, but prices can go on unchecked distribution of dividends by companies can go on unchecked the profits of companies can go unchecked, whether they are Indian companies or foreign multi-nationals imported into this country, on that there will be no ques-

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tion of any restriction or control or freeze or anything. All the control and freeze is kept reserved only for the wages of the workers and employees. This is the line which we can never support and we will resist it tooth and nail because it is going to lead to havoc and chaos in this country if those people who directly with their own hands are the producers of wealth, are going to be attacked, their real wages are going to be attacked in this way. Why do you allow these people to go on minting money? That is something to which we are totally opposed. The Janata Government did not have any different line on this also, I should say, and the Janta Government also sought to attack the rights of the workers and we do not see any difference basically between their policy on this matter and the policy that you are following. But then the Janata Government was precariously dependent on a sort of uneasy alliance of forces who are not mutually reconcilable at all. Therefore, it was a very weak Government and it was composed of forces which, our Party had stated in April 1978, can never be reconciled with each other and that is what happened eventually because within that Janata combine there were forces which were mutually absolutely antagonistic to each other. There were forces which had come out of the national movement in the past and there were forces which never had anything to do with the national movement, there were forces which stood for secularism and there were forces which opposed secularism. They all came together in the Janta combine and that could not last. So, it broke down. But what about your Government? Your Government is supposed to be a strong, stable one party Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is but the policies they are following in many respect of economics particularly of course, here you go on blaming each other every day. We are not a party to that. We say a plague on both your houses. So long as you go on basically serving the interest of the properties and the monied classes, the monopolists, there will be no succour for the poor people of the country about whom you are talking so much. And therefore, we had also contributed to bringing down the Janata Government by a No-confidence Motion in this very House and if you continue to follow basically the same kind of policy, certainly if it is necessary, once, twice 10 times or 20 times we will bring No-Confidence Motions against you until the time comes when you also collapse like the Janta Government did. And that is why we support this Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, it is now 11:05 p.m.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to me. I want to take the sense of the House. There are many Members who have expressed their desire to speak and there are about 11 hon. Members from both sides and some other Members from other parties asked for a second opportunity also to speak. They want second time. For instance somebody has spoken on behalf of his Party but another Members from the same Party wants to speak. Therefore, what I would ask is : How long you are going to sit.

AN HON. MEMBER : The whole night.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have got to fix some time.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the mover will have to reply, the Government will also have to reply.

SHRI MALIK M.M.A. KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, first you decide at what time you will adjourn. We are ready to sit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we must fix the time.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the House upto...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Yesterday, there was an understanding that there would be discussion for twelve hours. (interruptions) There was an understanding yesterday in the Party Leaders Meeting that there will be discussion for twelve hours. That was the understanding.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Upto 12 O'Clock and not twelve hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He was one of the Members who participated in the meeting.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Other Members also participated and when the Speaker was here before the Motion was moved, the matter was again raised and the Speaker said 'as long as this discussion continues'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must know when I fix up ten minutes, Members do not stick to the time. They take more time. Otherwise, I would have given chance to more Members, even second chance. They do not do it. They take twenty minutes, thirty minutes and forty minutes. Therefore, I want that..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How many names are still there ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ten names.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): What about the proposers of the Motion ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no such provision.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Upto 12 O'Clock the Members may speak. Exactly at 12 O'clock the Minister must be called. Nothing more than that. We are not prepared to sit beyond that.

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Till 12 O'Clock and not for twelve hours. There is a world of difference.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Members who have got to speak should complete their speeches by 12 O'Clock. Then the Minister will reply. Thereafter Shri George will reply and then the House will adjourn.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have made it very clear that at 12 O' Clock the Minister will reply.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put it to the vote of the House. Is it the pleasure of the House to complete the discussion at 12 O'Clock ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply at 12 O'Clock. Shri Ashok Sen.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not going to change my decision. This is final.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No. This matter was decided by the Speaker. You call the Speaker. *(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given my decision. Shri Ashok Sen.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We challenge your decision .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nobody can challenge my decision. I have given my decision. Shri Ashok Sen .

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North West) Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am very much obliged.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. Member shall take not more than ten minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI A. K. SEN: During the debate we were promised with new things to be given. The new thing that has been given is the 'No Confidence Motion' at the fag end of the Session. This is without any precedent in the history of this House, in the absence of the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister, on the last day of the Session a vote of No Confidence has been brought so that for six months in the future all votes of No Confidence have been pre-empted and particularly after the stormy Session when Opposition had numerous opportunities of testing the question of Confidence so far as the Government is concerned. This expedient of bringing at the last moment a vote of No-confidence does not deserve to be followed in the future. We suspect and rightly suspect that it was designed to some other ends and it has not served the purpose. I think, it was designated to stall the motion which was accepted unanimously last night. That is why the intention and the purpose of the No-Confidence motion has been frustrated by the very timing of it.

When I listened to the hon. Members, many of them speaking in their devotion to their own views, to their own philosophy and to their own points of view, I failed to notice anything new which can be gathered from the speeches. What we have heard all these months has been

[Shri A. K. Sen]

repeated again except a new instances here and there. It has been said that a new thing is a new thing; an old thing cannot be made a new thing. When one puts old wine in a new bottle, the old wine remains the same old wine. It does not become new. Therefore, by the strength of the voice, one cannot change the character of something however much one may be vehement about one's assertion.

Now, again, I was listening to the repeated references to the "crisis of confidence". I have always admired the way Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee pleads a very bad case in beautiful Hindi with his oratorical gift. I have always been envious of him. I have told him in my private talks, "I wish in future I were born a Vajpayee so that, when I have to plead a bad case, I know from whom to borrow my words."

I felt the same thing about Mr. George Fernandes today, that he had a very bad case to plead and a very bad time chosen for the purpose.

AN. HON. MEMBER: A bad lawyer also.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I never boast of being a lawyer. I do not claim that a lawyer is always the best specimen of society.

What has amazed me is that a reference to law and order, economic position and various other aspects of our lives has been made, forgetting what has been achieved during the last 25 years of our life since 1952. Let us take examples one by one, a few of them. I have not got much time at my disposal. This country is going to put up third satellite very soon. Not a mean achievement in science and electronics. This country is producing cruisers, not that cruisers are good things to produce but other countries have cruisers. We are producing sophisticated machinery which are flooding the markets of many countries. You go to African countries. You will see there sophisticated machinery produced by Indian factories. We are told that this is no achievement in 25 years. If this is no achievement, we plead guilty to it. If it is a good achievement, I must accuse others who denigrate our achievement as deliberately trying to ignore the reality.

You take other aspects of economy, the quantum of our revenue which will show the spurt in our national production and the spurt in our production capacity. What was the revenue in 1952 and what is the revenue today? What was the public expenditure on capital account and on revenue account in 1952 and what it is today? What have we produced? We have to go to different factories to see that. It is true that what was produced once might not have been maintained. Take for instance the electricity generating stations set up by Dr. B. C. Roy of which we are still proud. I want to say about the lapses of human behaviour. Every man is not the same. Every one is not Dr. B. C. Roy. Why is it? When every time I go to Calcutta, I walk up 5 floors to my flat. There is no electricity. At dead of night, I rise. I see nothing. This shows human failure. Every time I go, this is the experience. At dead of night I go and walk up 5 floors. I am not blaming any one. But let us not be forgetful of the lapses which we see everywhere and let us not at the same time be oblivious of what has been achieved, a gigantic achievement in the last 25 years. Mrs. Thatcher came here and she openly acknowledged the great progress that India has achieved since British have left this country. I remember when Sir J.R.D. Tata contemplated the first project of steel-making in India. The then Finance Member of the Government of India, an Englishman—the Englishmen were proud of themselves and they never thought that Indians could achieve so much—it is on record, said "I would like to see what steel is produced in India so that I can bite it to pieces. That means the steel will be so fragile that he could bite it to pieces. What steel and what pieces? This steel is being exported to many of the countries of the West today. Many of our steel pipes are flooding the markets of America today. It is no mean achievement. It is true that much more could be achieved.

Compare our country with Japan today. The progress that Japan has achieved notwithstanding the fact that it has relied upon the private sector is magnificent. What was Japanese automobile production before the war and what it is today? It has exceeded the American production last year. It is true that we have not achieved that production. But at least in India, the Mercedes trucks are used from South to the North and they are being exported to the Far-Eastern countries in thousands and thousands. Is it a mean achievement? I was told by no less a person than the Vice-President of the Mercedes Company that

it was launched in the year 1972. I was invited by Lord Thomplon who was a friend of India and when I found that he was the Vice-President of the Mercedes Company, I asked him... at that time the collaboration agreement with Tatas has come to an end how there truck manufacture is progressing in India. He said I can tell you that the block engines which are manufactured in Jamshedpur are superior to our manufacture, so much superior that we should send our engineers to remain here one year to find out why the fabrication and forging at Jamshedpur is better than even the Gernam factory." Who is responsible for this great achievement? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Government. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the greatest Indian administrator and the greatest civilian leader since independence. We are proud of him. When Professor Hiren Mukherjee paid his tribute after the death of that great leader, I remember the words he spoke. He said "Here was a man who had no Achilles heel. He had no weak spot in his body. Here is a man who could not be shot by an arrow. He is much above his fellowmen." That was the type of leadership that this country had produced, which has amazed the whole world, why is it that we have now respect in the councils of nations? Not merely by our wealth but by our intellect and by our leadership. We are very proud of what we have produced. We are conscious that we can produce more and more and more.

Mr. Venkataramen is here. The Minister of Industries is here. The whole leadership is here. All of us must see that the workers and the Government and the management work together in building up that basic industrial structure which will frighten all or anybody. It is quite true that we are still bedevilled by enemies all around and unless this country becomes a mighty industrial nation, we shall not be able to ward off the evil eyes of the so-called friends and neighbours. Let us, therefore, not forget that this Government and its producers had achieved excellent results which have won approbation in the whole world and India's progress in industry and science is not merely a matter of history but a matter of pride for not only Indian nation but for the whole of Asia. Therefore, this great achievement should not be denigrated.

A few riots here and there. It is very unfortunate, very, very unfortunate. Riots took place in Jamshedpur before Mrs. Indira Gandhi came to power. In 1977 Belchi took place. It was a most shameful thing. I went to Jamshedpur myself during that time because many of my Constituency members came from

that area, and I was appalled to find the human misery which was caused. I do not agree with Mr. Indrajit Gupta: he said that only the Muslims were attacked. No. In Jamshedpur Harijans, Hindus, Muslims, all became victims to the acts of goondas. The same thing happened in Moradabad. The same thing everywhere. It is the machination of evil-minded people who undermine the very basis of our secular structure, and we have to combat this evil. It is no use blaming the Government or any of us. I never blamed Dr. Surbramaniam Swamy when the Janta Government was in power, when Belchi took place or in Aligarh. (Interruption) There were many riots in your time. To Belchi none of you went. Mrs. Indira Gandhi went on elephant-back, on horse-back and by boat, 200 miles she travelled, and when she went there, she found the whole village of Harijans burnt. None of you was there.

I come to West Bengal. I know what is happening there. The other day Mr. Makwana was there in Durgapur: he went and saw the poor workers their faces were completely exploded by bomb they could not (Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I am from Durgapur. There was no such incident there. The Congress I people were preparing bombs in Kamra which is in Asansol constituency (Interruptions). They were brought there. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. SEN: I have not named any Party. (Interruptions) If the cap fits them, it fits them.

I have not named any Party. Why should they get agitated?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: No Such incident took place.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is resorting to untruthfulness. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only if he yields, you can get up. Not like this.

SHRI A.K. SEN: My Friends are very touchy. I was on the 30th March (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is misleading the House. One question Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only if he yields.

SHRI A.K. SEN: I only stated that Mr. Makwana was amazed, was shocked: he was telling me. (Interruptions) I have not named any Party. The poor workers were lying in the hospital with their faces completely exploded. I did not name any Party. Why have they risen:

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If Mr. Sen is so sure, why did they boycott the municipal elections?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't bring in extraneous things. These are political questions. Don't bring in political questions. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They were totally rejected by the West Bengal people. He is a new convert. Before elections he opposed Indira Gandhi's Congress. Only after he got elected, he joined Indira Gandhi's Congress.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is how time is wasted.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : You ignore him.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I did not name the Party. But this sudden out burst possibly puts the cap on the proper head. *(Interruptions)* Now, in West Bengal we have learnt to live with murder and death. Death has become our eternal companion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody speaks about the state subject. You reply to him, when your chance comes. *(Interruptions)* What is this? Can't he mention something about West Bengal? Is it independent of India? Why are you so much intolerant? Did you not in your speeches criticise the Congress (I) Government? He can also criticise your Government... *(Interruptions)* You are criticising all Congress (I) Governments of all States. Can he not criticise your Government? This is a democratic country. He can criticise. I do not agree. *(Interruptions)* This is not the way. Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You must defend your Government here. Why are you going to West Bengal?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is how the time of the House is being wasted.

SHRI A.K. SEN : When Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred to Muradabad and Ghaziabad I only said that in our part of the country death has become our companion. I never mentioned the party again. Why this indignation? When Mr. Indrajit Gupta mentioned Moradabad, Ghaziabad with his finger at the Home Minister, we never rose up in indignation because our conscience has been very clear. But when I mentioned about deaths in West Bengal, we see our

friends rising up. It shows their guilty conscience and I make bold to say, I have seen this. I was at the Maidan on the 30th of March. Everyone came unarmed. No one man came with a stick. Three people were killed and the order was to shoot to kill. When we demanded a judicial inquiry, it was not conceded. It would have shown whether there was one man with any weapon on him. The Chief Magistrate asked the police 200 people were arrested including myself....

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All this will not go on record.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : They are communists, not gentlemen. Don't be surprised by their behaviour.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI A.K. SEN : The Chief Presidency Magistrate asked the police whether they had carried any weapon or lathi; he said 'no'. So, he released these people. *(Interruptions)* These are the goondas who shot the angels. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen. Let there not be interruptions. If he does not yield, I will not allow. Please sit down. I know how to conduct the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : If they can do it here in Parliament.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER, : Order, please.

SHRI A. K. SEN : What has happened to West Bengal? *(Interruptions)* We want to speak about the happenings there in West Bengal. In West Bengal, we are in the Opposition. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has got every right to speak as you have got every right to speak about the other States. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Sir, they do not have the tolerance on the other side. When their education policy is under fire, let us sit at the table and consult each other because education is not the monopoly of any party. To this, the

answer of the Chief Minister was that we have decided that there is nothing left now for consultation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I believe in the principles of co-existence between different parties. This country has a Constitution for a Parliamentary Democracy. We have different parties—not one party Government. This is a multi-party government. In West Bengal, they think that there is only one party to rule. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY : He cannot speak against West Bengal Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude your speech.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Sir I shall leave West Bengal for the moment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now you must conclude.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I shall leave West Bengal now. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : (Jadavpur): I am on a point of order. If you give us an opportunity to reply, we shall hear him patiently. Let there be a proper discussion on West Bengal Assembly. We do not mind. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. SEN : Taimur Government was discussed. Moradabad was discussed. Manipur was discussed.

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, let him speak whatever he likes but give us an opportunity to reply otherwise later on it will be said that his statements are not contradicted. We only want to reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot reply. The reply will be by Shri George Fernandes. The law and order situation has been discussed. Therefore, there is no harm if the law and order situation of West Bengal is discussed. I am allowing it. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. SEN : Let us leave West Bengal. Jagjivan Ramji mentioned about Bihar Sharif and Moradabad ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chatterjee, everybody has talked. So, I cannot stop him. Please conclude now. Nothing except the speech of Mr. Sen will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI A. K. SEN : I shall give the illustrations of Shri Jagjivan Ramji and Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Jagjivan Ramji gave the example of Bihar Sharif.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members I want to make it very clear that by these interruptions the time of the House is being wasted. As already announced I shall definitely call the Minister at 12 O' clock. There is no going back. You are only wasting the time of the House.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Shri Jagjivan Ramji(*Interruptions*)

Shri Jagjivan Ramji mentioned Bihar Sharif and Moradabad. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete it.

SHRI A. K. SEN : He mentioned Nagaland, Manipur and the whole parts of the country. At that time there was no protest.

(*Interruption*) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not permit you. This will not go on record. I have allowed him to speak. He has got every right to speak. He has freedom of speech.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

Mr. Sen, please conclude.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Our esteemed friend Mr. Jagjivan Ramji mentioned the question of Bihar Sharif and laid the charge, you have murdered the Muslims.'

हिन्दी में कहा यह हरिजनों की हत्या नहीं की गई, मुसलमानों की हत्या की गई।

[Shri A. K. Sen]

That is about Bihar. When, that was spoken, there was no protest. Shri Jagjivan Ram spoke about Moradabad and he said, Muslims were murdered. Shri Indrajit Gupta said, the minority community was denied security. Uttar Pradesh is as much a State as West Bengal. When the referred to U.P. there was no protest. There were references to Gujarat, to Maharashtra, to Assam, Taimur Government, Minority Government; and the midnight visit of people with the request to see Shri Indrajit Gupta. When all those things were brought in here, we did not object. But when we talk about an all-India problem, which has its facet in West Bengal, all these outbursts come.

I leave West Bengal for the moment, because we can look after it ourselves. Let us come to the charge. Has the Minority been treated better anywhere.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No Nothing is going on record.

SHRI A. K. SEN: If this is repeated, then, it can be repeated from this side also. We have restrained ourselves. We have listened to the speeches of the leaders of the other side with great patience. We expect them to exercise the same norm. Same norm should be exercised by the leaders of the opposition. (Interruptions) That is a courtesy that is unknown to you. I conclude my speech with this confidence that the people outside this House will treat this Motion of no-confidence with the contempt that it deserves because it is politically motivated, its bonafides are suspect, its sincerity is not accepted and the facts behind it are distorted. With these words I oppose the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, from the Ruling party the names that have been given have been withdrawn. There are only about 5 or 6 hon. Members from the Opposition, who want to speak. They are: Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri N. E. Horo, Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap and Shri Chitta Basu. These are the hon. Members who have not spoken. These hon. Members will not take more than 10 minutes each. Immediately after they have spoken, I will call the hon. Minister to reply.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अविश्वास प्रस्ताव की सूचना मैंने भी दी थी। लेकिन अब मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि मैंने कुछ गलती की थी क्योंकि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव की सूचना किसी सरकार के खिलाफ दी जानी चाहिए थी। यहाँ पर तो कोई सरकार ही नहीं है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो यह सूचना दी गई यह गलती की गई।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then you don't speak on the Motion if you think there is no Government.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: लेकिन चूँकि सूचना दे दी गई है इसलिए मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहली बात यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री को इस बात की बहुत चिन्ता रहती है कि विरोधी दल के लोग अपनी भूमिका ढंग में नहीं निभा रहे हैं वे आन्दोलन करते हैं और जनता का काम सही ढंग में नहीं करना चाहते। यह बात बारबार प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती रहती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से विरोधी दल के लोगों के लिए अगर कोई कोड आफ कंडक्ट हो तो उसे जरा बताएं। और यह भी बताएं कि क्या विरोधी दल के लोगों को हवाई जहाज का अपहरण करना चाहिए या अदालतों के अन्दर मेज और कुर्सियाँ जाकर तोड़नी चाहिए या पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर जो बदबाजी की जा रही है उन सब कामों में लगना चाहिए इन बातों का भी स्पष्टीकरण करने की कोशिश करें। क्योंकि जब कांग्रेस (आई०) अपोजीशन में थी तो उन्होंने इस तरह की हरकतें की थीं। आज देश के अन्दर क्या

हालत है ? उस सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिए। यह सरकार जब जनता से वोट मांग रही थी तो यह कहा गया था कि देश के अन्दर कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई, वस्तुओं की कीमतें तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही हैं इसलिए हमें श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथ को मजबूत करना चाहिए और उनके हाथ पर मोहर लगानी चाहिए। आज इस बात का सवाल है कि जो चायदे जनता के सामने किए गए और चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में बातें कहीं गयीं क्या उन्हें पूरा किया गया ? मैं दो महीने के अन्दर देख लिया कि आप देश की जनता के साथ विश्वासघात कर रहे थे।

(व्यवधान)

हमने तय किया कि आपके साथ रहना देश के साथ द्रोह करना है। और आज यह पोरुष का सवाल है। जिसमें पोरुष होगा वह इस प्रकार के भ्रष्ट शासन को भी बदलित नहीं करेगा। आज आपके उस पोरुष को चुनौती है। देश की जनता के सामने आपको भी वही काम करना चाहिए जो मैं कर रहा हूं। यही असली देशभक्ति है, देश के हित में है, इससे देश का कल्याण होने वाला है। इसलिए आपके सामने यह चुनौती है कि आप भी इस सरकार को गिराने में हमारे साथ आ कर हमारी मदद करें।

इस सरकार के रहते देश में भयंकर नर-संहार हो रहा है। अभी आंध्र प्रदेश में 60 आदिवासियों की पुलिस ने हत्या की है। हरिजनों की हत्या के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही 16 हरिजनों को कफलटा में जिन्दा जला दिया गया; 15 हरिजनों की हत्या डाकुओं ने की और तमाम हरिजनों की हत्या बिहार में पिपरा में और जगह-जगह मध्य प्रदेश में की गई

है। इस प्रकार से हरिजनों के खिलाफ अत्याचार हो रहे हैं।

जहां तक साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का सवाल है केवल मुरादाबाद में ही लगभग 1 हजार लोगों की हत्या हुई, बिहार शरीफ में 200 लोग मारे गये। दिल्ली, रामपुर बरेली, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, लखनऊ अलीगढ़ और अहमदाबाद आदि सभी जगहों पर भीषण नर-संहार हो रहा है। गृह-मंत्री ने इस सदन में यह कहा था कि कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग उसमें इन्वाल्व हैं और एक आदमी पकड़ा भी गया था यह बात गृह-मंत्री ने स्वतः इस सदन में कही थी। इसलिए इस पार्टी के लोग जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगे और नर-संहार हो रहे हैं, उसमें लगे हुए हैं।

आज श्रीमकों के सम्बन्ध में इनका क्या व्यवहार है, बंगलौर में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसका उदाहरण है। हरियाणा में फरीदाबाद में जिस प्रकार हत्या की गई है मजदूरों की, उस बात को हमें याद करना चाहिए। किसानों के बारे में ये बात करते हैं। यहां पर किसान रेली हुई थी, केवल निपानी में ही जो टैंकों को ग्राउंड्स मारे गए उनकी संख्या कुल 20 रही है।

कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र, महाराष्ट्र में जगह-जगह गुजरात में किसानों की हत्या की गई है। इस तरह लगभग 100 किसानों की हत्या की जा चुकी है। कीमतें कितनी तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं।

इस सरकार के शासन में आने के बाद 2 बार पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतें बढ़ाई गई हैं। चीनी आज 40 रुपये किलो तक देश के कुछ भागों में बेची जा रही है। रांची के अन्दर इसकी

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

कीमत 40 रुपये किलो तक हुई । ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स और चोरबाजारियों को पकड़ने के लिये कानून बनता है, लेकिन उनको छुड़ाने का काम इस दल के विधायक कर रहे हैं ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल इस वर्ष में हमारे विदेश व्यापार में 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा होने वाला है । सरकार के पदारूढ होने के बाद रेल किरायों में दो बार बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है । यहां तक कि सैकिन्ड क्लास के किराये भी बढ़ाये गये हैं ।

बुनकरों की समस्या को सुलझाने में यह सरकार बिल्कुल असफल हो रही है । सूत और कैमिकल्स के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं , उन पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

अन्धों की पिटाई हो रही है । राज-घानी में इस सरकार ने अन्धों की पिटाई की थी । बिहार में कई लोगों को अन्धा किया गया ।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में बन्धुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त कराने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन आज उनकी क्या स्थिति है, आप खुद ही समझ सकते हैं । स्वामी अग्निवेश, जो कि बन्धुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त कराने का काम कर रहे हैं, उनको जान से मारने की धमकी दी गई है ।

यहां पर जो एशियन गेम्स होने जा रहे हैं, उसमें 700 करोड़ रूपया खर्च हो रहा है । जिस देश में स्कूल और हस्पताल नहीं है, लोगों को खाना नहीं मिलता है, जहां लोग बीमारी और भूख से मर रहे हैं, कलाजार से 200 आदमी

मरे हैं बिहार में, जहां पर दवा तक आप दे नहीं सकते तो उस देश के खजाने के 700 करोड़ रुपये आप अनावश्यक रूप से लुटा रहे हैं ।

जजों का ट्रांसफर करके न्यायपालिका को नियंत्रित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है । आज कानून और व्यवस्था की क्या स्थिति है ? इस पार्टी ने ऐसे लोगों को टिकट दिए, जिन पर हत्या और डकैती के अभियोग हैं । इस पार्टी के इस प्रकार के विधायक हैं । इस पार्टी के विधायकों का करैक्टर यह है कि उन्होंने लखनऊ में पिस्तोल से मकानों के ताले तोड़े । डकैतियों, चोरियों, हत्याओं और अपहरण के मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है । इस सरकार के अधीन महिलाओं की यह स्थिति है कि पुलिस द्वारा बलात्कार किया जाता है । माया त्यागी का केस इसका एक उदाहरण है, जिसके बारे में स्वयं सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त एन्क्वायरी कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है । बम्बई में बोइंग 747 में एक महिला के साथ बलात्कार किया गया है । रेलवे में भी डकैतियां और मर्डर हो रहे हैं । बेहमई में डाकुओं ने लोगों की हत्या की । बरेली में भी ऐसी घटना हुई । पत्रकारों पर अत्याचार और जुल्म हो रहे हैं । उड़ीसा के एक सम्पादक और बनारस में जनवादी के सम्पादक पर आक्रमण इसके उदाहरण हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Conclude, Sir. Lots of repetitions.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं सरकार पर आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ जो आन्दोलन हो रहा है, वह इस सरकार की शह से किया जा रहा है देश के कैपिटल में प्रधान मंत्री पर छुरा फेंका गया और निरंकारी चीफ की हत्या

की गई । सब और अराजकता फैलाई जा रही है । जिस सरकार के अन्तर्गत भ्रष्टाचार पनप रहा है, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है और लोगों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. Ten minutes are over.

श्री हरिकंश बहादुर :... अगर उस सरकार को थोड़ी भी लज्जा है, तो उसे तत्काल इस्तीफा देकर स्वयं सत्ता से हट जाना चाहिए ।

श्री एन० ई० होरो (खूटी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने रूलिंग पार्टी के मम्बरों की बातों को ध्यान से सुना है । श्री शुक्ल ने कहा है कि जो लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, जो आदिवासी और हरिजन हैं, वे कांग्रेस पार्टी को वोट देते आये हैं । मैं इस बात को जान कर बहुत खुश हूँ कि उन लोगों द्वारा विश्वास दिए जाने के कारण ये सरकार में आये हैं । मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के बाद कांग्रेस की सरकार केन्द्र में रही है, आसाम में जो 45 लाख आदिवासी और हरिजन चाय-बागान में काम करते हैं, आज तक उन्हें आदिवासी और हरिजनों नहीं माना गया है । यह एक मुद्दा है, जिसको ले कर अभी हाल में कांग्रेस (आई) के कुछ सदस्यों ने उस पार्टी से इस्तीफा दे दिया है और कांग्रेस सरकार को समर्थ देना बंद कर दिया है । यही एक बात जाहिर करती है कि इस सरकार के कहने और करने में कितना फर्क है । हरिजन और आदिवासियों की हालत खराब है । जब वे अपने अधिकारों को मांग करते हैं तो उन पर गोलियाँ चलायी जाती हैं । हमारे यहां झारखंड के क्षेत्र में जो आदिवासी हैं जिन की जमीन लूटी गई है वे अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ रहे हैं । जल से जो उत्पा-

दन होता है उस का मूल्य वे निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं । जब वे आन्दोलन करते हैं तो यह सरकार बन्दूक और गोली से उन का सामना करती है । अभी हमारे क्षेत्र के अंदर सिंहभूम जिले में गुआ में गोलियाँ चलीं । उन के ऊपर यही दोषारोपण किया गया है कि लोग जंगल बरबाद कर रहे हैं और इसलिए व करते हैं कि वहां ला एंड आडर की सिचुएशन खराब हो रही है । वास्तव में वहां ला एंड आडर की सिचुएशन की बात नहीं है, वहां गरीब आदिवासी, हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्ग के जो लोग चाहते हैं कि जो उन का मौलिक अधिकार है वह उन को प्राप्त होना चाहिए । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन के असली और मौलिक मुद्दों को देख कर उन की प्रावलम्स का समाधान करे । अगर इस के बदले उन पर जुल्म हो रहा है और उन के ऊपर दबाव डाला जा रहा है ।

उस क्षेत्र में विकास के नाम पर चाहे वह हटिया हो, बोकारो हो या आदित्यपुर हो, इन स्थानों में करीब 50 हजार फेमिलीज आज भी अपनी जमीन से विस्थापित हुई पड़ी हैं । सरकार ने उन के पुनर्वास का कोई प्रबन्ध आज तक नहीं किया है । केन्द्र की सरकार जो इन आदिवासियों और हरिजनों पर नाज करती है उस को इन समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहिए था । मगर वह इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती है ।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा । रांची जिले में कारोकोयल नाम से एक हाइडेल प्रोजेक्ट बनाने की स्कीम सामने रखी गई है । इस के जरिये करीब 127 गांव छजड़ जाएंगे जिस में 93 गांव पानी के नीचे चले जायेंगे । वहां के लोगों

[श्री एन० ई० होरो]

ने आन्दोलन चलाया है। वे चाहते हैं कि विकास के काम के लिए हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट बने लेकिन इस के द्वारा जो लोग विस्थापित होंगे उन के एकोनामिक रिहैबिलिटेशन का इंतजाम पहले होना चाहिए। आज तक केन्द्र की सरकार या राज्य की सरकार के पास उस के लिए कोई ब्लू प्रिन्ट नहीं है और उन के आर्थिक रिहैबिलिटेशन का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है। यह स्थिति है।

अभी हाल ही में, आप जानते होंगे, कई बार प्रश्नों में यह बात आई है, कि मध्य प्रदेश के दलौ राजहेड़ा की आयरन और माइन्स के 8 हजार मजदूरों की छंटनी हो गई है। उन को लिया नहीं गया है और वह कौन हैं? वह वहां के आदिवासी और पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के लोग हैं। तो यह सरकार अपनी जवाबदेही को निभा नहीं रही है, सिर्फ यह कहकर दुनिया को यह बतलाना चाहती है कि वह आदिवासी, हरिजन या गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की भलाई कर रही हैं। जिन के बल पर वह यहां गद्दी पर बठी है उन के लिए वास्तव में वह कुछ करना नहीं चाहती है। ऐसी परिस्थिति हर जगह है।

आप जानते होंगे, हिन्दुस्तान के कई क्षेत्रों में चाह वह उत्तरी पूर्वी क्षेत्र हो, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान का मध्य क्षेत्र हो वहां नए राज्य बनाने की यह बात चल रही है, जनता चाहती है कि राज्यों का पुनर्गठन होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक उत्तराखण्ड की बात निकलती है। झारखण्ड में झारखण्ड की बात निकलती है। इस के पीछे मौलिक बात

यह है कि उस क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो पाया है। वहां के झारखण्डी लोग एक नेशनलटी के हैं। एक राष्ट्रीयता के आधार पर वे चाहते हैं कि वे इस देश के नागरिक हो कर रहें और जो उन का अपना राजनैतिक व्यक्तित्व है उस को ले कर अपना विकास कर सकें। इसी के लिए एक अलग प्रान्त की बात निकलती है। मगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ये जो असली मद्दे हैं उन को नहीं देखती है जो कि डेमोक्रेटिक मद्दे हैं। इन पर नजर न डाल कर वह कहती हैं कि यह ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन है। यह सरकार दुनिया को यह बतलाना चाहती है कि ये देश के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि यह सरकार जो डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार कहलाती है जो केन्द्र में सरकार सभालती रही है इस को इतनी हिम्मत नहीं कि डेमोक्रेटिकली इस समस्या का समाधान कर सके।

00:09 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं और ठीक कहती हैं कि जनता की इच्छा सर्वोपरि है, पीपल्स विल इज सुप्रीम, मगर मुझे यह जानकर हैरानी होती है कि इंदिरा गांधी जैसा व्यक्तित्व के रहते हुए भी यहां जनता की इच्छा सुप्रीम नहीं मानी जाती।

अगर जनता की इच्छा सुप्रीम मानी गई होती और अगर मानी जायेगी तो भविष्य में झारखण्ड स्टेट भी बनेगी, उत्तराखण्ड स्टेट भी बनेगी और छत्तीसगढ़ स्टेट भी बनेगी। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह जिस सिद्धान्त पर खड़ी है, जिसकी चर्चा वह सारे देश और सारी दुनिया में करती है उसी के अनुरूप,

अपने देश में भी जो उपनिवेशवादी परिस्थिति बन गई है उसको मिटाने के लिए, उस सिद्धांत को यहां भी मानना चाहिए ।

मैं इस सदन का और ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए यही कहूंगा कि सरकार जो कुछ कहती है उसको उसे करना भी चाहिए था । वह वैसा नहीं करती है इसलिए आज हजारों लाखों आदिवासी और हरिजन जो कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जी रहे हैं, उनका इस सरकार पर कोई विश्वास नहीं रह गया है । वस, इतना ही कहकर मैं अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवंला) : माननीय सभापति जी, इस देश में इस समय दो महान महिलाओं की चर्चा है । एक महिला हैं हमारी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, जिनसे अखबारों के पन्ने रंगे हुए हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी महिला, जिनकी अखबारों में बहुत चर्चा है, वह है—फूलन देवी । फूलन देवी का आज तक सरकार कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ पाई, लेकिन वहां लाखों-लाख मल्लाह जो जमुना के किनारे रहते हैं, उनको परेशान किया जा रहा है । दूसरी तरफ इस देश के छोटे-नारीब हरिजन अपनी कोई मांग लेकर आते हैं, कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, तो सरकार की तरफ से उनको जेलों में बन्द कर दिया जाता है । 14 अप्रैल को बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर के जन्म दिवस पर अपनी समस्याओं को लेकर जब बोट-क्लब पर सरकार से कुछ कहने के लिए अनुसूचित वर्ग के लोग आये, तो सैकड़ों की संख्या में उन्हें जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया । यही नहीं, 6 मई को जब वे अपना मांग पत्र प्रधान मंत्री को देना चाहते थे, तो आरक्षण विरोधियों को यहां पर जगह दी गई, उनको विशेष रेलों की सुविधा दी गई, उनके लिए यहां पर विशेष रूप से

सरकारी व्यवस्था की गई, लेकिन जो विचार अनुसूचित जाति के लोग आए थे, दलित मोर्चे के नाम से, दलित रक्षा समिति के नाम से, उनको पकड़ कर जेलों में ठुंसा गया ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या इस तरह से आप हरिजन/आदिवासियों को सुरक्षा देंगे ? सुरक्षा तो आप अपने दल के माननीय सदस्य को भी नहीं दे पाये । जिनको आरक्षण विरोधियों ने नोटिस दी थी, उनके घर पर नोटिस चिपका दी थी, कि तुम्हारे घर को जला दिया जाएगा । आप तो उनको भी सुरक्षा नहीं दे पाये । यद्यपि, उन्होंने अनशन भी किया लेकिन आज तक उनको संरक्षण नहीं मिला । इस संसद में जिस दिन वह कुछ कहना चाहते थे, उनके मुंह को जिस प्रकार बन्द किया गया, उससे ज्यादा काला दिन संसद के लिए और क्या होगा । वे मजबूरी में यहां बैठे हैं, लेकिन उनको बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है । जिस तरह से दबाकर, कुचल कर उनकी आवाज को रोका गया है, उससे मैं समझता हूं कि प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास रखने वालों को आगे आना पड़ेगा ।

आपने माया त्यागी कांड को सत्य नहीं माना था, लेकिन कमीशन ने उसको सत्य माना तथा इसमें सबसे बड़ा मज़ाक यह रहा कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जो जज ने तैयार की, वह रिपोर्ट लखनऊ जाने से पहले ही चोरी हो गई । आप को सरकार के लिए इससे ज्यादा और शर्म की बात क्या हो सकती है । निपाणी में आप की पुलिस ने किस तरह से गोली चलाई ? उन्नाव केस में क्या हुआ ? भिलाई में एक महिला के साथ किस तरह से ज्यादाती की गई ? किस तरह से आपने हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर गोली चलाई ? पहले प्रधान मंत्री विदेशों में जाकर रोती थीं कि हरिजनों का कत्ले-आम हो रहा है, मुसलमानों

[श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप]

को जान से मारा जा रहा है, लेकिन... आप विदेशों में जाकर कह रहे हैं, कि माइनोरिटी सुरक्षित है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार-शरीफ के मामले में क्या हुआ, मुरादाबाद की बात मैं नहीं कहता, मैं इस बात को कहता हूँ कि चाहे हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबवर्ग का सवाल हो, पिछड़े वर्ग का हो, हरिजन-ईसाई-सिख का हो, सारे के सारे लोगों की जान-व-माल को हिफाजत नहीं है।

हमसे वायदा किया गया था कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पेश किया जाएगा, लेकिन उसको सदन के सामने नहीं लाया गया—इससे ज्यादा और विश्वासघात हमारे साथ क्या हो सकता है। 60 फीसदी पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के साथ विश्वासघात हुआ है। गृह मंत्री जी हाऊस में हिम्मत करके कह दें कि हमने यह वचन नहीं दिया। वचन देकर उसको पूरा न करना—इससे ज्यादा और अन्याय क्या हो सकता है। जिस रोज माया त्यागी के बारे में जज ने फैसला दिया, उसी दिन आप में शर्म होती, तो इस्तीफा दे देते। इस प्रकार आप कब तक हरिजनों के वोट पर और पिछड़े लोगों के वोट पर महल को चलायेंगे। इस देश में पुलिस राज कायम हो गया, जहाँ देखो, पुलिस राज है। रेलों में सफर नहीं कर सकते। लड़कियों के साथ जेलों में भरे डिपार्टमेंट में बलात्कार करें, लोगों को लूटा जाए, बसों में से लड़कियों को उठाया जाए—इससे ज्यादा आपकी सरकार के लिए शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है। अगर यही आप का शासन है, आप अपने देश के लोगों को सुरक्षा नहीं दे सके—इससे और ज्यादा विश्वासघात क्या हो सकता है। हमारा अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव आने से पहले, आपको शर्म होती तो आप इस्तीफा देते।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया। (इति)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I rise to express lack of confidence in the Council of Ministers primarily because of policy issues. The Deputy-Speaker was on record to say this kind of Motion should bring in the matters relating to the policy. I have risen to express my lack of confidence because the Government seems to set itself on the course of a sell out to the foreign countries, particularly multi-national corporations in its economic policies. Because I think this Government has set itself on the course of strengthening the ways of capitalism, monopoly and feudalism and landlordism in this country. I say that the Government has set itself on the course of destroying the federalism which has been enshrined in the Constitution of our country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) You believe in the Constitution.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Very much. The Government has chosen a path of confrontation with the judiciary and they have taken to the path of subverting the independence and freedom of the judiciary. And the Government has chosen the path of war against the non-Congress (I) Governments in the States. The Government have also chosen the path of mounting assault on the democratic rights, civil liberties, and freedom of the people. If you allow me to make out a case of on all the points, it will take time. Therefore, I do not indulge in that.

I want to touch one point which appears to be very sensitive because they have really taken the path of sell-out to the multi-national corporations. I have got certain figures to tell you that in one year i.e. from January, 1980 when you came to power nearly 500 foreign collaboration agreements have been approved by your Governments as against only 262 in 1979. Two years are very significant. In 1979 the Janata Party was also following the same path. But they entered into 262 foreign collaboration agreements whereas in 1980 the number rose to 500. Is it not opening the way for the multi-national corporations to invade our country? Foreign private capital is entering the crucial areas of our economy. It is found that the manufacturing, mining and petroleum industries are now becoming the major field of activities accounting for 71 per cent of foreign investment. Indian off-shore oil exploration and

extraction is being parcelled out to the foreign multi-nationals. What are these biggest multi-nationals? General Motors is being allowed to have collaboration with Birla's Hindustan Motors. Renault is being tagged on to Maruti Limited. Another American multi-national corporation, Gillette, is allowed to manufacture blades in our country. I want to draw the attention of Mr. Stephen. A notorious foreign cartel, ITTI, is being involved by you in the establishment of computerised telephone exchanges in India.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: You do not want it?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do not want it. I think many of us do not want it because this is a notorious corporation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I know. But this is a dangerous and disastrous path that you are treading. This is a sell out to the multi-nationals. This is how you want to endanger the sovereignty of the country. You know what happened in Chile. You know what happened in those countries where multi-nationals are allowed to invade the economy of those countries. And you are prepared to sell out to the multi-nationals.

There have been concessions after concessions given by this Government to those monopolists within our country. I have got the facts. But I am refraining myself from quoting them.

Coming to the country-side, in the kisan rally the Prime Minister said that she would irrigate the lands of the farmers with her blood. Who irrigates her land? That trigger happy Police of yours in different States are killing hundreds of farmers who merely demand remunerative price for their produce.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: Are you speaking about Calcutta now?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am not speaking about Calcutta.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: But that is what you said, trigger happy police.... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is what is happening in Bihar. Now please get up and say "I want it" (Interruptions)

Coming to land reforms, they have not brought forward legislation.. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up. Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There were interruptions. You should take that into account.

Coming to working classes, Government is embarking upon a policy of wage freeze and taking away the right of collective bargaining on the ground of high wage islands. At the same time, they are very shy to speak about high income islands created by the Tatas and Birlas. So, this is a deliberate anti-working class attitude.

Lastly, I must say that you are deliberately embarking upon a policy of toppling non-Congress (I) Governments in different States, because the very existence of non-Congress (I) Governments is a thorn on their flesh..... (Interruptions) If such a difficult situation is created for the non-Congress (I) Governments, the days are not far off when your turn will come because the people will know what you are at..... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hes should conclude now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, this House has no confidence in the Council of Ministers, because they have forfeited the mandate of the people.... (Interruptions).

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampur): Sir, At the fag end of this rather acrimonious and lengthy debate, I do not propose to make a lengthy speech because most of the points on either side have been sufficiently elaborated; it is no use reiterating them. I was only feeling amused that our friend, Shri Asoke Sen, was listing the achievements of the Congress Government during the past three decades since 1952. He was also taking pride, as we all feel proud, to be the inheritors of the traditions, the great traditions of administration and achievement of the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

00.27 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

Sir, I have been privileged to sit here for the last 28 years. This is my seventh term in this House and I have seen Governments and Prime Ministers succeeding one another. And some times when I look on the achievements of the back the Congress Party Government for the last three decades I cannot but feel frustrated and disillusioned. It is not as if that nothing has been achieved.

[Shri Tridib Choudhury]

There has been some Industrial development, there has been improvements in various directions but in the sum total the result has been that the number of people below the poverty line has increased. This is the picture on one hand, and on the other hand, the wealth of the monopolists, the Tatas and Birlas who have also expanded, increased to unprecedented heights.

There is no likelihood of this No-Confidence Motion being accepted by this House. It is well-known. But it has a purpose.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Sir, the seniormost Member, and a most respected Member of the House is speaking. At least they should listen to him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : We are listening to him.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : This motion of No-Confidence, I take it, is a voice of caution to the Government to search their own hearts to find whether the achievements that they have so far secured have fulfilled the promises that were made, not now, not only in 1980 in the Election Manifesto of the Congress (I) Party, but also whether the pledges that we took long long ago in the course of our Independence movement or the pledges that we took in this House three decades ago to build up a socialist pattern of society where at least the basic needs of the poorest sections of the people would be met have been fulfilled or are anywhere near that goal. So, let there be some heart-searching and let new efforts be made to fulfil our promises—your promises and our promises—to the people. The Government that has come to power is a united Government under a strong leadership. There is no doubt about it. By moving this No Confidence Motion, the Opposition is not going to overthrow this Government. But the let Government think about the straws in the wind. Only the other day bye-elections to the Assemblies were held. In one of the Congress (I) States which is firmly in the hands of the Congress (I) leadership i.e. Andhra, three bye-elections were held. It has been said from this side that there is a crisis of confidence. Look at the voting figures in Andhra by-elections. Try to consider whether there has been crisis of confidence in the people who voted this Government to power. There are yet 3 1/2 years to go. You have

promises to keep and you are nowhere near the beginning even to fulfil those promises. I think that you will take this Motion of No Confidence not as an attempt to throw you out of power—This is out of question—but take it at least as a voice of caution. The crisis of confidence has started amongst the people. Andhra voting figures that I referred to are a clear indication. That is why inspite of the fact that though we on this side of the Opposition are not united as a party, even then we have joined only to sound this warning to you. This is a caution to you that you have to do much better if you want to fulfil the promises that you have made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri R. Venkatarman, the Minister of Finance will intervene.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATRAMAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, (Interruption) Thank you for the welcome. You may stop it now.

We have come to the journey end. About eleven weeks ago we started this Budget Session of Parliament and we have had a gruelling Session for over eleven weeks. During this period we have discussed a number of problems of utmost national importance. We have adopted the Budget and the Finance Bill. We have also adopted the various Demands for Grants and we have given to the country the financial framework for the current year 1981-82 as an epilogue to the whole proceedings, this No-confidence Motion has come. In this we have practically summarised all that we have said during the course of eleven weeks. On matters which have been raised during the debate on the demands for grants on Home Affairs, Commerce and on various other items, we have repeated the reply. Many of the incidents which have figured in the course of the debate have again been stated as grounds for passing a Vote of No-Confidence against this Government. Therefore, my task has become very easy. I have only to refer to what myself and my colleagues have started in the course of the reply to debates on various items.

00.41 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER [In the chair]]

The task of replying to this debate has been rendered very easy by the participation of my esteemed colleague, the Minister of Home Affairs, Giani Zail Singh. He met almost all the points which the hon.

Members opposite raised in such hilarity that I thought he had completely converted opposition to his side (*Interruptions*). In fact if a vote had been taken immediately after my esteemed colleague Gaiini Zail Singh had spoken, I think there would have been a unanimous vote against the No-Confidence motion.

My colleagues, particularly, members from my party M^s A.K. Sen irrepressible Mr. Lakkappa and number of my other friends, Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai, Mr. Sparrow Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan and others have dealt with various aspects and therefore, I do not propose to go over the same ground which has been dealt with by them. If in the course of my reply to this debate, I mention only by name or only the points raised by the hon. members of my party, it is not because I have given less weight to the hon. members who have contributed to this debate on our side but because it is the duty of the Government to reply to the points raised by the opposition.

The first point which my esteemed friend Mr. George Fernandes, made was that this Government had got only 42 per cent of votes and therefore, it did not have or did not command the confidence of the country. In a multiparty system, it is very seldom that any party gets an absolute majority of votes. In any case when his party came to power in 1977, they secured only 41.23 per cent votes and if they were entitled to say that they had the confidence of the country then the party which secured 42.69 per cent had a greater right to say that.

I may also mention this fact that it is only our party which has a complete coverage of all parts of India, from Kashmir to Kanaya kumari from Gujarat to Manipur or Meghalaya whereas the other party which came to power could not even name one or two persons as representing several parts of this country.

This Party is a national party having a full and wide coverage over the whole of the country representing the entire national will and there can be no doubt the no question what so ever that it has and it does command the confidence of the people of the country.

The next point which I would like to deal with is the state of economy about which a large number of people have commented. It has been said that during the 30 years of the congress rule nothing has been done and the people have become poorer and the number of people below poverty line has become larger and so on.

The calculation of the number of persons under poverty line is made on the basis of the per capita income and per capita income is not the only test of advancement or deve-

lopment of a country. It is one of the tests but it is not the whole or sole test. In fact, per capita income can be a misleading test. There are certain countries of Asia which have a higher per capita income than the United States of America, particularly the Gulf Countries. Can anyone in this House say that they have a higher standard of life or they have greater development than the United States of America per capita income will be low in countries which have a very large population and even though the national income may be large, the fact that the population is larger still will reduce the per capita income. It is the quality of life index which must determine the development in a country. Judged by that test, I know of several countries which it is not proper to mention here, which have a very much higher per capita income but have a very poor quality of life in the sense they have no schools, no hospitals, no roads, no electricity, and so on. Economists are familiar with the concept of quality of life. The quality of life index is different from per capita income and if you take the quality of life index in India, you will find that in spite of our low per capita income, we are today giving food aid to number of countries which have a higher per capita income than ours. We are giving Government to Government aid to certain countries similarly placed. We are also giving technical assistance to a number of countries of Asia and Africa. That is why Hon. Members would have seen that Japan is arguing that India is not one of the countries eligible for the concessional borrowing at the International Development Agency, I.D.A. as well as I.M.F. and that even though the per capita income is low, her development is such that it should be ranked among the developed or higher among the developing countries.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Why don't you accept that argument ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
It will be at our risk and cost. I do not know, you be a rich man. But the people of India may not be.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
You can afford a little bit. You have the double position, one here and one in the World Bank. I expected a better performance from you. I am interested in educating some Members who are interested in learning their profession. I am not interested in arguing with a person who wants to denigrate this country and wants to say that some other country which has a higher per capita income is eligible for borrowing at concessional rates. I am going to read all these figures.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

Suffice it for my purpose to say that the span of life, the longevity of life of some Indians immediately after independence was 31 years. Today it is 52 years after 30 years. And this is higher than in many countries with higher per capita income. When you say that the longevity of life is 52 years, it represents a bundle of advancement in education, in health, in medical welfare, in prevention of diseases, food, nutrition and all other things. Otherwise, it is not possible to increase the longevity of the span of life, the average span, from 31 years to 52 years.

It has been argued by some people that China has a much food production. In fact, Mr. Samar Mukherjee stated that China had a larger food production than India and asked, "Why don't you follow the Chinese pattern?" The calculation of food by China is different from the calculation that we make. In China food includes a number of other edible articles like potatoes, soyabeans, etc., but when we talk of production of foodgrains in our country, we talk only of cereals. Again, I would like to ask the hon. Member, if China has a higher productivity in agriculture and higher production in agriculture, why is it that they are obliged to import from other countries while we in India with 132 million tonnes are able to give food aid to five countries of the world today.....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : 50 per cent are below the poverty line; they have no purchasing power.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I want the argument to sink because there is argument against it. The real fact is that, in respect of the foodgrains figure which they give, they take into account the other edible things like soyabeans, potatoes, and so on, and thereby it gives a better figure than what India has. I will come to my esteemed friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : That is no argument ;

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The fact that one imports food from other countries is proof positive that it is not self-sufficient. What more argument do you want ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : That is not correct.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The Soviet Union is also taking wheat from America. Very recently the American embargo has been lifted. The Soviet Unions productions is 205 million tonnes. It does not indicate that they are short of foodgrains. Their *per capita* consumption is much higher than in India.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I request the hon. Members on my side to allow them to say because they are struggling to find an answer and they are saying different things. It must sink into their that these are facts which they cannot answer.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you trying to do ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am not yielding.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Are you afraid ? Are you running away from facts ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am physically afraid of you. Yes, as I said, I am physically afraid of you. Please leave me alone.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : Physically sound.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You are strong enough. I concede that.

MR. SPEAKER : He is much stronger than you.

AN HON. MEMBER : At least taller.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Let us take the performance of this Government during the last year. We inherited a situation in which there were adverse circumstances caused by drought and certain policies of my predecessor in the Finance Ministry. The price level in 1979 had spurted to 24.4%. The deficit had gone upto Rs. 2700 crores and the infrastructure was at the lowest ebb. It was in shambles. From these conditions we have brought about a marked change for the better.

Agricultural production of 132 million tonnes last year was the highest for that year and we presume it will continue to be so for this year also. The industrial production which was minus 1.4 in 1979-80 has picked up and it is plus 4% and particularly in the second half of 1980-81 the rate of industrial growth has been 8%.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about 1978-79 ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have answered this question before and will repeat it now for your benefit.

The economy I inherited was 1979 economy. I did not inherit the 1978-79 economy. The economy which I inherited was one of delirium and the patient had to be taken to the Intensive Care Unit and the delirium of 24% price increase had to be brought down to 16%. If you see the year before, the patient was in good health. I was asked to treat a patient who was in delirium. In 1979-80 I was not asked to treat a patient who was in good health. Therefore, so far as this Government is concerned, it got an economy which, as acknowledged by all people, was in utter shambles. Nobody can deny it—not even Mr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But you made the 1979-80 patient.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this becomes a dialogue and not a debate.

Take coal production. From 104 million tonnes....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are you relying on Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhary's figures?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: These are figures prepared by the Statistical Department which you are all quoting in your speeches.

In coal and lignite the production has gone up from 104 million tonnes to 118 million tonnes. It has exceeded our target of 114 million tonnes by 4 million tonnes. Power generation has gone up by 6% during the year 1980-81 under our charge. Particularly in the second half of 1980-81 power generation had gone up by 13%. Some people have said that this is because of the good monsoon that we have got. I want to point out that the increase in hydel generation was only 2.1% and the increase in thermal generation was 8% with the result that the total increase was 6%. Now, if you

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want to take the plant load factor, this is the test of efficiency of thermal power stations. In November, 1980, it was 45.3 in March 1981, it was 51.7. Again, in the last quarter, there has been a recovery of 8%. The position, therefore, is that an economy which was in very poor shape had been completely resuscitated from the position of clear stagnation in which it was to one of moderate growth. (Interruptions) I am not answering questions because I do not want to be deviated from my line of thought. You cannot succeed also in diverting me.

I shall now deal with prices. So far as the price situation is concerned, though I can claim that the rate of inflation in 1980-81 has less than the rate of inflation in 1979-80, I must confess, I am not satisfied or happy with it because the rate of inflation up to 16% is not one which this country can afford or live with. But, then, you cannot overnight reduce the inflationary rate of 21.4% to 10 or 12%. Miracles are not possible in economics. Inflation is sought to be handled in a very scientific manner by resorting to both the supply management as well as the demand management. The supply management philosophy which we have introduced is something which is not novel and has not been so found in a developed country. For instance, U.K. has not accepted the theory of supply management and has resorted to demand management with the result that their industry is facing recession and their economy is facing recession. If you analyse the various factors which have contributed to the inflation, you will find that oil contributes about 26 to 27% and sugar and allied products like gur, khandsari etc. would contribute to about 24%. For sugar, it is the previous Government's policy that has brought about the unfortunate situation.

Mr. Speaker, you would remember that in 1976-77, this Government had a surplus of foodgrains. It created a bufferstock for the benefit of the successor Government. Similarly, the situation existed in 1978-79. When there was a glut of sugar in the country, instead of creating buffer-stock, at that time, they decontrolled the sugar and sold away everything completely depleting the sugar reserves with the Government.

The result was that when there was a drought in the next year and the sugar production went down to 45 lakhs tonnes, the country was faced with a most acute situation. If the sugar prices have gone up, it is the Janata Government which has to be thanked for the thoughtless policy pursued by them. In fact, it is the mistake which the Janata Government committed. We, on the other hand, created a buffer stock and we left a buffer stock of foodgrains; we also left sufficient volume of the foreign exchange as balance. But, when the Janata Government left, when they had the facility to have the buffer stock of sugar, they did not meet it. I had also mentioned about another situation in another place that India is not living in isolation. In fact it has to compare the rate of inflation with of course any other country in order to find out whether we are doing worse than other countries.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Every country is importing oil and to that extent, whether developed or developing, faces inflation. There are a number of other countries similarly placed and these are the figures with regard to inflation in other countries. While the consumer prices between December 1979 to December 1980 increased to 9.1, in the United States it was 12.4. In the United Kingdom it was 15.1, in Indonesia it was 17.1, in South Korea it was 34.6, in Mexico it was 29.8, in Pakistan 15.8, in Philippines it was 14.4 and so on and so forth in respect of a number of other countries where the increase is higher than that of India.

Sir, there are only two countries with market economy which have a lower rate of inflation than India. They are Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany. So far as the Socialist countries are concerned they are not comparable because it is a completely 100 per cent controlled economy and not a market economy.

My esteemed friend, Shri George Fernandes, had a good point to make. He said that you must implement the election manifesto of yours and he said that you have failed to implement the election manifesto. But long before he said this actually in my reply to the debate in the Lok Sabha last year I gave those things. I shall briefly mention what we have said in the election manifesto in order to show how we have implemented each one of them. In my speech last year I detailed one after the other the various schemes which we have implemented to show that the election manifesto has been carried out. For instance, we said that we will look after the interests of the middle classes. We have reduced their tax burden. We said that we will look after the interests of the handicapped. We have provided facilities for them. We said that we will implement the 20-point programme. There is a whole lot of them. It will take a long time to go through. Everyone of them has been detailed in the reply to the debate which I made last year and I would like to request my friend if he has the patience and the time he may go through this and find out how we have actually carried out this.

One other point they made was so far as the farmers are concerned we have not implemented our promise that we will give them adequate prices. On the contrary we have implemented the election manifesto. We directed the Agricultural Prices Commission to take into account the increased cost of inputs and then recommend agricultural prices.

Notwithstanding the recommendation the Cabinet increased the price even after the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended this, taking into account the various increases in the cost inputs. For instance, for wheat when they recommended Rs. 122, we gave Rs. 130. This was given after taking into consideration the higher cost of fertiliser. The hon. Member said, you have increased the price of fertiliser. Yes, there was increased price of fertiliser. And we took that into account when fixing the procurement price of the crop. This was a directive which we issued to the APC and so we have implemented everyone of the various election promises which we have made. It is for Mr. George Fernandes to say what exactly is the particular election manifesto promise which we have not implemented.

Sir, the next point that was made was that the foreign exchange reserves have been reduced. This was the point made by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. He wanted me to speak about it. So far as foreign exchange is concerned, everybody knows that our oil import bill has gone up enormously. In 1978-79 our oil import was Rs. 1677 crores. In 1979-80 it was Rs. 3024 crores. In 1980-81 it is Rs. 5400 crores. It is Rs. 2,400 crores more than what it was in the previous year. The reduction in our foreign exchange balance is only Rs. 1,000 crores. Therefore, you cannot say that the reduction in the foreign exchange has been anything which is improper or unconscionable. On the contrary, even though we have had to spend more than Rs. 2,000 crores over and above what we spent in 1979, still, we have been able to retain a balance which is only 1,000 crores less.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : will you lay the Minister on the Table ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sleeping is not unparliamentary. Snoring is unparliamentary.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I was in deep contemplation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Early in my career at the Bar I was told about somethings; If you have a bad case abuse the opposite attorney. We are doing it now.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Which Bar ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Not the Bar in which you drink.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
I will tell it to Morarji Bhai.

Mr. SPEAKER : Don't do that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
There was one other point which was made. I know what the result of the decision is going to be. But because so many points were made, I thought, I should reply to these points for record. Mr. George Fernandes has said this I think he has been under some misapprehension. He said that this Government abolished the food for Work programme. On the contrary the idea of this Food for Work programme was started by the previous Congress Government in 1976. It was further continued by the Janata Government. I am not one of those who denigrates everything that has been done by the other Government. In fact I have acknowledged last year when the Budget was presented that the Food for Work programme was a good one. What we have done is this. We have improved upon it. While that Food for Work programme was only food and nothing else, which enabled people only to get food as wages, without cash component to it, we have now added a cash component and made this scheme a National Rural Employment Scheme... with the result we are now able to provide the rural areas and the villages with culverts, metalled roads and so on. Therefore, this is a thing which we have improved upon. It is wrong to say that we have given it up. On the contrary we have provided Rs. 360 crores for this—Rs. 180 crores by the States and Rs. 180 crores by the Centre— and this is a programme which has been implemented with great success.

The next point which Mr. George Fernandes made was that the Asian Games is a wrong decision in which we are going to lose a lot of money. He charged the Government with extravagance. If I give a few chronological dates with regard to the decision, you would find who's decision it was. The proposal of the Indian Olympic Association for having a Asian or Asian Games was put forward earlier in 1976. Then the approval of the Cabinet was made in July 1976 by the then Congress Government that we would have the Asian Games in Delhi in 1982. Then acceptance of this Games by the Federation was made around December and by the end of the year, the decision was taken that the Asian Games would be held. Then when the Janata Government came, they reviewed this decision and they decided in April 1978 that they would withdraw this offer. There after, some of the Members of the Janata Party like Mr. V.K. Malhotra and others had made further representations to the Janata Government and the Janata Government in December 1978, their Cabinet, confirmed the decision to hold the Asian Games.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
We wanted it in Calcutta.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Now, Mr. Fernandes not only made this point that we had made this decision and about extravagance and all that but he also wrote to me saying that he wanted to have a discussion on this. So, all that we say is when we took the decision because we thought that it was appropriate and it was only proper that we stood by the decision which had been taken earlier and therefore we did not withdraw from it. (Interruptions) It appears that there is nothing which we can see. It appears that after the Janta Government had decided to have the Asian Games in Delhi, when the interim Government was there, which had no legal status, no legal position and no legal validity, some kind of Government that existed then, that Government wanted to withdraw it, but they did not do it. It appears that they thought of withdrawing it, but did not do it. When the file came to us for a decision as to whether this original decision should be confirmed, because of the commitment already made, it would look awkward in the international world if we withdrew and therefore we decided to go ahead with this. This is not decision taken by this Government it is a continuation of the decision which has been taken earlier.

The next point was that it would cost money. Yes, it does if you want to do big things. If you want to participate in international events, you got to spend money for it and you cannot undertake international responsibilities and then turn round and say 'No' it is costly and therefore we are going back on it'.

One point that Prof. Madhu Dandavate made with regard to the National Security Act. was that about Section 8 Sub-Clause (2) provision, that is, "Nothing contained in Sub-Section 1, shall require the authority to disclose facts which he considers to be against public interest to disclose". This, he said, cancels the earlier provision of Section 8 Sub-clause (1) and this is contrary to natural justice. I would like to draw the attention of Prof. Dandavate to Article 22(6) of the Constitution which is an identical terms. What we have done is, a provision in the Constitution under Article 22(6) has been incorporated as Section 8(2) in the National Security Act. Article 22(6) reads as follows :

"Nothing contained in clause(5) shall require the authority making any such order as is referred to in that clause to disclose facts which such authority considers to be against the public interest."

Therefore, we have not done anything. The previous Government did change a number of clauses in Article 22 of the Constitution, but they did not touch and change it. Therefore, there is nothing which this Government has done to take away the existing rights of individuals in this regard.

I shall now briefly deal with one or two other points made by some hon. Members. Our esteemed leader, Shri Jagjivan Ram, referred to cabinet, not as a cabinet consisting of Prime Minister and her advisers, but Prime Minister and her followers. He quoted somebody also.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Girilal Jain.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I can very well understand the jealousy of some of the leaders who have no followers. It is true that the Prime Minister has a very large following not only in the party but outside also. Having said this, I would like to go further and say that it appears to me that Shri Jagjivan Ram's speech was another classical example of 'Brutus is an honourable man'. He went on saying that the Prime Minister is a very respected person, why did she go to Geneva? The Prime Minister is a very respected and good person? Why did she do this? It is as if so, to show that he did not have openness to condemn what she did; but merely went on saying that she is a great person, she is a good and very able person and then criticised every one of these things. My point is this. After all, if you think that the conduct of the Prime Minister of certain things is wrong, you must have the courage to say that. She should have done it and she should not have done that—that is what he said.

The point that Shri Jagjivan Ram made was that her going to Geneva was not correct. When people make international commitments, and people undertake to go and deliver certain key addresses at the functions, then unless they are prevented by some other more critical situation, they have a duty to honour it and in that respect, I am sure, my esteemed friend, Shri Vajpayee will be able to support me because he knows the protocol in this matter, the obligation in this matter. Therefore to say that even after going and visiting the place, making all arrangements for various things to be done, that the Prime Minister should not have gone to fulfil an obligation which had been undertaking long ago, it is only making a small criticism of a big event.

The next point which he said was that the sixth Plan programmes are not oriented towards lifting the people below the poverty line. On the contrary, if you look at the whole of the 6th Plan—in fact, it should have been discussed in this House—it will show that greater emphasis has been laid in this Plan document on the rural employment, the rural water supply, the rural integrated development programmes etc. then has been done in the past. We can go into this matter, discuss it at great length, give figures and so on.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : We should discuss it during the next session.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, we should do it. My submission is that so far as rural development is concerned, a greater emphasis has been given. There is no use speaking on one or two items. Members sometimes argue that on particular items there has been less allocation than in the previous year. You must take the totality of the allocation and then say what is the allocation for agriculture and allied projects; what is the allocation for rural employment and rural development and then if you compare the vious plan with the current Plan, you will find that this is a much bigger one. Obviously it should be because the Sixth Plan outlay is Rs. 97,500 crores as against the earlier Plan allocation of Rs. 93,000 crores. So, it does not require any argument to press forward this point. But I want to specifically mention that this criticism is not sustained by actual facts.

Shri Vajpayee perhaps would have delivered a more effective and a more fruitful speech, had there been no interruptions. But, I am sorry, he invited it for himself. It was unnecessary for him to refer to some Minister; and he was not prepared to name. If he had made a reference, then he should have had the courage to say straightway. This is a ridiculous preposition. If I say certain things have happened, then I must mention and present the fact and move for privilege. This is the elementary rule with regard to privilege. Can I say that he meant me and put a cap on myself and moved a privilege motion against him? Sir, I have the right to say and I say it here. If he had the courage, he should have given the name. If he did not have the courage, he should not have mentioned it.

I would like to say two or three things more.

He said the voice of dissent is stifled. I would ask him: where: If you look up newspapers in India, you will see it is only full of dissent and there is no support for the Government.

So far as dissent within the party is concerned, it is none of your business.

AN HON. MEMBER : For healthy functioning, it is.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You are not able to set your House in order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There is no house for them. They brought it down themselves. The same day they disintegrated.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Then again he said that certain things were happening in Manipur and that the Loktak project, has not been put up. I think he knows the history of the Loktak project. It was sanctioned ten years ago. Owing to certain subsidence of the physical structure, it was not possible to complete it. And I was Member of the Planning Commission then and it was I who sanctioned this.

The reason was that there was a fault in the geological structure and nobody could know that. Therefore, without disclosing all the facts, you cannot say this has not been done.

Then, Sir, he also mentioned about the Kisan Rally. May I say, if perhaps the worthy example of the previous Kisan Rally was followed, the very great and noble example set by the previous kisan Rally, it would have been different. But that was not followed by others. Another point was that all this was again an endeavour to declare emergency. I do not know wherefrom he gets this information, unless he is in touch with some people who are trying to create situations of that kind. Now about Shri Indrajit Gupta. Let us have some fun. I don't mean anything. (Interruptions).

Shri Indrajit Gupta described us as naughty children without the Headmistress. (Interruptions) What can I say about the unruly urchins who play truant from the schools? At least if the Headmistress is there, the others behave. The unruly urchins who run away from schools and play truant from the schools never obey anybody. And that seems to be the fate of the Opposition.

There were 2 or 3 points which he made. First, he said that the policy of the Government with regard to labour was a hardening or was becoming harsh. I

wish to point out not only to him but to the entire country that, so far as labour relations are concerned, Government have taken the fairest view in every one of these disputes. It is if you take each one of these things. In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation, Government is agreed to give the highest dearness allowance, as is applicable to the Reserve Bank.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is not correct—again I am telling you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It may not be; it is all right.

So far as the Bangalore workers are concerned, we said that they could negotiate individually—each unit for its rights. It is not possible for Government to agree to a uniform rate or wages of the same kind which is being given in the unit which produces a profit or has a higher productivity—to another unit which has a lower productivity and runs at losses or does not make profit. And therefore it is that Government have not said: "We will not negotiate." Government have negotiated right through; but there is a limit to negotiation. Government have negotiated. The Labour Minister had called for a conference. At the end of the conference, the Labour Minister said: "This is the final offer that we can make." If you don't accept—you did not accept it, and then you went on strike—you can not go on saying that even after Government had negotiations and had come to the conclusion that this was what could afford, you could still go on negotiating and negotiating. Therefore, to say that the Government has not negotiated, travesty of facts. So, I wish to point out that so far as labour relations are concerned, Government will maintain an appropriate and proper relationship with them. It will not allow them to run away with whatever they want, nor will it deprive them of their legitimate rights and dues.

I am sorry; it is already too late. I thank you and the House for the very patient hearing at this late hour. Usually in the last day of Parliament session, people adjourn the debate in favour of dancing. (Interruptions) No; you did not hear me. I said that in the Western countries, people adjourn the debate in favour of dance. I am glad that we have not adjourned in favour of a duel. Therefore, I thank you, and I oppose this Motion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir I have heard the Finance Minister with great attention, just as I heard the other Members of the ruling party who opposed the No-Confidence Motion. A few points

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were made by all those who opposed this Motion; and they were common points. I think that just about every one of them charged us birth bringing forward this Motion in order to prevent a debate on a Motion that was before the House day before yesterday, i.e. on the 7th. Well, they are welcome to come to their own conclusion. What I thought that the Member of the Ruling Party could at least have the wisdom to accept the position that those of us sitting on this side of the House are capable of taking care of each motion on its own merit, dealing with every issue on its own merit. We know the rules of procedure some of us a little more than most of the people on that side. The motion that is before the House, which had been moved in the normal course, which had been admitted by you, Sir, in your wisdom, well, it is for you to allow a discussion on that motion. I do not know how a No-Confidence Motion moved by us could have pre-empted a discussion of that motion short of saying that, there used to be no evidence to suggest that.

The second point which every one of them made, which they have been making from the moment we moved this motion or got up to move this motion was the first point of order which came from the great point of order Minister, Mr. Stephen. Today every one repeated that we took advantage of the absence of their only leader and their Prime Minister or the Country Prime Minister from the country. In fact, when the hon. Member Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai made this point there were many who shouted "shame, shame" that we had been so uncharitable or so devoid of chivalry that we should have waited for the Prime Minister to go out of the country in order to present a No Confidence Motion. But I am surprised that the shame had been directed at us and not towards themselves. I thought they would be ashamed of the fact that their only leader and Prime Minister of this country went away from the country when the Bihar was in flames and the people were shot in Uttar Pradesh, when the country is besieged with such grave problems which they themselves believe only their leader is capable of solving. I would have expected them to feel sad, if not ashamed, at least feel sad and be a little introspective, because it is not merely how we look at this problem, it is how your leader and the Prime Minister looks at this Parliament. In fact, if there is one more reason why this No-Confidence Motion is justified, it is the absence of your leader from the Parliament of this country, the greatest forum of this country when it is meeting and she goes away from here.

The hon. Finance Minister said that it was due to the fulfilment of a longstanding

invitation. What was this invitation ? (Interruptions) Not certainly. Please get. The World Health Organisation..... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : And also Gulf countries.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Was there any other Prime Minister present at the World Health Organisation ? She has not yet arrived at Gulf countries, I am sure, Mr. Sathe. She is still in Switzerland Parliament is still sitting and she is still Switzerland (Interruptions) Since you made the point about the gulf countries, I thought it is necessary to educate.... You are the Minister of Information and propaganda (Interruptions) You need to be educated before you go on educating others (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That should have prompted your No. Confidence Motion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Please sit down. You are a Minister. Mr. Sathe, you must show some sense of responsibility, (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Since you are addressing me as a Minister, I have a right to tell you. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You are a Minister, Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I know.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir I would have liked the Finance Minister telling me, or telling the House (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Swiss Bank in Switzerland.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I would have liked the Finance Minister telling the House I am assuming that he has reported on behalf of his Prime Minister and the leader of the House what took the Prime Minister to the world Health Organisation conference. Was there any other head of Government there ? Was there Cabinet Minister there ? There were Secretaries to the various little Governments all over the world and the Prime Minister of India. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATA RAMAN : Do you want an answer or are you just referring to it ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I want an answer.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Then please sit down.

Sir, it is the practice of the World Health Organisation to invite the Prime Minister of each country once in every year and the Key Address is delivered by him or her. And this time our Prime Minister has been invited, long ago, and at that time nobody dreamt that there was going to be a No Confidence Motion or anything of this type. It is an engagement which was accepted long ago and it had to be fulfilled.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Finance Minister threatened to answer my question; and he gave a different reply. My question was not that; my question was. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You asked a question, 'was there any other Prime Minister?'. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You mentioned Minister of Government..... (Interruptions)

The Prime Minister of a country ignoring her own Parliament and going to address the World Health Organisation I think, Sir, the last time the Conference took place Mr. Shankaranand must have gone there; and I certainly remember once before one Minister of Health from India, Mr. Raj Narain, went and addressed the Conference. (Interruptions) I am glad you are laughing that your Prime Minister is following in his footsteps.

The Home Minister Mr. Zail Singh was to say that the Prime Minister has gone abroad because there are war clouds everywhere, Pakistan is creating trouble and therefore it was necessary for the Prime Minister to go. Now, Mr. Zail Singh, our Home Minister, I am also now fairly acquainted with the fact that he is a great entertainer. The Finance Minister was to say that he made a hilarious contribution to the debate. (Interruptions) Yes, I know he does hilarious things. Take the *Makalu* incident, Air India Sabotage,—the kind of hilariousness that he is capable of! We have here the *Hindustan Times* of 30th April, 'Air India sacks five senior officers, sequel to *Makalu* sabotage,' and then the report goes on and on and on and it tells about the Home Minister who went to Bombay.. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Now, an expert on sabotage is speaking.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : ...To find out what exactly happened and that is what the report says.

"On landing here the Home Minister, Mr. Zail Singh, who was accompanied by Surya Kant Jog and Mr. I.S. Bindra, drove straight to the Air India Workshop at the old Santa Cruz Airport and saw the damage done to *Makalu*".

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Everybody has read it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There are others who have not gone through it. (Interruptions)

"On landing here this morning Mr. Zail Singh who was accompanied by Shri Jog and Shri I.S. Bindra, drove straight to the Air India Workshop at the Old Santa Cruz Airport and saw the damage done to *Makalu*'

Then Sir, 'Mr. Zail Singh was shown the position of the damage cables on another Boeing 707 as *Makalu* had left on a flight to Singapore.'!

(Interruptions)

Even the Minister who is capable of great entertainment, this time takes the cake. He goes to see the damage done to the *Makalu*. But because *Makalu* has already left, he sees another plane to see exactly where the damage was. (Interruptions).

Mr. Zail Singh, I think, needs a holiday. He needs to have a few more new jokes because some of these are in a relegated stage. However, there were a couple of points which he made and need to be replied.

First, he challenged me and asked whether in Biharsharif the number killed was 200 or less than 200. The newspapers have carried the reports. And there have been reports in newspapers that as many as 200 have been killed. I have not seen any contradiction by the Home Minister of any of these reports. And when I raised this point here, he suddenly comes to challenge and he says, either you resign or I resign. But you are the Home Minister. If you had better information than what had appeared in the newspapers, then was it not your duty to contradict what had appeared in the newspapers? (Interruptions) So, what is the use of getting rhetorical here and throwing challenges to people? (Interruptions) Why do you not correct the information that appears in the newspapers whenever it is wrong? He has certain levels of killings to be undertaken. If only 200 have been killed, he will resign. But if less than 200 or it is 199, that Mr. Fernandes should resign. I think that is one more part of your hilarious intervention to the debate. And then, of

[Shri George Fernandes]

course, you want us to believe that the Prime Minister is now discussing Pakistan. You know the Prime Minister's programme. She addressed the World Health Organisation. Then she went down the Memory Lane. That is what the newspaper said. *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Why such cheap things ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You mislead the House and when I put the record straight, you say it is cheap. She went down the Memory Lane to the old school. Then two days in Berne, Zurich and Arab countries. Which are the Arab countries? Smallest of them like Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar. You would like us to believe that the Prime Minister is now discussing Pakistan when the Nation is discussing far more important issues that need to be discussed both in the Parliament and outside. *(Interruptions)*

A number of Members have tried to express their views on the No-Confidence Motion. Shri A. K. Sen's was perhaps the most eloquent.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MRITYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani) : The Constitution should make a provision, casting a responsibility on the opposition, when moving a No-Confidence Motion. It is a pity that the Constitution does not provide for it.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I know you will discuss only West Bengal. He did not refute, he did not dispute, any of the points made by those who support the No-Confidence Motion. He brought in the West Bengal problems. I know you have problems in West Bengal. Who is to be the leader is your main problem. We know that you were asked to go and demonstrate and that you demonstrated. After how many years you have taken to the streets, Mr Aroke Sen, do you remember ? We know there are conflicts in your party there. I know they were trying to make you the compromise man I am told there are problems. That is why I said that perhaps your eloquence was always wasted, and that too particularly when the leader was not here...*(Interruptions)* Well, good luck to you.

But what surprised me was that in all these discussions there was never any attempt to come down to basic issues....*(Interruptions)* These are issues which we have raised and which you have to reply.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla referred to the motion that was moved, or sought to be moved, against Mr. Justice Shah

in this House in the Fourth Lok Sabha, in 1967-68 and then he made some very interesting observation. I do not know whether he understood the import of those observations. Because, Shri Shukla said that Shri Fernandes and 200 MPs came with a certain indictment of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Prime Minister told her party members "you are not to support it." Then Shri Shukla went to say that perhaps what was said in that representation was right, that perhaps Mr. Justice Shah was not a man of all that integrity. Shri Shukla forgets that, having said this in 1968, having taken this position in 1968, Mr. Justice Shah was made the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1970 by the same Prime Minister.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Greatness.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not greatness; you do not understand it. It is not greatness; here we are discussing the integrity, the issue raised here, and the magnanimity extends to that point. If there are genuine charges, and you are prepared to level them, and then you say "we shall put that man in that position", then you are making statements that do not compromise those of us who move the motion and then debate it to this logical conclusion, but they compromise those who took a position at that time on Mr. Justice Shah and are now trying to take a different position, because that man did the duty that was cast up on him. Whether you agree here or not is not important. If a duty was cast and he performed his duty, today you get up and say "I question that man's integrity".....*(Interruptions)* then you are not being very fair to yourselves to say it.....*(Interruptions)*

He made another point about those below the poverty line, supporting his party. Well, if this is true, and I am prepared to accept it up to a point, I hope Shri Shukla realises that, if this is the reality, then your betrayal is much greater than any of us ever thought because, if those who live below the poverty line are the people who voted for you, and you take pride in making the statement they are the ones who voted for you, then think of the fact that your latest Five year Plan document says that in this country, on the basis of the 1977-78 costs of living, 48 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. And your two budgets have taken 58 per cent of the people below the poverty line. That is what your two budgets have done.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Who told you that ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Well, Mr. Shukla, with great respect I submit that the betrayal of those who reposed their faith in your Party must have no parallel in history, and I tell you why. (Interruptions) This is an interview of Mr. K.K. Birla, and he says.... (Interruptions).

This is from *Sunday*. When the Editor asked a question : "Do you have any strong political beliefs, Mr. K.K. Birla ?", the reply was : "Beliefs ? Well, one is regarding the philosophy of the Government the other is regarding the party. As far as the party is concerned, I have been a supporter of Mrs. Gandhi and will continue to support her."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is the real nature, real faith.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : So, you have this. (Interruptions)

Mr. Barot wants to discuss cement, I am told. (Interruptions). Why not we have a discussion on cement ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. George Fernandes, how much time you will take ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : 8 to 10 minutes. Sir, I can understand your predicament in this.

(Interruptions)

There have been points raised because the Finance Minister replied to the debate and he made a number of points. He first discussed the whole sole question of what the poverty line is and how the whole idea of poverty line varies from place to place. I know he was paraphrasing his leader who said in 1974 that there are poor people in America. Yes, I know there are poor people in America and there is a very vital difference between what poverty in America is, what poverty in the economically advance countries in the world is and what poverty in India is, and I am sure the Finance Minister knows what poverty in India really is, no matter what defence he may put up for his Government. When 58 per cent of the people of this country cannot afford to spend by the 1977-78 value of the rupee, two rupees on themselves per day, where 10 per cent of the people of this country live on 35 paise per day and where 20 per cent of the population of this country live on less than 50 paise per day. I am sure the Finance Minister will have some understanding of what poverty line in India

really means and what life for those who live below the poverty line in this country really means. He has, of course, also been very rhetorical in asking about China. I will not deal with that question. I do not think it is necessary. But he kept on repeating the worn-out argument about the economy that he inherited being in a shambles. Do you really believe that, Mr. Finance Minister ? Than this document is a fraud because this document does not believe it. This document says on the very first page, page 1, paragraph 2 :

"Between 1950-51 and 1978-79 the underlined trend of growth of national income was 3.5 per cent of agricultural production 2.7 per cent and of industrial production 6.1 per cent."

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Between 1950-51 ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Between 1950-51 and 1978-79. Mr. Stephen (Interruptions). Yes. And then take the figures of those two years.

02.00 hrs (9.5.81)

Compare the figures of 1977-78 and 1978-79. We shall have a discussion on this document. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : What about 1979-80 ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : 1979-80 ! You were also in Government in 1979-80. Why do you overlook that fact. Every time you talk of 1979-80. Were you not in Government ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Interruptions)...
2½ months.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : 2½ months ! Enough time to mess up, because if you talk as hon. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai was to say that they built the foundation on which they expected us to build.

लेकिन आप लोगों ने सब टेडा मेडा कर दिया ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is not fair.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Why ? What is not fair ? Because if in thirty years you only laid the foundation that is what we are expected to believe and in 2½ years you wanted us to build a house, then 2½ months time was enough for you to destroy whatever was built by us in 2½ years and that is what you are doing.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: You can make a house in 50 years, to put it on fire it will take.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We shall discuss the performance of this Government and our Government in the next Session, whenever you take this Plan document for discussion. But there are two points—one is ASIAD....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : How much time will he take ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The right of suggesting that, my party's Government had committed itself....
(Interruptions). I would like the Finance Minister who replied to the debate to come with all the Papers. I wrote to him suggesting a discussion but he has evaded the debate. We are prepared for a debate. We are prepared to go into it in chronological order, on every decision that has been taken and we can have full-fledged debate whenever the Finance Minister finds time. Then while answering Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee the hon. Minister said that the kisan rally was in the pattern of the earlier kisan rally. I thought contemporarily he knew history better than that. Mr. Charan Singh was out of office when the kisan rally was organised. He is at home just now. (Interruptions). Why ? Do you want to meet him ? He is at 12 Tughlak Road. Do you want to meet him ? Shall I take you ? The kisan rally was organised when Shri Charan Singh was out of office by the Kisan Kamgar Sammelan.

The Kisan rally was organised by the party in power. The hon. Minister admitted yesterday in this House that 33000 trucks were brought. 120 special trains were run. Newspapers have admitted that between Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 crores were spent. Do you want to compare that with the kisan rally organised by an organisation of the farmers? (Interruptions)

I shall conclude on a personal note. Shri Arif Mohammad Khan has made a very eloquent speech not for the first time, many times he has made such eloquent speeches. I heard him with respect as I hear anybody with respect. He has questioned my integrity. I heard Shri Barot. He also questioned my integrity. So I make an offer to this House. I was Minister of the Government for 2 1/4 years for 3 months. I was Minister of Communications and for 2 years I was Minister of Industry. I would like this House to appoint a Committee or to have a full-fledged discussion

in so far as my own work as Minister of Industry and so far as my integrity is concerned.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We have other works to do.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am making this offer. I would like this House to make an investigation into it because let me tell this House today that, after this new Government came into power, the CBI got on to investigate Mr. George Fernandes. It went to a Joint Secretary to the Government of India who served in my Ministry, in the Ministry of Industry and it told the Joint Secretary—by then he had become the Secretary in his own State—"We are investigating Mr. George Fernandes and you must be the approver. If you are not going to be the approver, you shall be accused No. 2." And let me tell this House today that that Joint Secretary to the Government of India resigned his position and said, "I shall be accused No. 2. But I shall not be your approver." (Interruptions) I expect nothing from you, Mr. Nehru; you do not have to get worked up like a Jack-in-the-pot. I expect nothing from any of you. I do not seek any investigation into you. I shall not. But I am offering myself for any investigation today, tomorrow, any time, anywhere, that this House may please to decide. I would only suggest to Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan that if he wants..... (Interruptions) I shall not demand any investigation into you, Mr. Sen; I shall not. Others are doing it; I shall not. I would like to submit to this House, as I submitted once to the other House that I am willing for an investigation for the entire period of my office in the Government.

With these words, I end with a personal note. I submit that this is a Government which has failed on every front, which is a Government of double standards and which is a Government whose leader is not here to defend it today. This is a Government that does not deserve to be there. Though I know that the late of this motion, that the vote on this motion, will go against us, nevertheless, with all the emphasis at my command, I press my motion for acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Division No. 19] [02.15 hrs .**AYES**

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Arya, Shri Kumbha Ram
 Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
 Balan, Shri A.K.
 Balanandan, Shri E.
 Barman, Shri Palas
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
 Bhim Singh, Shri
 Biswas, Shri Ajoy
 Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Choudhury, Shri Saifu ddin
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
 Das, Shri R.P.
 Devi Lal, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosh, Shri Niren
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hannan Mollah, Shri
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Horo, Shri N.E.
 Imbichibava, Shri E.K.
 Indervesh, Swami

Jagpal Singh, Shri
 Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hassam
 Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
 Lawrence, Shri M.M.
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
 Mahata, Shri Chitta
 Maitra, Shri Sunil
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mohammed Ismail, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Negi, Shri T.S.
 Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Pathak, Shri Ananda
 Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
 Rajan, Shri K.A.
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rakesh, Shri R.N.
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Rasheed Masood, Shri
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy, Shri A.K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarangi, Shri R.P.
 Sen, Shri Subodh
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Thomas, Shri Skariah
 Tirkey, Shri Pius
 Trilok Chandra, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Verma, Shri R.L.P.
 Verma, Shri Ragunath Singh
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abbas, Shri Kazi Jalil
 Abdul Samad, Shri
 Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
 Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
 Anand Singh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri M.
 Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
 Ansari, Shri Z.R.
 Anwar Ahmad, Shri
 Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
 Arakal, Shri Xavier
 Arunachalam, Shri M.
 Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
 Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
 Baitha, Shri D.L.
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Baleshwar Ram, Shri
 Bansi Lal, Shri
 Barot, Shri Maganbhai
 Barway, Shri J.C.
 Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
 Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
 Bhole, Shri R.R.
 Bhope, Shri Reshuma Motiram
 Birbal, Shri
 Birender Singh, Rao
 Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
 Chandrashekarappa, Shri T.V.
 Charanjit Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Chavan, Shri S.B.
 Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Chingwang Konyak, Shri
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
 Chouhan, Shri Fatehban Singh
 Dabhai, Shri Ajisinh
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Das, Shri A.C.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Desai, Shri B.V.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dhandapani, Shri C.T.

Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
 Digvijay Singh, Shri
 Dogra, Shri G.L.
 Doongar Singh, Shri
 Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath
 Ekka, Shri Christopher
 Era Anbarasu, Shri
 Era Mohan Shri
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gadgil, Shri V.N.
 Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
 Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
 Gohil, Shri G.B.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
 Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
 Hembrom, Shri Seth
 Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jai Narian Roat, Shri
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
 Kailash Pati, Shrimati
 Kalanidihi, Dr. A.
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kandaswamy, Shri M.
 Karma, Shri Laxman
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
 Keyur Buhsan, Shri

Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Malik, M.M.A.
 Kosalram, Shri K.T.
 Krishna, Shri S.M.
 Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
 Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
 Kashirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
 Kulandaivelu, Dr. B.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmanan, Shri G.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahala, Shri R.P.
 Mehendra Prasad, Shri
 Makwana, Shri Narsinh
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
 Mane, Shri R.S.
 Mani, Shri K.B.S.
 Mayathevar, Khri K.
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M.
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Misra, Shri Harinatha
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Mohite, Shri Yashwantrao
 Mohsin, Shri F.H.
 Motilal Singh, Shri
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal.
 Murugian, Shri S.

Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas.	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Nagaratnam, Shri T.	Patil, Shri Vasantao
Nahata, Shri B.R.	Patil, Shri Veerendra
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal.	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Nair, Shri B. K.	Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
Namgyal, Shri P.	Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri	Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram.
Narayana, Shri K.S.	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya.	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram.
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar	Prabhu, Shri R.
Netam, Shri Arvind	Paradhani, Shri K.
Nihal Singh, Shri	Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Nihalsinghwal, Shri G.S.	Pullaiah, Shri Darur.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar	Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari
Odedra, Shri Maldevji M.	Qazi Saleem, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik.	Rahim, Shri A.A.
Palaniappan, Shri C.	Rajamallu, Shri K.
Panday, Shri Kedar.	Raju Shri P.V.G.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani.	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare.	Rmalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand.	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.	Ran Vir Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.	Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed.	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Patel, Shri C.D.	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Shantubhai	Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.	Rao, Shri N. Nageswara
Patil, Shri A.T.	Rao, Shri M.S. Sanjeevi
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare	
Patil, Shri Shankarrao	

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravani, Shri Navig
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sahu, Shri Narayan
 Sajjan Kumar, Shri
 Saminuddin, Shri
 Sangma, Shri P.A.
 Sankhwar, Shri Ashkaran
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
 Sawant, Shri T.M.
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 Scindia, Shri Madhav Rao
 Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
 Selvaraju, Shri N.
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Sethi, Shri P.C.
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Sakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Munder
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal

Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Shingda, Shri D.B.
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shivedra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Sidnal, Shri S.B.
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Singh, Shri C.P.N.
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh
 Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Stephen, Shri C.M.
 Subba, Shri P.M.
 Subburaman, Shri A.G.
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Swami, Shri K.A.
 Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
 Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
 Tariq Anwar, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K.K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Thungon, Shri P.K.
 Tiwari, Shri Naryan Datt
 Tiwari, Shri Ramgopal
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Tripathi, Shri R.N.
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Velu, Shri A.M.
 Venka taramn, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Yadav, Shri R.N.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam
 Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
 Zail Singh, Shri
 Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : The result** of the provisional count is :

AYES 90

NOES : 275

The noes have it. The motion is negat

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, before we adjourn. I must thank the whole House, all the hon. Members. It is very kind of you to have extended such cooperation to me, to the Deputy-Speaker and to the Chairman who are in the panel. I do not remember those verbal clashes. That is just a way of like, democratic way of like and that is to be expected and welcomed. I am very thankful to you for all this fine cooperation....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE :
To the staff also .

MR. SPEAKER : and to the staff which has been very magnificent in performing its duties.

Now the House is adjourned *sine die*.

2 17 hrs. (9-5-81)

The Lok Sabha adjourned sine die.

**The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Ghulam Rasool Kochak and Mangal Ram Premi.

NOES : Sarvashri Bhagwat Jha Azad Ramayan Rai and Hakam Singh.